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HISTORY OF SLIGO.



Tíallam Tímceall Slíge.



Assault upon the "Green Fort," Sligo, by the Forces of James II., in the year 1689.
(From a contemporaneous Etching by A. Schoonebeck.—About $\frac{1}{2}$ the original size.)

Venerable G. Gillmor
HISTORY OF SLIGO,

COUNTY AND TOWN,

FROM THE

ACCESSION OF JAMES I. TO THE REVOLUTION OF 1688,

WITH

Illustrations from Original Drawings and Plans.

BY

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"The Lake Dwellings of Ireland;"

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&c. &c.

Tríallam Tínceall Slíge.

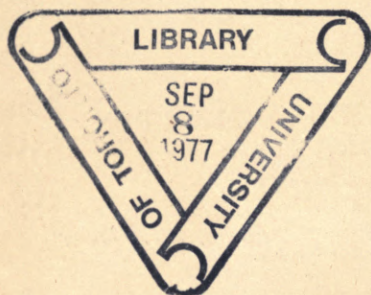
"Shall we tread the dust of ages,
Musing dream-like on the past,
Seeking on the broad earth's pages
For the shadows Time hath cast."

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PREFACE.



IN a former publication the writer has related the “History of Sligo, County and Town, from the earliest ages to the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth,” and the present volume takes up the narration from the accession of James I. to that of William and Mary. The information contained in Chapter xvi.—as connected with the stirring events which occurred in and around Sligo during the Revolution of 1688—is in great part re-produced from a previous account given by the same writer in “Sligo and the Enniskilleners.”

During this struggle, the strange recapture of the town of Sligo by Gore (pp. 119–121) is one of the most interesting episodes that occurred in Sligo; and the account of it does not rest on the authority of Hamilton alone, for in the *Macarie Excidium*, edited by O’Callaghan, it is stated that “Sarsfield, a young captain, beloved of the soldiers, commanding at that time some troops about Sligo, to defend this part of Connaught from incursions from Ulster, upon the first notice of this overthrow (Newtown-Butler) quitted Sligo, and never rested until he marched along to Athlone, leaving the province of Connaught exposed to the enemy.” A writer of the same school—the author of “The Williamite and Jacobite Wars”—also remarks that “Sarsfield appears to have had some blame for this

(the sudden evacuation of Sligo), but he did not merit it. The panic had seized his men before he was aware of it, and left him powerless and without an army."

Many anecdotes of this eventful time have been omitted, as they appeared to be based upon no substantial foundation of fact. There is one—taken from "The Recollections of John O'Keeffe"—which may be viewed as a good example of this class, its tenor being altogether opposed to the generally accepted opinion of the character of James II. O'Keeffe states that "in 1765, at Sligo, I had seen John O'Brien, who had served at the battle of the Boyne. He was a fine old man, and told me many interesting and circumstantial anecdotes relative to that day. One, that a gunner told King James that at that very precise moment, his gun was so pointed, he could at a twinkle end the dispute for the three crowns; but James forbade him, and the nephew and son-in-law were (? was) thus saved."

Reliance may, however, sometimes be placed on oral tradition, for it is surprising how, occasionally, the span of even two lives bridge an almost incredible space of time. A person still alive in the county Sligo was personally acquainted with one of the naval officers who sailed with Captain Cook in his voyage of discovery, 1768–1771; and had this officer and John O'Brien, the veteran of the Boyne, met, then the span of direct oral tradition would have been extended back to 1690.

With regard to the date of the first founding of St. John's Church, Sligo (p. 74), it may be remarked that the original edifice formed part of the ancient possessions of the Abbey of St. John the Baptist, without Newgate, in the city of Dublin; that it was demised, 1st June, 36th Eliz., to John Rawson and Henry Dean, at a rent of 6s. 8d., Irish; whilst on the 20th June, in the 2nd year of James I., "the rectory, church, or chapel, called the rectorie between the two bridges," was

granted to Donat, Earl of Thomond. Until the disestablishment of the Irish Church, Trinity College, Dublin, and the Bishop of the Diocese, were entitled to the alternate presentation to the rectory of St. John's.

Archbishop Ussher was of opinion that not to know the past was to be always in childhood, and not to be cognizant of prior events is to be blind to the fact that, in most revolutionary movements, political and social, they are the springs which, though remote and ignored by the casual observer, are still driving the revolutionary wheels with an unsuspected yet irresistible power. In the following pages the description given of the battle near Sligo in 1645, at which was captured the secret correspondence of Charles I. with the Irish Confederates, will doubtless prove of interest; the name of the Archbishop of Tuam, printed O'Kelly (p. 76), is frequently spelled O'Coyle or O'Queely. In Appendix A are set forth the results of the Office of Enquiry (time of Charles I.) into the estates of landed proprietors in the years 1633-6. Instead, however, of being arranged, as in the original, by baronies and parishes wherein several proprietors are named, the Survey is here moulded into the form of a rental of each landowner in the various baronies and parishes: by this mode it is considered that a much clearer idea can be attained of the distribution and *then* value of the land. It is curious to note the relative position (in 1633) of landlord and tenants, as well as the evident scarcity of circulating coin—rents, under the name of duties, being paid principally in kind. Although difficult to ascertain the comparative value of money now and at the period of the Survey in question, yet we may, perhaps, approximate to some understanding on the point, by contrasting the cost of "a fat beefe" in the present day, and in the time of Charles I., when the price was set down at twenty shillings, whilst in the time of Elizabeth it was but 13s. 4d.

It had been intended to give, in its entirety, the portion of

the Survey of 1633-6 relative to the Ecclesiastical condition of the county (p. 19), and to have added notes elucidatory of the text, but it was found that too much space would have been thus occupied, without probably exciting a corresponding degree of general interest. An analysis of this Survey will be seen from pp. 16-30. One of the most interesting topographical facts made clear by this MS. is that the "Vicariate of Ennagh" is simply the Vicariate of Ballysadare, and the "half-parish of Ennagh" was that portion of the parish of Ballysadare situate in the barony of Tirerrill.

Appendix B contains, printed *in extenso*, the depositions, &c., concerning murders and robberies committed in the County Sligo, 1641-2. In Appendix C are extracts from the Down Survey, together with examples of Petitions and Schedules, presented to the Commissioners for putting into execution the Act of Settlement, as also of the certificates granted to adventurers and soldiers. Appendix D is a *précis* of the various regrants to proprietors of the County Sligo during the reign of Charles II.

Appendix G contains a short narrative of those missionary tours of St. Patrick which are supposed to have occurred within the bounds of the present County Sligo. The extracts are from the "Tripartite Life of Patrick," as translated by Whitley Stokes; and, according to that authority, the date of the compilation is of the 11th century. Although mixed up with much that is incredible, these stories may, nevertheless, rest on a substratum of fact.

There is also appended a description (with illustrations) of the Crosses of Drumcliff, including a small but remarkable monument now in the Museum of Science and Art, Leinster House, but believed to have been originally erected at *Druim-cliabh-na-g-cros*, or Drumcliff of the Crosses; and what appears evidently to have been the base of this relic has been recently

discovered in the graveyard of that locality. The shaft of this cross had been many years at Rathcarrick, where close beside it was placed a chair-like block of common whin-stone—seemingly a freak of nature, for it was evidently unchiselled. The seat was lower than that of an ordinary chair, the back, however, being higher and narrower. This chair was stated to have been, during a long period, the seat on which the O’Neills of Castlereagh, near Belfast, were inaugurated. On the downfall of that family, in the reign of James I., the chair was overturned, and so remained until the year 1750, at which time the sovereign—as the mayor was then designated—of Belfast caused it to be removed to the Butter-market. On the demolition of the old market-place the chair became mixed up with other *débris*, and was about to be broken up, when it was rescued, and subsequently purchased and used as a garden seat by a gentleman of antiquarian tastes in the County Sligo. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

Bally
glass

It is stated that seats, sometimes of mere undressed stones—on which, however, the impression of two feet had been sculptured—were placed in elevated localities in every territory of a sept. Spencer alludes to this custom, as also to the mode of election of chiefs and tanists. The best example of the class of seat in question is the well-known *Lia-fail*, or Stone of Destiny. Seated on it, the kings of ancient Erin, both in Christian and pagan times, were crowned. In the 9th century it was sent over to Scotland in order to secure the then dynasty on the throne, there being an ancient Celtic distich to the effect that wherever this stone was kept “the Scots shall reign.” On it the monarchs of Scotland were crowned, until Edward, King of England, carried it off in 1296, and placed it in Westminster Abbey under the Coronation Chair, where it still remains.

The writer, in conclusion, begs to acknowledge his obligations to the Council R.I.A. for the use of figs. 2, 3, and 4, as

also to the Keeper of the Coins and the Keeper of the MSS., British Museum, for the assistance rendered by them in their respective departments. The illustrations are nearly all from the pencil of W. F. Wakeman, reproduced by Alfred Oldham; whilst the ground-plan of the Abbey of Sligo is due to the kindness of C. B. Jones, County Surveyor, as also most of the subject-matter of the notes elucidatory of the same.

CLEVERAGH, SLIGO,

November, 1889.

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HISTORY OF SLIGO.

BOOK VI.

CHAPTER X.

PERIOD OF JAMES THE FIRST.

“Peaceable times are best to live in, though not so proper to furnish materials for a writer.”

T the accession of James I., March, 1603, the struggle between the Crown and the Irish septs, which had lasted intermittently for four centuries, was, for the time, ended, and Ireland was at peace. This state of things rapidly produced its usual beneficial results; trade and the revenue increased rapidly. “Yea, in all parts,” remarks Fynes Moryson, “the churl was grown rich, and the gentleman and swordsmen needy.” The improvement in the general appearance of the country was remarkable; ancient customs were gradually being modified, and the Irish had become attached to the Anglo-Norman families. “Indeed, they had an old prophecy that the day should come when the Irish would weep over Englishmen’s graves. This one shall hear up and down in every mouth.”¹

Referring back to a somewhat earlier period, the following—addressed to Sir R. Walsingham, Secretary of State in the reign

¹ In 1848, J. P. Prendergast, B.L., author of *The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland*, asked an old Connaught coachman of the Sligo Mail if he had ever heard of this saying. “Yes,” said he, “and that they would dig them out of their graves with their nails, if they could so get them back.”

of Elizabeth—gives an interesting account of the O'Conors and their sub-chiefs; also, of the condition of Sligo about the middle of the sixteenth century. This narrative of Sir Henry Sidney's progress through the north of Ireland, Sligo, &c., is taken from a document in the Public Record Office, London.¹ The date is 21st October, 1566:—

“The xxist day we dislodged (from Ballyshannon) and marched by Bondroies, which is the uttermost bounds of all Tirconnell and Ulster, the swift water of Droyes coming by it, which divided Ulster and Con-naught. This castle was also offered unto me, whereof I took possession, and left it by consent and agreement of O'Donell, as may appear by the indentures to Hugh MacManus, in whose possession we found it. And passing by a part of O'Rouark's country, and through a part of MacGlan-nole's country, we encamped in Occonor Sligo's country that night, where Occonor Sligo came unto us with the Bishop of Elphyn, most humbly offering service and fealty to your Majesty and all courtesy to us, offering us a hundred beaves for the relief of the army, whereof he paid most part. The xxiind day we passed the water of Sligo, and came by the castle of the same, where he very courteously desired me to enter into it, most earnestly desiring that he might hold the same of your Majesty and the Crown Imperial of your Realm. The castle is fair, and is the greatest of any that we have seen in any Irishman's possession. It standeth upon a good haven, and hath been a great town, full of Merchants' houses, all which are now disinhabited and in ruins. Therein is a large monastery of White Friars, and a Bishop's house. The Bishop's See is in Occonor Roe's country, called Elphin. This Occonor Sligo is a man of great lands, and hath under him such as count themselves lords—namely, Odowdie; Macdonneaghe, Tererell; Macdonneagh, Rescomen; Ogarre; Ohare-boy, and Ohare-riogh. His lands, with theirs that hold of him, are at least forty miles long. Nevertheless he is challenged to hold the same of divers lords—namely, the Earl of Kildare, the Earle of Clanrycarde, and O'Donell, he confessing that he ought to hold of one, but he knoweth not certainly of whom—the Earl of Kildare challenging him and his lands by matter of record, O'Donell prescribing continuance of possession for a thousand years. The Earl of Clanrycarde alleging a composition by mutual agreement between their ancestors. The rent demanded by each, besides certain services, is 360 marks. But to me, the Lord Deputy, he declared that he ought only to hold it of your Majesty, which he wished he might do and be defended from the rest, but for that the possession of O'Donell was not disproved nor discontinued till that very day, and that it was half-yearly accustomed to be paid, and the one half-year already past, the other approaching at Candlemas next. Considering the poverty

¹ Published in the *Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland*, Vol. I., 4th Series, pp. 22, 23.

of O'Donell, and his willingness to bear cesse to the garrison now resident in his country, and for that all the forenamed gentlemen of O'Donell's country being present, together with O'Donell, fearing least the same should be taken from O'Donell, affirmed that if that Oconor Sligo did not answer such rent to O'Donell as he ought, that they would look to enjoy such like privilege and only depend on your Majesty also, we thought good to order Oconor Sligo to pay this year's rent, whereof half was already due, and to take May-day next to judge to whom the rent ought to belong. But surely we do not think that O'Donell hath any right to it but by usurpation. We encamped in his (O'Conor's) country three nights, and at the last place compounded the amity by indenture between him and O'Donell together with this order, and the amity likewise between O'Donell and MacGlannoge. The xxiii day we departed out of his country, and passed through the Hardesto Mountain,¹ and the fowlest place that ever we passed in Ireland, and came into MacDermott's country, in the entry whereof standeth an abbey of your Highness called Aboyle."

If the scenery of the County Sligo at that period had been pourtrayed on canvas, its wild and uncultivated appearance would contrast unfavourably with the now well-cultivated, charming landscape. Natural forests still covered a portion of the country, though they were then fast disappearing from indiscriminate waste; the wood was used for fuel, for charcoal, for exportation, but principally for the smelting of iron ore. The Tireragh and Leyny Mountains were, to a great extent, yet tree-clad, as also the valley and mountain-sides extending from Lough Gill to Ballintogher, where, but for the grazing of cattle, the indigenous forest would again rise. In 1633 the townland of "Casheloer," in this locality, had "some wood, but had much more, it is dayley wasted by sale to Sligoe," whilst in the townland of "Corray," closely adjoining, "a great scope of woode is lately wasted, being by them [the tenants] soule to Sligo."

In a curious map of the county, dated 1609, the valley of Glencar and the slopes of Benbulbin, both to north and south, are delineated as still covered with woods, and the following quaint information is appended:—"Ye high hills of Ben Bulben

¹ This is some pass on the Curlews, for in *Sir Henry Sidney's Memoirs*, published in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. III., p. 40, he says, "From thence [Sligo] I marched on the craggie mountayne of the Curlue, a passage bad enough, where I chased and chastised the ancient outlawes of that quarter called Garran Bawn."

where yearlie timbereth a Falcon, esteemed the hardiest in Ireland," and here even yet this falcon "timbereth." The woods about Ballydrihed, near Ballysadare, celebrated as the scene of many sanguinary conflicts, were in part standing in 1609; whilst the wooded regions on the Curlew Mountains, noticed by Sir Henry Sidney (where Sir Conyers Clifford met his overthrow in 1599 from O'Donnel and O'Rorke), had in some part disappeared, but were still extensive, and, as will be seen, the Countess of Desmond had in her grant one item, *i.e.*, a thousand acres of wood.

Boate, in his *Natural History of Ireland*, published in 1652, says: "Connaught is well stored with trees in most parts, but hath very few forests or great woods except in the Counties of Mayo and Sligo." In the Distribution Book of the Down Survey, the following forests are enumerated in the half Barony of Coolavin:—"The tall, thick woods of Caponaghe, . . . 200 acres of wood, . . . 240 acres of grazable land and pasture woods, . . . 26 and 24 acres of stoneywood, . . . 1291 acres of mountain and woods, . . . 1240 acres of the same description, &c."

Sligo, in common with many other parts of Ireland, had frequently—we might almost say continuously—felt the cruel scourge of war. Its traditional and authentic history, so far as can be traced, is distinguished principally by accounts of murderous, plundering expeditions of neighbouring districts against each other, or sanguinary encounters amongst the inhabitants of various parts of the county. All the septs had apparently never been united under one really strong central authority; but in general, separate governments—if such be not a too dignified expression—with independent chiefs, existed in each of the six baronies into which the county is now divided. Roughly speaking, these were the limits of the territories of the six principal chiefs, *i.e.*, O'Connor (Carbury), O'Dowd (Tireragh), O'Hara (Leyny), Two MacDonoghs (Tirerrill and Corran), and O'Gara (Coolavin); these again were divided into sub-chieftaincies, those who had the greater power preying upon those of lesser note. The interests of these numerous petty chiefs often clashed, almost every dispute terminating in an appeal to arms; indeed, whenever one party felt sufficiently strong to invade

and plunder the territories of a neighbour, he did so without scruple.

Ideas on political economy in the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries differed widely; free or fair trade was alike unthought of. What consternation would not the following edict occasion amongst the merchants and traders of Sligo were it to be again made the law of the land.

On the 11th June, in the first year of the reign of James I., John Large, gent., was appointed supervisor in Ireland, with power to search the

“porte of Sligo . . . and all other portes within Ireland; and all shippes, barques, craers, pickardes, boates, &c., ankeringe therein,” and “to stopp the transportinge of wheate and all other grain, beefe, larde, bacon, tallowe, waxe, wollflockes, linnen-yearne, woollen-yearne, sheepefell, calfevell, goatefell, red deerefell, fallow deerefell, unwrought tanned-leather, butter, hawkes, hobbies, horses, and other staple wares prohibited by the penall lawes and other irish statutes and ordinances; as also goulde and silver, coyned or in bullion; all which are dayly conveyed in greate abundance into forraigne partes, and brought into Ireland, by certaine merchants for their private gains, &c., to the great hinderance of the ordinary provisions for the garrisons and forces there, and of the publique weale sufferinge grate scarcetie, whereby excessive prices are taxed upon all thinges; with directions that neither goulde nor silver, coyned or in bullion, be exported, nor any counterfeite coyne of the newe standard, or any other coyne hereafter in Ireland to be currante be imported; to EXERCISE by him or his deputies during good behaviour; to seize same as forfeited; to take upp such quantities as may conduce to the better furnishinge of the Kings provisions and guarrisons, etc., with an allowance, for his charges and travill, of one moytie of all merchandizes, &c., soe seized, and the other moyetie for the provision of the army, or otherwise, as thought convenient by his majestie, or the deputie and counsell of Ireland.”

Few frequenters of the markets, held twice a week in the county town, are acquainted with their origin, which is as follows. On the 25th June, 1604,¹ Sir James Fullerton, knight, received a grant from the Crown of the right to hold a market in Sligo on every Saturday, and also permission to hold two fairs every year;² whilst on the 5th March, 1627, a further

¹ In this year Donnoghe O'Connor Sligo was knighted.

² I.e., on the 24th June and 29th September, to continue each for one day, with Courts of Piepowder. Rent, 10s. Irish. To JAMES FULLERTON, GENT., was also granted in reversion, in the first year of James I.

grant was made to Sir James Craige, knight, to hold a market in Sligo on every Tuesday, as well as two fairs on the 17th March and 1st August, and the day after each at the "Bishop O'Craen's Cross, alias *Lagtanaspick*," i.e., the monument of the Bishop.

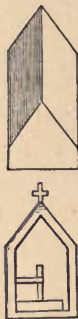


Fig. 1.—Birdseye view of Cross, Stocks, and Lock-up, taken from a Sketch made in the eighteenth century.

The right to hold these markets and fairs was subsequently confirmed to William Earl of Strafford, and Thomas Radcliffe, Esq.

Sir James Fullerton also received a license to hold for ever a weekly Monday market and two fairs on the 1st May and 24th August, to continue for one day each at the town of Ballymote; with Court of Piepowder, and the issues, profits, and free customs thereunto belonging; at a rent of 6s. 8d. Irish.

The Court of Piepowder (*curiæ pedis pulverisati*) was held in fairs, to do prompt justice between buyers and sellers; it was so called from its being generally held in summer, when the suitors had dusty feet, and the hearing of the cases being

the following premises:—The castle and manor of Ballimote or Ballicle, in the country called Corren; the towns of Rathdowne, containing four quarters of land; Leighbally-Ne-Nanty, two qrs.; Corhubbuer, 1 qr.; the third part of the town or four qrs. of Rosselleen; half a qr. of land, called Carrowrala; Rahynekilgie, 1 qr.; Clonyne, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; Dorrawne, 1 qr.; Gobbedill, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; Ardconnell, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; the town of Loghervore or Knockglasse, 4 qrs.; and the third part of a qr. of land in the County Sligo; all belonging to the said castle, and containing in the whole $16\frac{1}{2}$ qrs.; and on account of the devastation of the country, valued in the whole at the rent of £5 Irish: total rent, £30 15s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. Irish, being £23 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. English.

expeditious, before even the dust was off the feet of the litigants—for the cause of action must have arisen in the fair. The adjudicating officer was styled the baron of the fair. This species of court is now abolished.

In September, 1607,¹ on the flight of O'Neil and O'Donnell—commonly termed “the flight of the Earls”—who thus abandoned their patrimonies, a portion of Sligo was left within the disposing power of King James; for, under certain restrictions, O'Donnell had been acknowledged by the Crown as Lord Paramount of O'Connor Sligo. Amongst the maps made in 1609, of the escheated northern counties, one of the entire seaboard of Sligo is included. In an Inquisition taken at Sligo on the 25th July, 1607, before Sir Anthony St. Leger, knight, Master of the Rolls, the boundaries were declared as follows: Between the rivers Bundrous and Erne there were twenty quarters of land found by the jury to belong to the County Sligo, and to be the patrimony of O'Donnell; also twenty quarters of the barony of Tirerrill were found to be forcibly withheld by some of the inhabitants of Leitrim; and in like manner the inhabitants of Mayo withheld from Sligo the seven townlands of “Cowle Kearney” in Tireragh.

¹ CROWN LANDS AND TITHES IN LEASE FROM THE KING IN SLIGO, *circa* 1607.—John Rawson and Henry Deane, part of Roscribe, late possession of Gillecríst O'Douche, late of Roscribe aforesaid, attainted; of land in the territory of Slightshanboy M'Owen O'Harry, possession of Rory Keoghe O'Harry, attainted; lands called Cowla, late possession of Ferdoroghe M'Donoghe, attainted; of lands at Castlecormucke, late possession of Tymoltagh M'William O'Harry, attainted; in Castlecormocke, late possession of Edward O'Harry and others, attainted; Leigh Carrowtullagh and Leigh Corrowknapp, late possession of Donald M'Shane Eglin O'Connor, attainted; the rectory between the two bridges, in the barony of Carbríe, late possession of the hospital of St. John (without the New Gate of Dublin), and the monastery of Knockmore.

Jo. Lee, 1 quarter of lands, called Carrowkip, and 7 quarters of land in the barony of Leyne, late possession of Donnough O'Harry, attainted.

Martin Lysly, Kearow Ardawn, and Kearow Tawney, late possession of the monastery of Courte, and the lands called Romroge.

Brian Fitzwilliam, the church of Alternan, late possession of monastery of Knockmoy.

Lionel Gwyst, or Gwest, the rectory of Skrine and of Castle Connor.

The total amount of the rents for above is as follows, £10 6s. 9d. The document is not dated, but is between July, 1606, and December, 1607.

On the map of 1609, before mentioned, about thirty-eight castles in Sligo are marked ; they are as follows :—

Ardnnaree, Ca. Conor, Ca. Danin, Ca. Rohan, Ca. Uskarowen (*Enniscrone*), Palinakennie (*Pollacheeny*), Caxonode, Ballenahone, Ralegh, Ba-Castlan (*Castletown*), Rosslee, Dundoby, Duncautroghan, Ca. Aghares, Dunnekin, Grangebeg, Grangemore, Larras, Ca. Ardneglass, Ca. Bonin (*Castlequarter*), Tonregone, B. Assidare, Knockmullen, Ca. Collounie, Pace Balahdrihit, Sligo, Laras (*Strandhill*), B. Care, Donals, Court, Bradhillie, Lissadell, Ardeteran, The Grange, Ca. O'Hanley, Denlighan, Duncarbrie.

Those still extant seem generally—more especially in the Barony of Tireragh—to have been square towers of no great strength, with a “bawn,” or fortified courtyard (in some instances) attached, containing sheds for cattle and sleeping accommodation for retainers. Ballymote and Ballinafad were exceptions to this rule, and were Crown castles. There are twenty-three strongholds marked on the map in the Barony of Tireragh, although M'Parlan tries to controvert the ancient tradition that there were twenty-four miles, twenty-four mills, twenty-four rivers, and twenty-four castles in the Barony. “This story,” he writes, “is founded in the fancy of ancient times, so fond of rounding numbers.” The remains of several castles are yet extant, which are not noticed on this map.

Sir Arthur Chichester, as Deputy, appears to have administered justice with an impartial hand ; for in a letter (dated 4th August, 1607) to the Lords of the Privy Council, he assures them that before their letter came to hand concerning the trial of Lieutenant Jones, for the slaying of Mr. Gascoyne's son in the county of Sligo, “he had left the same to the strictest course of law that his brother here could think on, notwithstanding that the offender was otherwise a tall man and well deserving, and in opposition to the mediation that was made unto him by some that extenuated the fact, and were such that he would otherwise pleasure in any of their reasonable occasions.”

On the 2nd July, 1608, William Crofton, for “extraordinary service” done for the Crown in his capacity of High Sheriff for the county, was allowed by concordatum £21 6s. 8d., for

his "employment by commandment of the several Vice-Presidents in Connaught for the safe keeping of Bryan M'Donough, committed for high treason, and for the maintaining of a ward of eight men in the castle of Cawclawny (Colooney) at his own charges, by the space of 80 days."¹

In 1608 the "Establishment" in Sligo seems to have been increased from the 1st October, the expense in that year being £158 3s. 4d. In the year 1602 Roger Jones, when Constable of Sligo, is returned as receiving neither fees nor pensions; in fact, it seems as if the town were left comparatively unprotected, for which reason Mr. Brichenshaw, on the 29th September, 1606, presented a "Petition to the Lords—according to his instructions from the Lord Deputy of Ireland—recommending," amongst other things, "to have a ward at Sligo of ten men and a constable." Sir James Fullerton received the appointment, and the "Establishment" seems everywhere to have been increased; for in 1610, besides the "ward" at Sligo, Captain John St. Barbe² was "constable of a castle on the Curlews" (Ballinafad) with ten warders; Captain Maurice Griffith was constable of Drumruske with nine warders; and Sir Richard Greame, knight, was constable of the "Fort of Old Court" with nine warders.³

Sir Robert Jacob, Solicitor-General of Ireland, writing to

¹ Calendar of State Papers.

² To JOHN SIMBIRÉE (or ST. BARBE), GENT., were demised on the 18th of May, 1 James I., six cottages, 120*a.* arable, 140*a.* pasture, wood, and moor, with a parcel of land, called Carenonalia, in Grangenemanagh, and Templenemanagh, in "M'Donoghekhorne's country;" 6 cottages, 60*a.* arable, 160*a.* pasture and moor in great and little Grange, in Tireragh, in "O'Dowde's countrie;" one castle, 8 cottages, 80*a.* arable, 180*a.* pasture and moor, in the "grange of Tuskerrie," *alias* Cowlkirrie; one "newe castle" built by Hugh O'Hart, 7 cottages, 30*a.* arable, 40*a.* pasture and moor, in "the Grange in O'Connor Sligoe's countrie;" a chief rent on 180*a.* arable in "M'Dermott's countrie," in the County Sligo, parcels of the temporal possessions of the Monastery or Abbey of Boyle. The Grange of Minterolis, Templenemanagh, Grangenemanagh, near Ballymote, Grangemore, Grangebegg, and Tulskerie, or Cowlkirrie, extending into the "townes" and hamlets of Conor-o-bole, Grangomulchourie, Touliske, Muterolis, Templenemanagh, Grangenemanagh, Grangemore, Grangebeg, and Tulskerie or Cowlekirrie.

³ Calendar of State Papers and Carew MSS.

Lord Salisbury, Secretary of State, on the 18th August, 1609, informs him that "O'Connor Roe and O'Connor Sligo (two of the greatest Irish Lords in Connaught) both died while they were holding their sessions at Sligo. . . . O'Connor Sligo died without issue, and his land is descended to his brother Donnell O'Connor, who is a widower, of the age of four or five and thirty years. He is to marry with one of the Earl of Desmond's daughters; he speaks English well; he was bred up in the wars in France; the people have a great opinion of him, and he is like to prove an honest man if his grafting upon a crabbed stock do not alter his proper nature."

In 1611 there appears to have been a good deal of correspondence relative to the knights and burgesses to be sent to the Parliament which was to assemble in Dublin. New boroughs were to be made, but only such places were selected as would almost certainly return Protestants. Ballinafad, being the King's fortress, was at once erected into a borough; some little hesitation appears to have arisen regarding Sligo, which however, was at last overcome, and the same year it also was erected into a borough, but the deed of incorporation bears date the 30th March, 1613. Its constitution was as follows: A Portreeve and twelve free burgesses and commonalty; the Portreeve and burgesses to return two members to Parliament. The Portreeve to be chosen on the 24th June, and sworn before his predecessor on the 29th September of every year. Upon any vacancy within the year, a Portreeve to be chosen within fifteen days, and a burgess within seven days, to supply such vacancy. On every Tuesday a Court of Record was to be held, with power to determine all actions of debt, &c., not exceeding five marks. They could assemble and make by-laws, have a mercatory guild, and a common seal; could have two sergeants at mace, and other inferior officers—to be appointed during good behaviour or pleasure. The Portreeve was to be clerk of the market.

On the 19th December, 1621, was further granted a charter of incorporation of a mayor, two constables, and merchants of the staple, with the same immunities and privileges as were contained in the charter of the staple granted to Youghal. The two first members chosen by the borough of Sligo to sit in the

Parliament which assembled in Dublin in April, 1613, were Henry Andrews and Edward Southwork of Dublin, Esquires.

The following interesting correspondence relates to the disputed settlement of the property of O'Connor Sligo :—

“ Sligo : To our very good Lord, the Lord Chichester, Lord Deputy of the Realme of Irelande.

“ From the Lords of the Councell, concerninge the Countess of Desmond and concerninge the recoverie, ect.

“ Of the last of Maye, 1613—Rec^d 24th of June.

“ After our very hearty commendations to yr Lp. We did heretofore address our Letters unto you on the behalf of the Countess of Desmond concerning advantage that was taken upon some nyce construction or omission of words in the conveyance of joynture, together with a misdalinge with a Writt, and such like mistakeings which was like to draive her into greate extremitities, if some course were not taken for the preventing thereof, not expecting to have hearde anything further in that matter. Howbeit shee hath nowe of late exhibited a petition unto us complaining that Capten Faithful Fortescue, Guardian to Charles O'Connor, hath appointed one Waldron to prosecute suite against her, and hath procured an office to be founde, and sued forthe a writt of error to overthrowe the Recovery past of the Towne of Sligo and other lands parte of her joynture, contrary to the directions of our former letters, together with divers other particulars which she will acquaint your Ld. withall. And forasmuch as she is growne aged and hath not long to live, and cannot attend the defence of these suits as is expedient. We doe therefore once again pray y^r Lp^h to shewe her as much favour as may be afforded to a lady of her years and quality, and as by our former letters is required that shee may at length be freed of these unexpected troubles, by some such expedite and friendly course as in y^r wisdom you shall think meete without further trouble to his Ma^{tie} or to us. And see we bid yo^r Lop^h hartely farewell. From Whitehall this last of May, 1613.

“ Your Lps. very loving freinds,

“ G. CANT.	T. ELLESMERE CAUD.	H. NORTHAMPTON.
“ PEMBROKE.	T. SUFFOLKE.	GILL. SHREWSBERRY.
“ W. KNOLLYS.	JUL. CESOR.	THO. CARRY.

ENCLOSURE.

“ The letter from the Lds. of the Councell in the Countesse of Desmond's behalfe, if so it stands, with yor Lps. likeinge may be answered as followeth.

“ Touchinge the Writt of error procured for the removinge of the Record into the King's Benche for overthrowinge the Recovery, yt was not done at the mediacion of the Patentee onely, but by a petition preferred unto y^r Lo. by th' uncle of the childe, who found himself most grieved, for as the same is conceived it tendeth onely to his overthrow, and others for the

Queene's Ma^{tie} was most graciously pleased in the 44th yeare of her raigne to graunt by letters patentes under the great seale of England these lands in taile, viz., to Sir Donnogh O'Connor duringe his naturall Life, and to the heires males of his body lawfully begotten, and for want of such issue the remainder unto Daniel O'Connor, his brother, by a second venture during his naturall life, and to heires males of his body lawfully begotten, and to certaine others in remainder. Nowe the limitacions of the uses uppon Recovery stand thus, that the Recov'ors shall stand seised to the use of Ellinor Countesse of Desmond, during her naturall life, and afterwards to the Right Heires of Sir Donnogh O'Connor. Sir Donnogh has two sisters nowe alive, so all the lands in her Recovery which is the best parte of all the lands conveyed by the said letters patents, are cast upon heires generall of the said Sir Donnogh. And if she dye they may enter as next heire, wherby the Queen's gracious intencion is meereley voyde, the cause appearinge thus to y^r Lps. you were pleased for the releefe of th' uncle, and for settling the estate in remainder in the childe, who is nowe in his Ma^{tie} ward, to give direction that some course should be held for the overthrowing of the said recovery which hath been hitherto followed without effect, not with any intencion, as y^r Lp^s. have oft signified unto her by y^r letters to debarre her of any of those lands truly intended unto her by the Recovery; so that in this she hath done yo^r Lp^s. most apparent wronge, for you did not onely promise to her to secure it unto her duringe the minoritie, but also to have it confirmed unto her by an act of State bothe in this Kingdome and in England duringe her naturall life, which honorable offer in myne opinion should rather have bound her to thankfulness than through ingratitude to complaine. The grounds for the overthrowe of the Recoverie by Writt of error are noe nice constructions or omission of words but maine points, publishinge some sinister practises, ect., ect., ect., so as it cannot appeare that it was done by Sir Donnogh his privitie, and that maketh the matter more suspicious. There is no retorne uppon the Writt of entrie at all, besides many grosse errors of validitie sufficient to frustrate the proceedings.

"And as for the lands which she pretendeth title unto, and were found by the office taken before Sir Dominicke Sarsfield at Sligo, it standeth thus. There were past in her recovery thirteene castles, one hundred messuages, ten gardens, four thousand acres of land, one thousand acres of meadowe, six thousand acres of pasture, one thousand acres of wood, one thousand acres of moor, and three thousand acres of heathe in Sligo, Ballymahary, Court, Bradcullon, Lyssedoyle, Altermon, Derrielehane, Carricke, Capponagh, Ballydrieholt, Bunnie, Moylagh, and Downeile, which in truth are all the Castles in the County of Sligo, and the most part of all the lands passed by the letters patents, and she doth enjoy them, but under colour of her generall wards she would seke to draw in other lands which were never any part or parcell of the before-recited towns, but known by severall names to be distinct lands and belonging to other septs. And at the inquirie she did produce her Recoverie, and her lawyers did enforce it; yet notwithstanding, the Jury, who were of the sufficientest gentlemen of the County, found that it was not included in her Recovery. And because I

would free myself from any taxinge of misdemeanour, th' office was no sooner made up and filed, but issued forth a Scire fac^t. in Michellmas terme in fav^r of her, that shee might shewe cause, if any she could, why we should not have the possession where by the course of the courte wee were to have a seysure. Shee had all Hillary Terme to plead, and fedd us all that terme with delayes, as may appear by severall orders in the County of that terme. Easter Terme she did the like, and the judges in favor of her gave her Trinitie Terme to answere. And at last after pleadinge, the matter havinge bene well heard and sufficiently debated, the judges found that shee had no color of right to the said lands, as by their order of this terme herewith sent unto y^r Lo: may appeare. I know not what reasons the Lady hath to use those strange courses of complainte, considering that shee and her daughter have the best part of all the lands belonginge to the Orphane, and the Patentee not having above some one hundred and fortie pounds a yeare, and had not yo^r Lp. had a more honorable care to preserve the state of the boy, all the lands had reverted back to Sir Willm Say, which were purchased by S^r Donnogh from him, and for which yo^r Lo. paid five hundred pounds. I have sent y^r Lo. a particular note of so much lande as shee pretendeth right unto, which were found by the office with the difference of their several titles, all which I leave to your honno^{ble} consideration.

“Endorsed :—A Declaration of Waldron's proceedings wth the Countess of Desmond.—*Correspondence of the Irish Govt.*

“The Order conceived for yssuing forth of a seizure to seise into the King's hands the lands found by Office taken before Sir Dominick Sarsfield and Sir Ro^{bt} Jacobe at Sligo.

“Diei Veneris, xviii Janui.

“Sligo, m^d uppon motion of Mr. Atty Penrall one his Mai^{ty} behaulfe, & cettra.”

O'Donovan, in his translation of the *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of the Hy Fiachrach*, observes that in the reign of James I. a great change amongst the landholders took place in the Barony of Tireragh; William Chapman, Esq., received a grant of Rossleagh, and William May, Esq., a grant of Castleconor, which had been till then one of the principal seats of the O'Dowds, whose power was at the time completely broken—not so much by English pressure, as by constant strife with O'Connor and the Burkes.¹

¹ LIST OF CHIEF GENTS FIT TO BE INSERTED IN THE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE FOR THE COUNTY OF SLIGO.—Lord St. Leger, Sir Roger Jones, *Custos Rotulorum*; John St. Barbe, Edward Crofton, David O'Dowd, Swine MacDonough, George Crofton, *Provost of Sligo*; Owen MacDermot, Cormac O'Hart, William Harrison, Charles Dowd, Andrew Crean, James Dowd, Teighe O'Hagan, James O'Connor, Swine MacDermott. (A.D. 1616.) MSS., F., 3, 15, T.C.D.

Widely varying estimates of the Protestant population of Sligo, and indeed of the whole Province of Connaught, are to be met with. The extent of land in the County Sligo which was forfeited to the Crown, and given or sold to Protestant settlers, is surprisingly small, a great proportion of the grants of James I. being confirmations of title to old proprietors, who had surrendered the lands which they held by Irish tenure, and received in lieu a formal and legal title by English tenure from the King.

It may be desirable to give some explanation of the principal kinds of tenure—(1) *In Capite*, (2) *as of the Castle of Dublin, &c.*, (3) *in Common Soccage*—by which lands were in the seventeenth century held from the Crown.

(1) *In Capite* implied that the grantee held direct from the King, and was bound to perform “the service of a knight to the King;” the rendering of which service being sometimes impracticable, a ruinous expense was thereby incurred in providing a substitute; and in addition, grantees were subjected to many other most oppressive obligations.

(2) *As of the Castle of Dublin* was a less oppressive tenure, although it was occasionally burdened with knight's service. The land being held, not from the King direct, *i.e.*, *in capite*, but through the Castle of Dublin, which belonged to the Crown, the tenure entailed less burdensome obligations, and it was an equally valid title.

(3) Land held *in Common Soccage* secured the grantee against oppressive exactions, and this species of tenure implied only certain services in husbandry, to be rendered by the tenant to the proprietor of the fee; the term *soccage* is said to be derived from the French word *soc*—a ploughshare.

The commissioners sent over from England to examine into the state of the Irish Revenue, suggested to King James the resumption of all the lands of the Province of Connaught, and this project flattered the King's taste for colonizing. The landed proprietors of Connaught, however, were naturally thrown

into a state of the utmost alarm, but they finally had recourse to a proposal to which the King at once assented. They offered to purchase a confirmation of their letters patent, by doubling their annual head rents, and, in addition, to pay the King a fine of ten thousand pounds, which was reckoned to be more than he could obtain by the Plantation Scheme.

Matters were in this state when, in 1625, James I. died, and was succeeded by his son, Charles I.

CHAPTER XI.

PERIOD OF CHARLES THE FIRST.

“The cottage is sure to suffer for every error of the Court, the Cabinet, or the Camp. When error sits in the seat of power and authority, and is generated in high places, it may be compared to that torrent, which originates in the mountain, but commits its devastation in the vale.”

IN 1632 occurred the arrival in Ireland of Thomas Viscount Wentworth, better known by his subsequent title of Earl of Strafford. Saxon and Celt alike felt his iron rule as Lord Deputy. One of his first acts seems to have been the survey of Connaught. The scheme (delayed by the death of James I.) which Wentworth now apparently sought to carry out, was nothing less than the establishment of British settlers in the entire of the western province. The Elizabethan grant to the Sligo landholders, in 1585, gave them, it was then supposed, an indefeasible title; but the point now raised by the Crown lawyers was, that the Lord Deputy was not authorized by the Queen's letters to grant any estate; that the arrangement was merely a composition of taxes, and that those tenures granted by James were obtained on false grounds, and carried out without due attention to the royal directions. The landed proprietors of Connaught, on their composition made with Sir John Perrot, had surrendered their estates to the Crown and received re-grants, but they had neglected, in many instances, to enrol their surrenders, or to take out letters patent. James I. had issued a commission to receive the surrenders which were re-granted by new letters patent; but although three thousand pounds had been paid by the landholders for the enrolment of their patents, yet the officials had neglected to do so. The omission, thus

taken advantage of by the Crown, was clearly not the fault of the proprietors. The records of State were now ransacked to ascertain the King's original title to Connaught. It was discovered that in the grant of Henry to De Burgo, five cantreds were reserved to the Crown—that the grant comprised the entire Province which was alleged to have been forfeited by Aedh O'Connor, the Connacian chieftain, and that the lands and lordship of De Burgo descended lineally to Edward IV., and were confirmed to the Crown by a statute of Henry VII.

Special Commissions were directed to Viscount Ranelagh (head of the Connaught Presidency Court) and others, under which authority they were empowered to empanel juries to enquire into the titles under which the whole territory of Connaught was held. Wentworth himself journeyed thither to enforce the taking of the Inquisition. The County Leitrim surrendered without a trial, and the example set in Roscommon was followed in Sligo, where the Court was held on 20th July, 1635. Wentworth, however, writing from Boyle on the previous 14th July, seemed not quite easy in his mind, for he states, "There is much muttering, we shall meet with opposition in the County Galway;" and in Galway alone the jury were deaf to every argument, refusing to find the title of the Crown. The enraged Wentworth mulcted the sheriff and the jurors in such severe penalties for their alleged obstinacy, that the proceedings of the Lord Deputy, not in Galway alone, but also in Sligo and the other Connacian counties, were represented in England with every circumstance which could possibly intensify public feeling, and they afforded ample material for invective to his already numerous enemies. Even when the title of the Crown had been found (as in Sligo) without show of resistance, yet the threatened plantation exasperated the landholders, and renewed the old jealousy of the natives against the English settlers.

A MS. Survey of Sligo, made during the years 1633-5, seems to have comprised the entire county, with perhaps the exception of a small portion of the half barony of Coolavin, and that part of the parish of Rossinver which is within the present bounds of the county. In the Library of the British Museum the MS. of this Survey was accidentally discovered (Harl. MS., 2048), bound up in a thick volume, containing forty-seven

tracts, most of them relating to Ireland ; there were also lists of officers and fees, customs returns, ordnance, army lists, lists of baronets, Members of Parliament. Its chief importance, however, consists in a Survey of the greater part of Connaught, the tracts relating to which are as follows :—

“38. A Particular of the Halfe Barroney of Coolelavin, in the Dioces of Achonra, and County of Mayo, or of Sligoe, 332.

“39. Particular of the Barronie of Carbrey, in the Dioces of Elphin, 337.

“40. Particular of the Barronie of Leyney, in the Dioces of Achonree, 353.

“41. Particular of the Barronie of Tyrreragh, in the Dioces of Killala, 373.

“42. Particular of the Barronie of Terrerill, in the Dioces of Elphinn, Countie of Sligoe, 387.

“43. Particular of the Quarters of Land in each Barrony within the Countie of Roscommon, 423.

“44. Particular of the Quarters of Land in each Barrony in the County of Mayo, 445.

“45. Particular of the Barronie of Corren, in the Dioces of Achonra, 484.

“46. A Boocke of euerie man, his particular Estate of Lands in the Barrony of Clanwilliam, contayninge 12 Myles in Length and 6 Myles in Breadth, 505.”

About twenty years subsequent to the compilation of this MS., Dr. William Petty (who had undertaken the entire Survey of Ireland) applied for the use of Strafford's Survey of Tipperary, to guide him in his work. A committee was appointed to examine the documents required by him, and they (amongst other things) reported—“Wee further certifie that besides these wee find . . . of the countye(s) . . . Sligo . . . an official enquiry, made by virtue of a commission from the late King, of all that were reputed proprietors of lands within each barrony of the said county distinctly, and what estates each of them claimed, in possession or reversion ; and what or how many townes, quarters, cartrons, or other quantities or denominations of land, any or either the said particular persons held, and what were the several name or names of the said lands ; but neither the quality or number of acres, according to twenty-one foot to the perch, or *value of said lands*, were by the said Commissioners to be enquired after, mentioned, or exprest.”

This is descriptive of the contents of the MS., except that the then yearly value of the lands is given in almost every instance.

From internal evidence it is obvious that this voluminous Survey of the lands of the proprietors in the County Sligo was made in the years 1632, '33, '34, and '35, and that it had been compiled perhaps from some previous documents—judging by the expression “swalled up in the Commission booke for 1 qr.,” when the scribe evidently knew that there was in point of fact a larger quantity of land than that given in the MS. The scribe would appear to have been himself a man in authority, for in a few instances he expresses himself in the first person, as, “I finde some lande wanting here.” “I know not for what rent.” “I cannot find uppon what terms” (in two instances). “I cannot tell.” “And gesse you yo^r selfe how these $\frac{2}{3}$ comes to be 3 cartrons.”

The Survey of Sligo by baronies enumerates (1) the parishes of which they are composed; (2) the quarters into which each parish was subdivided; (3) the manner in which the tithe was divided—almost invariably into four parts; (4) the name of the then incumbent and of the Church lands. This portion of the MS. is given in its entirety; as is also the Survey of the Half-barony of Coolavin.¹

A considerable portion of the MS., however, has been rearranged, and is given in the Appendix, in the form of a rental of the property of each landholder in the County Sligo. It is, of course, greatly abridged; for in the original, the name of each quarter—its sub-denominations—the nature of the soil—its situation and capabilities—whether wooded or not—the name of the proprietor—his title to the land—the names of the tenants—the duties exacted from them—the castles, mills, fishing weirs, and yearly value, are noted down with the greatest exactitude.

The following brief summary of the names of proprietors in the County Sligo, according to the Survey of 1633-35, is here given, together with some particulars relative to the various septs or families, for the purpose of enabling the reader to form a clear idea of the distribution of the land in the early part of the seventeenth century.

¹ *Vide* Appendix to 1st Volume, p. 402.

It is evident that at the period of this Survey, the power of O'Connor Sligo was greatly broken; his property had long been subjected to a crushing jointure payable to the Countess of Desmond, and it was now deeply mortgaged. After a statement of O'Connor's rental come those of other members of his family, also of their former supporters, the O'Harts and O'Creans. Heavy mortgages on the property of O'Connor and of several other proprietors were held by Patrick Plunket and Patrick French, who both appear to have but recently settled in the County Sligo, and to have come from the Pale, perhaps from Louth.

Of all the chiefs anciently subject to O'Connor Sligo, O'Gara alone retained his inheritance in a great measure intact. The O'Garas or O'Gadhras were descendants of the youngest son of *Oliol Olum*, King of Munster in the third century. The original territory of the O'Garas—of great extent—consisted of the district in the County Mayo known as *Sliabh Lugha*, and of the present baronies of Leyny and Corran, in the County Sligo; but after the Anglo-Norman invasion, the O'Garas were driven to seek another territory, and this they acquired within the district anciently known as *Greagraidhe*, portion of which was subsequently called Coolavin, *i.e.*, the angle corner of the O'Finns—now designated the half-barony of Coolavin. In a locality called from them *Moy O'Gara*, *i.e.*, O'Gara's plain—situated on the north-east extremity of *Loch Techet*, now known as Lough Gara—they built their principal castle. To the literary tastes of the head of the race, Fergal (or, as the name is written in the MS. of 1634, Farrill) O'Gara, chief of Coolavin, M.P. for the County Sligo from 1628 to 1640, we are indebted for the compilation commonly known as "The Annals of the Four Masters." He was brought up a Protestant, and was educated in Trinity College, Dublin, where he remained from his twelfth to his eighteenth year, his guardian being Sir Theobald Dillon, Knt.¹ About the year 1618, either he or his guardian had surrendered his estates to the Crown, and received them back on English tenure. These lands were formed into the Manor of

¹ 14 James I., xxv., 47. Grant of the wardship of Farall O'Gara, grandson and next heir of Iriel O'Gara, for a fine of £8 17s. 9½d. and an annual rent of £11, retaining thereout £9 Eng. for his maintenance and education.

Moygara, with power to create tenures and to hold courts leet and baron.¹ According to the MS. Survey, the tithes payable to the Church from the half-barony of Coolavin (O'Gara's property) were divided into four parts, of which the bishop had one share, Sir Robert King (in right of his inheritance of the Abbey of Boyle) had two shares, and Mr. Sharpe, the incumbent of "Gillfroy or Clonohighish Parish," the remaining fourth. Lord Dillon asserted his right to the quarter-land of "Drommachten," stating that it was situated in the County Mayo, and was his inheritance. The townland of Cuilmore had passed into the hands of Mr. Dodwell, and Knocknaskeagh was the property of O'Conor Sligo. As will be seen, on perusal of the Survey of Coolavin, a great portion of the half-barony appears to have been densely wooded; the then money value of the district was but £510 per annum; the portions of the Parishes of Kilcolman, Kilfree,² and Killaraght, which form the present half-barony, are now valued at £9,377 per annum.

The O'Haras are of the same lineage as the O'Garas, being also descended from Olioll Olum, King of Munster, who married Saba, daughter of "Con of the Hundred Battles." The division in the sept occurred, it is stated, in the tenth century, the O'Garas retaining the Mayo portion of the territory, together with the half-barony of Coolavin, and the O'Haras ruling Leyny and part of Corran. Sir John Perrot's agreement with the Sligo chiefs in 1585 shows that there were then numerous sub-chiefs of the name, the principal of them being O'Hara of Coolaney, chief of his name, sometimes designated O'Hara *Boy*, to distinguish him from O'Hara *Reagh*, who resided at Ballyhara. In the commotions of 1641 this latter branch of the family forfeited their estates; some members of it, however, rose to distinction in foreign services. Fortunately, the O'Hara *Boy*, who

¹ 14 James I., lviii., 25.

² In this Parish there is a townland named Rathmadder, which, though not mentioned in the MS. Survey, occurs in the grant to O'Gara of 1618. Possibly the name, remarks P. W. Joyce, may preserve some dim memory of the revelry carried on in olden times within the rath or residence of the chief. The methers or meaders was a drinking vessel (commonly made of yew), quadrangular in shape, furnished with two or four handles for the convenience of passing it round the table from hand to hand; it was called meadar, because used for the drinking of mead, i.e., ale, or metheglin.

was living in 1566, took to English ways and customs, and after Sir Donnell O'Connor had presented him to Sir Henry Sidney at Sligo, he went over to the court of Queen Elizabeth. His son, or descendant, Teige O'Hara, afterwards took out a grant of his property by English tenure (the grant containing, amongst the rest, four quarters of land of the "estate of Teaghtemple," or Temple-house). He also was given the right to hold a yearly fair at Coolaney on the 15th August, with a Court of Piepowder and the usual tolls, and he could also hold a court baron; the O'Hara seems to have been the only Sligo chief who unreservedly adopted English ideas.

The threatened plantation of Connaught raised up a host of applicants for the lands which were supposed to be in the King's gift. The property of the O'Haras seems to have been specially coveted, for in *Strafford's Letters* there is recorded an application to Archbishop Laud from a Scottish nobleman for the estates of O'Hara *Reagh* and O'Hara *Boy*. He offered to build and "plant the land with British," and to pay such rents as the Lord Deputy should think just. Though strongly recommended by Laud to Strafford, this project came to naught through the downfall of the Lord Deputy.

The O'Higgins were neighbours, and probably had been sub-chiefs of the O'Haras; for in an inquisition held in Sligo, in the year 1617, it was found that five members of the O'Hara family had been implicated in the death of Teigue Dall O'Higgin, his wife and child, and that his son Teigue Oge O'Higgin was twelve years old at the time of the father's death. Some writers assert that O'Higgin was killed in consequence of a satire he had composed on the O'Hara family; but it is more likely that the cause of conflict arose out of some dispute about their lands, which adjoined. The O'Higgins forfeited their property, but several of the family rose to distinction in foreign military service.

The only members of the sept of MacDonnogh who appear to have retained any portion of their former position were Brian Oge MacDonnogh, of Collooney, and Tirlogh MacDonnogh, of Cryvagh; other members of the sept were numerous, but possessed each only the smallest amount of property. The MacDermots—an offset of the MacDonnoghs—had two representatives of the name.

The O'Dowd retained a mere fraction of his ancient inheritance, but several small proprietors of the name still remained in Tireragh; there were also representatives of the MacSwynes, the Albonaghs, and the MacDonnells. David O'Dowd, the representative of the ancient line of Tireragh chiefs, was made a ward on the death of his father in 1603. His guardian was Lionel Ghest, and he was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He came of age in 1612, and took possession of his father's lands without "suing out livery of seisin"—a legal form then required to make his title good. William Chapman, of Rossleagh, "made a discovery of same" to the Crown, whereupon he was granted, as was then the custom, a considerable sum, as a charge on the property thus illegally assumed by the youthful O'Dowd. In 1613 this William Chapman sold his right to the above fine to William May, of Castleconnor, O'Dowd's stepfather, who was the third husband of his mother, Lady Ellinor Ghest.

O'Flaherty states that in his time (towards the close of the seventeenth century) O'Banaghan owned considerable property in Sligo, and claimed to be of Firbolg descent. The name is perpetuated in the townland of Carrickbanagher.

Other landholders of less note were MacBrehon, MacLary, MacCallery, MacCranhey, MacNogley, MacRanigh, MacConry, Finn, Dalley, and O'Cirovan.

We now come to the names of families in the County Sligo, of pure Saxon or Anglo-Irish descent; they were as follows:—Viscount Taaffe (a transplanted proprietor from the Pale), who was a cadet of a County Louth family settled in Ireland from the reign of Edward I. Nicholas Taaffe died in 1288, leaving two sons, John, Archbishop of Armagh, and Richard Fitz Nicholas Taaffe, of Ballybraggan and Castle Lumpnagh, ancestor of the Taaffes of Ballybraggan, Athclare, and Ballyneglough, County Sligo, and of the Viscounts Taaffe, &c. Sir John Taaffe, Knt., married Anne, daughter of Theobald Viscount Dillon, and was in 1628 created Viscount Taaffe of Corran and Baron of Ballymote. This family was as highly esteemed by the English as by the Irish, for when a collateral branch inherited the Irish titles, the family estates were specially exempted from forfeiture by acts both of the English and Irish Parliaments.

The Lords Westmeath, Cork, and Clanrickard, although having property in Sligo, were otherwise not connected with the county.

Sir Roger Jones, Constable of Sligo, died in 1637, and was buried in St. John's Church, Sligo. His monument there is in a very dilapidated state, broken into fragments, of which several pieces are missing. The principal inscription—also fragmentary—is round the edge of the slab, and is as follows:

V . . . IN. SEPVLTVRAM IS. SVÆ
(AN)NO . . DOMINI . 1637 ATIS SVÆ . . .

The central inscription also is broken, and is in great part illegible. The slab measures eight feet three inches by three feet six inches. To the right reposes the effigy of the knight, with legs crossed, sword by his side, and his helmet above; to the left is the effigy of his wife, in what is commonly known as the Elizabethan dress; the crest and arms are above.¹

Sir Thomas Wenman, Knt., was probably a descendant of Sir Thomas Wenman, Knt., of Carswell, *temp.* Henry VIII.

Sir Robert King, Knt., possessed considerable landed property in Sligo; he was ancestor of the Earls of Kingston.

It is believed that the first of the Croftons who came to Ireland was John Crofton, subsequently of Ballymurry, County Roscommon, but generally described as John Crofton of Connaught. He was Auditor-General to Essex, and is the common ancestor of the Sligo, Leitrim, and Roscommon families of Crofton. In the Survey of 1633-36 five names are enumerated, *i.e.*, William, John, Thomas, George, and Edward.

The remaining proprietors named in the Survey of 1633-36 are—Roger Bagger, Clk.; William Dodwell, Clk.; George Dowdall;² Mr. Crow and Mr. Fagan, both of Dublin; John Ridge, John Nolan, and William Harrison, Esquires; Robert Nugent,

¹ The monument appears to have been originally inserted into a wall, either inside or outside the church.

² "The general opinion is that the Dowdalls, who were a very distinguished family in the county of Louth, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, are one of the old Anglo-Norman families of the Pale; but the name is not found in any of the lists of the chieftains who came over with Strongbow."—*The Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy Fiachrach*, p. 128, n.

Captain Bingley, Garod Baxter, Edward Ormsby, Mr. Dorsay of Galway; Mr. Broonagh, Peter Roe Lynch, and Peter Smith.

A curious entry in the MS. Survey of 1633-36 calls for notice. When making mention of the townland or quarter of "Carowtampull," situated in the parish of Emlaghfad, barony of Corran, that denomination of land is described as having "a great scope of bogge and drowninge places," which latter term is supposed to designate the holes and quagmires left when cutting away the peat for fuel. Several bodies have, from time to time, been dug up from considerably below the surface of



Fig. 2.—Ancient Costume found on the body of a man discovered in a bog in Killery, County Sligo.

bogs, the persons having evidently met their death through inability to extricate themselves from the treacherous depths.

Peat seems to be endowed with marvellous preservative powers. The corpse of "a lady" clad in antique costume is stated to have been discovered many years ago on the summit of Ben-Bulbin; and so late as the year 1824 the body of a man, completely clad in woollen garments of antique fashion, was found six feet beneath the surface of a bog in the parish of Killery. No weapon was discovered near the corpse, but a long staff lay under it. The head-dress, which soon fell to pieces, is said to have been a conical cap of sheepskin. So perfect was the body when first discovered, that a magistrate was called to hold an enquiry about it. The figure on page 25, drawn from the photograph of a person clad in this antique suit—except the shoes, which are too small for an adult of even medium size—furnishes a fair representation of the costume of the native Irish about the fifteenth century. The cloak, or mantle, was composed of soft brown cloth, closely woven with a twill; in texture, the coat consisted of a coarse brown woollen cloth or flannel, with a diagonal twill.

The trousers, or trews, were of a coarser material than the coat, and consisted of two distinct parts, differing both in colour and texture. The legs were as narrow as those of a pair of modern pantaloons, and must have fitted the limbs tightly. These closely-fitting trousers are evidently the ancient Celtic *braccæ*, or chequered many-coloured lower garments; the *triubhais* or *truis*, explaining, by the way they were attached to the sacculated portion above, and the shoes below, many hitherto obscure expressions in Giraldus Cambrensis, especially where he says, "The Irish wear breeches ending in shoes, or shoes ending in breeches."

In the collection of the Royal Irish Academy may be seen a full suit, and several fragments of woollen clothing. One of the most ancient specimens of native weaving which has come down to modern times, is woven with a twill, and, when carefully examined in a good light, the warp is found to be composed of three plies twisted together, while the weft consists of the untwisted woollen staple. This remarkable peculiarity of the twill or diaper resembles exactly that figured in the cloak of the "Wild Irishman," engraved in Speed's map of 1610 (fig. 3); the same figure also shows the glibb fashion of wearing the

hair, as well as the kind of leggings or long boots used by the peasantry at that time. The exaggerations of both Spenser and Speed, with regard to the mode of wearing the hair, may be corrected by reference to fig. 4, drawn by a native artist in 1400. It is an accurate representation of the uncovered head and



Fig. 3.—“Wild Irishman,” from Speed’s Map of the year 1610.

flowing locks of the second archer in the Knockmoy fresco, and it accords with the description of O’Neill’s gallowglasses, who accompanied their chief to the court of Elizabeth.¹



Fig. 4.—Glibb fashion of wearing the hair, from the Knockmoy fresco, *circa* 1400.

Le Gouz, a Frenchman—and therefore considered to be an impartial witness—who traversed a great portion of Ireland in the year 1644, gives a minute description of the costume of the Irish, not omitting the mantle so characteristic of the

¹ *Catalogue, Museum, R.I.A.*, pp. 325-29.

national costume in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and which seems, in the time of which we are now treating, to have been as important an article of clothing to the natives as in the previous century. "The Irish, whom the English call wild, have for their head-dress a little blue cap, raised two fingers' breadth in front and behind, covering their head and ears. Their doublet has a long body and four skirts, and their breeches are a pantaloons of white frize, which they call trousers. Their shoes, which are pointed with a single sole, they call brogues. For cloaks they have five or six yards of frize drawn round the neck, the body, and over the head, and they never quit this mantle, either in sleeping, working, or eating. The girls of Ireland, even those living in towns, have for their head-dress only a ribbon, and, if married, they have a napkin on the head in the manner of the Egyptians. The body of their gowns comes only to their breasts, and when they are engaged in work, they gird their petticoat with their sash above the abdomen. They wear a hat and mantle very large, of a brown colour, of which the cape is of coarse woollen frize, in the fashion of the women of Lower Normandy."

To judge by the Survey of Sligo of 1633-36, many tenants of land in the seventeenth century seem to have held in common, or the quarter, or townland, was let to a middleman who re-let to others. Tenants worked out their rent partly in duties. A good example of the land tenure of the time is given by the following, extracted at haphazard from the MS.:—

"Imlaghfada, 2 qrs. The inheritance of my Lo. Taffe, whoe setts but one halfe quarter of these 2 quarters unto Tumaltogh *Backagh* (the lame) O'Scanlan, for £7 per ann., and 4 fatt muttuns, 4 medders of butter, 2 medders of meale, 3 barrells of malt, 30 workmen, 10 horses for careadge; the duties and rent come to £11 16s. per annum."

"A Choshir at Christmas," i.e., a period of festivities at the tenant's house, and at his expense, was also a by no means unusual duty. Coshering (as it was termed) became such an intolerable burden on tenants, that Acts of Parliament were passed for the suppression of the custom, which enacted pains and penalties on such as lived "coshering on the country, and sessing themselves, and their followers, their horses, and their

grey-hounds, sometimes exacting money to spare them and their tenants, and to go elsewhere."

"A barrell of exceedinge good beere" was another common duty. It is known that, for making this beverage, the Irish used heath instead of hops, and in different parts of the country vats or cisterns, containing a quantity of heath, have been discovered in bogs. Le Gouz says: "Their beer is very good, and the *eau-de-vie*, which they call brandy-wine, excellent."

A farmer would be much surprised were he now offered only the current price of "a fat beefe" in the year 1633, *i.e.*, twenty shillings.

Cattle, however, had, since the year 1585, increased in value by a third, for in an inquisition taken in Dublin 27th November, 1611, and which cites the composition made by the Sligo chieftains with Sir John Perrot, it states that if, "for lacke of money," the chiefs were not able to pay their composition rent, that they could satisfy it in "kine to the value of the same rent, or so much thereof as shall remain unpaid at the rate of 13s. 4d. for every good and lawful Beofe."

What would be thought of a landlord of the present day, who kept a claimant to his estate "in Gaole at Sligoe these five yeares past, for feare to sue him for the said land"—a novel and effectual way to prevent litigation? There was also an amiable tenant (one Cormac Duffe O'Hart), who kept his ground "waste everey yeare untill the end of the yeare, to vex his neighbors"—presumably to entice his neighbours' cattle away from the close-eaten commonage to his own more luxuriant ground, and then sue their owners for the damage.

In the Survey may be observed the following entry:—

"Rossegtherogh and Rossogteragh (Rosses Upper and Lower), 10 cartrons. The inheritance of the Bhp. of Elphin. Upon this land is said to be a verie good lead mine bordering upon the sea."

In Boate's *Natural History of Ireland*, published in 1652, the writer states that, in his day, there were but three silver and lead mines in Ireland, one of which was "in Connaught, upon the very harbour mouth of Sligo, in a little desert island, called Coney Island."

Dromdoney was the ancient designation of the present parish

of Ballysumaghan, which evidently gained its comparatively recent designation from the family of the O'Sumaghans, some of whom—according to the Survey of 1633—were tenants on the lands of Knocknageeha.

Two most interesting topographical facts relating to the county are made clear since this MS. has come to light, viz. :—

That the “ $\frac{1}{2}$ Parish of Ennagh” was that portion of the parish of Ballysadare which is situated in the barony of Tirerrill; and that in the ancient and well-known district of “*Coillte-leigne*” there is a locality (a quarter land), formerly called Cong, which is situated directly over the “Strand of Trayoell.” This discovery leaves little doubt that the two contests of Moytirra really took place within the bounds of the present County Sligo—neither of them having occurred in Mayo.

CHAPTER XII.

MASSACRE OF 1641-42.

“For murder, though it have no tongue, will speak with most miraculous organ.”

“The only history worth reading is that written at the time of which it treats—the history of what was done and seen, heard out of the mouths of those who did and saw.”



ELAND, in his History of Ireland, well observes that it is difficult, if not impossible, to write of the transactions now to be entered upon “without offending some or all of those discordant parties who have been habituated to view them through the medium of their passions and prepossessions.”

It is, however, the duty of an historian to seek out diligently the most authentic information to which he can attain; and in so far as regards the events of 1641-42 in Sligo, the most reliable source for this purpose is evidently the sworn depositions of the survivors of the massacre.¹

On this subject Sir John Temple says: “The persons examined were of several conditions, most of them British, some of Irish birth and extraction, very many of good quality; and such as were of inferior rank were not rejected if they were known sufferers, and came freely in to declare what they could speak of their own knowledge. Few came but such as had been in the hands of the rebels, and could with sorrowful hearts

¹ “These valuable Records were formerly in the custody of Matt. Barry, Esq., Clerk of the Council, and were among his books sold to Dr. John Madden, after whose death they were purchased, with other curious MSS., by our learned and most munificent Vice-Chancellor, John, Lord Bishop of Clogher.”—*MS. Catalogue, T.C.D.*

make the sad relation of their own miseries; and so, they having been eye-witnesses, their depositions are, for the most part, made from their own knowledge; and, as to what is given in by them upon hearsay, they, for the most part, depose that they received it out of the rebels' own mouths, while they were in restraint among them. Lastly, many of these miserable persons thus examined came up wounded; others even almost famished, or so worn out with their sufferings, that they did not long outlive the date of their examinations. So that, these testimonies being delivered in their last agonies, we are in charity bound to believe that they meant to leave behind them, with all due circumstances, a clear attestation of such cruelties as they then bequeathed unto us with their last breath."¹

"Those who see in the massacre [of 1641] the explanation and the defence of the subsequent treatment of Ireland, however unwilling to revive the memory of scenes which rivalled in carnage the horrors of St. Bartholomew's, are compelled to repeat the evidence once held to be unanswerable."² Walsh, a Franciscan friar, writing to Ormond, says: "Your Grace knows with what horror the Irish nation looks upon the massacres and murders in the north, committed at the beginning of the rebellion by the rascal multitude upon their innocent, unarmed, and unprovided neighbours."³

We must now endeavour to review searchingly, but calmly, the political events of Sligo in 1641.

"It was agreed," says Leland, "that the rising should be on the same day and as general as possible, that all forts and garrisons should be seized, and all the Protestant gentry, and those well disposed to the Government, made prisoners or *otherwise disposed of*."

¹ Temple's History, p. 6. Edition 1812.

² *English in Ireland*, p. 83.

³ *The Irish Colours Folded*, 1655-1682. Le Gouz, a contemporaneous French writer, bears testimony to these cruelties of the Irish. The ship in which he took his passage from Ireland to France was chased, first of all, by a Turkish pirate, and then by a man-of-war belonging to the Commonwealth. "We should have preferred," says the traveller, "falling into the hands of the Turks than of the Parliamentarians, because with the first we should have been assured of life, but with the others we were certain of being killed, on account of the massacres which the Irish had made in their country of the English planters."

As in volcanic eruptions, so in popular uprisings, there are signs and tokens of the seething of the molten mass seeking an outlet from beneath the thin crust imprisoning it.

Such was the opinion of William Browne of Kilvarnet (Registrar of the Bishopric of Killala, and of Achonry¹), County Sligo. He feared that the attempt to seize Dublin Castle (October 23rd), the general bearing of the population, the outrages, the robberies perpetrated with impunity, were but premonitory symptoms of a great upheaval specially directed against the Protestants.

He was further confirmed in that idea on learning, as the commotions increased, that Brian M'Kiggan, Guardian of the Franciscan friars of the Abbey of Creevelea,² near Drumahaire, had preached a stirring sermon, or exhortation, to the flock of whom Browne's superior—the Protestant Bishop of Achonry—was the supposed guardian. Browne remonstrated in writing, and sought a personal conference with the friar about the state of the country, for which purpose the latter arrived at Kilvarnet

¹ A Royal Visitation Book of 1615 sets down the disused prebends of Achonry as follows :—

“Pr. Kilmoroghe, Pr. Imlafadda, Pr. Clonoghill, Pr. Killoshalwey, Pr. Killorowe. Hæ Præbendæ spectaverunt (ut asseritur) ad Ecclesiam Cathedralem Aghadensem ; et tenentur per Edwardum Croftown.

“Pr. de Kilwar et Killowen, Pr. Kilmacteage, Pr. Kilneagh et Killadan, Pr. Kilquaree, Pr. Dogharne, Pr. Moynelaghy, tenentur per Episcopum.” This Bishop was Miler Magrath.

Another Royal Visitation Book of 1633, in the Prerogative Office, describes the prebends of Achonry as follows :—

“Præb. Dougherne, Robert White, Præb. Killoran, John Fergie (Forgie), Præb. Killosalvie, vacant, worth 4s. per annum. Præb. Clowneoghill, vacant, worth 10s. per annum. Præb. Imlaghfadda, vacant, worth 10s. per annum. Præb. Kilmurrough, vacant, 12s. Præb. Kil-laraght, Patrick Campbell, 30s. Præb. Kilmonie, ditto, sequestrator, 8s. Præb. Moynelagh, vacant, 5s. Præb. Kinave, vacant, 30s. Præb. Killidan, vacant, 30s. Præb. Kilfree, vacant, 5s. Præb. Kilvarnett, vacant, 5s. Præb. Kilturrough, vacant, 10s. Præb. Kilmacteige, vacant, 10s.”

² Creevelea, i.e., grey branch, or branchy tree, called also Ballymarc, the Carrickpatrick of the ancient Lives of St. Patrick. The abbey is situated on a height overhanging the river Bonet in the County Leitrim, in the barony of Drumahaire, and near the village of that name. The building is said to have been erected in 1508 by Margaret O'Brien, otherwise O'Rorke.

on the 2nd November, but refused to yield in any degree to Browne's remonstrance, and stated the intentions of the Irish in very plain terms, saying "that the blood that the Bingham had formerly spilt in the Province of Connaught, and that the monnaies and fines that had been leavied and taken up from the recusants in those counties for their conscience cause, would be now remembered."¹

Browne, in reply, expressed regret that one who ought to give better advice to the people, should speak in such a strain, and, amongst other matters, he bade the friar "call to mind the bad success the Irish had in that rebellion of (15)88, and in those rebellions of Tyrone, ôDoghertie, and M'Gwire, and that God was a just God, and would avenge the cause of the innocent."

The friar retorted: "Ah! sir, it will not be so with you now as it was in those days, for then the Irish of the kingdom were divided as concerning the title of the Crowne and Crowne lands; now they had other matters in hand, and there should not bee scarce an Irishman in all Ireland, that was a Catholique, that should take part with the Protestant."

Thus ended the conversation: but it served to intensify Browne's alarm; he immediately communicated his suspicions to his friends and neighbours, and posted off to acquaint Lord Ranelagh, then President of Connaught,² with the general feel-

¹ "I do not use the language of exaggeration, or overstep the limits of literal truth, when I say that the position of the Irish Roman Catholics at the worst period of the penal laws was a paradise when compared with the condition of the Protestants in France, Spain, Austria, and Savoy, at the same period."—*Two Chapters of Irish History*, p. 127.

² The following is a list of the Presidents of Connaught from the creation of the office to its abolition:—

Sir Edward Fytton, Knt., first President, June 1, 1569; Sir Nicholas Malby, Knt., Fitton revoked, March 31, 1579; Sir Richard Bingham, Knt., Malby deceased, 1584; Sir Conyers Clifford, Knt., Bingham suspended, 1597; Riccard, Earl of Clanricard, Sept., 1604; Sir Charles Willmot, Knt., Clanricard resigned, Sept. 30, 1616; Charles V. Willmott and Roger V. Ranelagh, Sept. 11, 1630; Thomas V. Dillon and Henry V. Willmot, April, 1644; Sir Charles Coote, Knt. and Bart., Cromwell's Roll of 1655, May 12, 1645; Charles E. of Mountrath, Charles II. gave him a Council consisting of 20 members, March 29, 1661; John Lord Berkeley, B. of Stratton, E. Mountrath deceased, Jan. 13, 1661; John Lord Berkeley, and John Lord Kingston, April 2, 1666.—LASCELLES, *Lib. Mun. Pub. Hib.*

ing existing, of which he considered the friar to be but the mouthpiece; he entreated the Lord President to send a force, were it ever so small, into the County Sligo, assuring him that no great numbers would be requisite, for the Irish were then but badly armed, and had few considerable strongholds.

High officials move slowly, or perhaps the Lord President may have been in perplexity as to what ought to be done under the circumstances; when he did move, it was too late.

The conversation between Browne and the friar exemplifies the ideas and train of reasoning of the opposing parties. The one founded their anticipations of success on the supposed homogeneity of their party, the remembrance of their wrongs, real and imaginary, together with their great superiority of numbers; whilst their opponents relied on the prestige arising from former success, and on their favourite maxim, "that God was a just God, and would avenge the cause of the innocent."

Connaught was summoned to arms by the conspirators, and Leitrim was the first county to move. In the commencement few English fell by the sword; they were either confined in prisons, where they lay in hourly terror of destruction, or they were driven from their habitations, naked, destitute, and exposed to the rigour of a remarkably severe season—dying by thousands in the highways.

The defection of the Roman Catholic Lords of the Pale took place early in December, 1641; their manifesto was sent into Connaught, and, amongst other trading towns, it was posted in Sligo. This manifesto chiefly insisted on the dangerous conjunction of the Irish Lords Justices with the parliamentary party in England, and the dreadful scheme of extirpation said to have been formed against all who should refuse to abandon the Romish communion. Intelligence of indiscreet or virulent expressions dropped by the Lords Justices in Dublin Castle being industriously spread through the provinces, made a startling impression, and the contagion of rebellion by these means quickly extended to the County of Sligo.¹

Though the Lords of the Pale made common cause with the

¹ Leland, Vol. III., p. 153. Edition, Dublin, 1814.

popular party, there was no real bond of union between them. The former, proud of their Anglo-Norman descent, looked down with half-concealed contempt on their Irish allies, who returned the scorn with interest—"You churls with the great breeches; do you think that if we were rid of the other English, that we would spare you? No! for we would cut all your throats, for you are all of one race with them, though we make use of you for the present!" Such was the language openly used by the "mere Irish rebels" to the "rebels of the Pale."¹

The Irish chiefs of Sligo kept up to the last a semblance of good faith and loyalty, for on the 10th of November Sir Frederick Hamilton, then in command of the English garrison at Manor-Hamilton, received letters from O'Connor Sligo and O'Rorke, containing profuse assurances of unbounded loyalty and apologies for not having visited and congratulated him on his safe return from Derry. Although Hamilton put little faith in these professions, he answered their letters with politeness, and conjured them to continue well affected.

Some short time previously, Hamilton had written to the Lord President of Connaught, describing in pathetic terms the state of his own castle, as also that of the castle of Sligo. To the assurances then given in reply, of speedy relief for both places, he attributed the subsequent massacre at Sligo, for otherwise the garrison and Protestants of the town would have evacuated the place, and retreated to Manor-Hamilton "before the Rebellion there [in Sligo] brake out in that height."²

Towards the close of November, or the commencement of December, Andrew O'Crean, High Sheriff of the County Sligo, convened a meeting at Ballysadare of the principal gentry (presided over by O'Connor Sligo), nominally for the purpose of repressing the incursions "of foragers, and to suppress the violent courses of idle persons within county."

¹ *Deposition of Ambrose Bedell, son of the celebrated Bishop Bedell.*

² A True Relation of the manner of our Colonel Sir Frederick Hamilton's Retourne from London-derry, being 60 miles from his Castle and Garrison, where he was at the beginning and breaking out of this Rebellion, with the particular services performed by the Horse and Foot Companies which he commanded, garrisoned at Manor Hamilton, in the County of Leitrim, in the Province of Connaught.—*Dublin, printed for Robert Thornton, 24th October, 1643.*

This is an evident allusion to the excesses of the Irish forces raised for service in Scotland by Wentworth (afterwards created Earl of Strafford). Owing, however, to the refusal of Parliament to vote the necessary funds, these forces had not been despatched thither, but had long continued to be a grievous burden to the State. The urgent and repeated remonstrances of the English Commons made it imperative to disband these levies, and the King having decided upon sending them into Spain, preparations were made for their shipment, and considerable sums of money had been expended for that purpose, when suddenly the Irish Parliament prevented their embarkation. Amongst other reasons, the House urged the interests of the State, representing that these forces might be sent back from Spain to raise insurrections in Ireland; but to judge from subsequent events, it seems not improbable that these specious arguments were artfully suggested by those who entertained designs hostile to English government, and who were desirous that a number of idle swordsmen should be retained in Ireland ready for any purpose of innovation, how desperate soever.¹

Throughout the county there were besides numbers of men without employment, or any regular means of subsistence, and who were therefore turbulent, and eager for change. The existence of such a class, and the dangers to be anticipated from it, had not escaped the attention of contemporaneous observers.

Although the meeting convened in December at Ballysadare unanimously passed a resolution to keep unbroken the peace of the county, yet no sooner was it dissolved than many of its members were found to be engaged in plundering the Protestants. Foremost amongst them was Brian MacSwine, an idle swordsman, who had raised some of his sept in the Barony of Tireragh, as a company of foot for service in Spain, at the instigation of Theobald Taaffe, afterwards Viscount Taaffe. The MacSwines, with some of the MacDonoghs, carried off all the goods and chattels of Thomas Crofton, of Longford Castle, in Tireragh, as also his cattle, horses, sheep, corn, hay—in short, everything they could lay hands on—to the value of £3600, which must have sufficed to support these wild clans for a considerable time

¹ Leland, Vol. III., pp. 81, 82. Edition, Dublin, 1814.

in rude abundance. Crofton was almost beggared; he received no rents from his tenantry for several years, though possessing a nominal income of £300 per annum—considered a handsome competence in those days.

A Proclamation from the Lords Justices in Dublin produced a lull for about a fortnight; but after another meeting at Ballysadare of the Irish Roman Catholic gentry, open hostilities commenced in Sligo.

Seemingly there were in the town two centres of defence, O'Crean's Castle, and Lady Jones's Castle (which would appear to have been in close proximity), and both were of sufficient strength to offer stubborn resistance to the imperfect military tactics of that age.

Sir Roger Jones, Knt., Governor of Sligo, died in 1637; his widow, however, evidently retained possession of the castle. Fig. 5 is taken from an eighteenth century rude sketch of Crean's Castle, which would appear to have been then modernized.¹

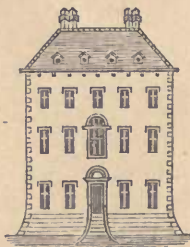


Fig. 5.—Crean's Castle, from an eighteenth century rude sketch.

The Irish forces of the county assembled, and the castles situated within the town of Sligo—then garrisoned by a company of Lord Ranelagh's regiment, under command of Ensign Cotton—were surrounded. First arrived the men of Carbury, in two large detachments; those from the lower part of the

¹ Judging of this castle from a map of the town made in the year 1689, there must have been originally some kind of outworks, which were demolished in more peaceable times. It lay a little back from the road, at the corner of the present Albert Street, close to the abbey. In recent years, when a drain was being opened in the adjoining street, some traces of the ancient foundations could be observed. Le Gouz, a French traveller who visited Ireland in the year 1644, gives the following general description of the residences of the better class:—"The castles or houses

barony, under the command of Teige Briny, Charles and Hugh O'Connor, brothers of O'Connor Sligo; the other detachment, consisting of those who lived within the bridges (*i.e.*, between Ballysadare and Sligo), under command of Donell McBrian, Dorrogh and Hugh McCon O'Connor. They quartered themselves in the houses adjoining the present Church of St. John's. Next arrived the men of Leitrim, under O'Rorke; the other chiefs dropped in one by one. The men of Tirerrill were led by Brian MacDonogh; those from about Collooney by Patrick Plunket of Markree; and the Tireragh contingent was led by Maurice Keogh MacDonogh, Brian MacSwine, and David O'Dowd. Their spirit was roused, and their religious feelings excited, by Edmond MacBrian MacSwine of the Order of the Dominicans of Sligo.

After a preliminary meeting, held in the parish Church of St. John's a day or two after the siege of the castles had commenced, the chief command of these Irish forces was offered to O'Connor Sligo, but declined by him, and Brian MacDonogh accepted the post.

The garrisons of the castles were greatly trammelled by the crowds of helpless women and children that thronged through the portals for protection, bearing with them as much of their goods as they could transport.

The siege lasted from eight to ten days; at last, Cotton, who was in command, being very closely pressed by the besiegers—who had taken possession of all the neighbouring houses and points of vantage from whence a musketry fire could be directed—sent out Andrew O'Crean to negotiate terms of surrender. After two days' absence O'Crean returned, but Cotton thought the proffered terms too hard and broke off the parley, having previously addressed the besieged, and told them what they had to expect; he then asked whether they would accept the terms

of the nobility consist of four walls extremely high, thatched with straw, but, to tell the truth, they are nothing but square towers without windows, or at least, having such small apertures as to give no more light than there is in a prison. They have little furniture, and cover their rooms with rushes, of which they make their beds in summer, and of straw in winter. They put the rushes a foot deep on their floors and on their windows, and many of them ornament the ceilings with branches."

or hold out, saying that he himself would maintain "the holde" with such men as were determined "to stick unto him," but any that so wished should be dismissed and sent out of the castle with a pass and two shillings in money. A man named Mahon Cunningham alone stepped out of the ranks, said he did not care to hold out to the last, and claimed his pass and money; both were immediately handed to him by Cotton. When Cunningham perceived that none of his comrades followed his example, he asked leave to remain, but was at once disarmed and reproached by "the said Ensigne Cotton, who told him that he was unworthy to be trusted in the Castle, for he was a coward."

On perceiving, however, that Lady Jones's Castle had capitulated, and his own ammunition being almost exhausted, Cotton again beat a parley, and surrendered on the terms first offered, which were briefly as follows:—the garrison to be escorted in safety to the Abbey of Boyle (then in possession of the English), taking with them as much goods as they could carry in a bundle under their arms. Those who preferred to remain in Sligo were to retain half of their property, and anyone might elect to remain a month in the town before finally coming to a decision either to go to Boyle or to stay in Sligo. The document was signed by Brian MacDonogh, O'Connor Sligo, and also by the other Irish commanders. The terms of the capitulation were at once broken by the Irish, who had no sooner entered the castle than they stripped and plundered all the British in the place, and afterwards kept them closely imprisoned till they were on the brink of starvation.

When the uproar produced by the entrance of the Irish after Cotton's surrender broke out, two ministers, Mr. William Rycroft,¹ and Mr. Browne, also Mr. William Welsh, who were all in Lady Jones's Castle, called on the Irish officers then

¹ This William Rycroft, or Rycroft, was at the time minister of Sligo. He was ordained deacon, 1611, priest shortly afterwards; was Prebendary of Tirbrien, or Agheran, in Elphin. In 1622 he was presented to the prebend of Drumcliff; in 1627 he was also Prebendary of Kilcoole, and he was reputed to be "a good Divine and Preacher."

The following are the names of the clergy of the Established Church in the County Sligo, in the years 1632-36, taken from the MS. Survey:—

present to assist in preserving the lives of the Protestants ; but no heed to this appeal was given by those officers, who were as busily engaged as their men in plundering ; they next addressed themselves to Brian Ballagh O'Rorke, an Irish gentleman of their acquaintance, and having given into his hands any little things of value they wished saved, he drew his sword, and, with the assistance of his son, made way for them through the crowd. Rycroft managed to get a message sent by the hands of Hugh Gaskein, a soldier of the garrison, to Colonel Brian MacDonogh, in command of the Irish, requesting him to provide an escort for such of the English garrison as desired to go to Boyle. MacDonogh ordered Captain Patrick Plunket of Markree to provide the convoy. Plunket seems to have demurred, whereupon MacDonogh, a soldier-like, honourable man, pressed that "it was their duty, according to their covenant, and that if it was not performed, that God would revenge it ; that it was the least they could do, they had made them poor enough, and had plundered them of all their goods." Plunket became irate, declared that he had got hardly anything from the prisoners but a jar of whiskey ("on aquawyte pott"), and that he would do nothing for them save escort them to the gallows if they were to be hanged. MacDonogh replied that he, at all events, would do his duty, and he kept his word by convoying safely to their destination all who desired to accompany Mr. Rycroft to Boyle. This is by no means the only instance of humanity and Christian feeling displayed by the Irish, both laymen and churchmen ; many of them not only tried to save their Protestant friends, but even dared to denounce openly the crimes and cruelties of their party. The intemperate language used by Plunket deterred many from taking advantage of the escort under his command, fearing violence at his hands on the way. Such fears were not altogether groundless, for on the road he compelled

Rev. William Browne, of Kilvarnet, Registrar of the Bishop of Killala and Achonry ; Rev. John Shrawley, Vicar of Easkey ; Rev. — Oliphant, Rev. Roger Bagger, Rev. — Connell, Rev. William Dodwell, Rev. Andrew Fargey, Vicar of Ballymote ; Rev. John Fargus of Kilrass, Rev. — Hamilton, Rev. Samuel Hawkes, Rev. John Johnston of Killery, Rev. John King, Vicar of Killmackallen ; Rev. John Lange, Vicar of Dro-mard ; Rev. — Sharpe, Rev. Michael Summers, Rev. Patrick Campbell.

two English soldiers, James Fuller and Robert Hussey, to join his company by the threat of hanging them in case of refusal.

Some faint hearts, at the head of whom was a man named Welsh, chose what they then thought the lesser of two evils : they elected to remain in Sligo, turned Roman Catholics, and entered as soldiers into O'Connor Sligo's company of foot ; they could not, however, avert their fate.

A great meeting or council of the gentry¹ of Donegal, Leitrim, and Sligo—under the presidency of O'Connor Sligo—was held early in January, 164½, in the abbey, where some of the English convert soldiers did duty at the gate as a guard of honour, and after consultation the meeting dispersed. In a mixed assembly drawn from various counties, there must necessarily have been many violent characters, and two of the northern delegates, Hugh and James Boy O'Gallagher, deliberately slew in the public street four poor Protestants,² having dragged them out from a place of concealment into which they had crept.

This occurrence took place about two o'clock in the afternoon. The fears of the Protestants still in the town, as also the convert soldiers and their families, were at once aroused ; their anxiety was, however, somewhat quieted by a visit from Hugh and Charles O'Connor, brothers of O'Connor Sligo, who desired the Protestants to assemble in the gaol (then used as a guard-house) where would be found a sufficient number of men to protect them from any dread of a popular tumult ; but several Protestants, who had been warned by their Roman Catholic friends, saved themselves by a timely flight.

William Walsh, son of the William Walsh whose name appears amongst the prisoners in the gaol, on seeing the murder of the Shiels at two in the afternoon, had sought refuge with one of his father's friends, Owen McRory O'Connor ; he remained

¹ The following, connected with the County Sligo, were present :—Capt. Plunket, Capt. Phelim O'Connor, O'Rorke, Col. Brian MacDonogh, and the two brothers of O'Connor Sligo, &c. Some of the Protestants who made depositions, were of opinion that the subsequent massacre was first mooted at this meeting.

² Namely, William Shiels and John Shiels, his son, together with two other men, i.e., William Maxwell, and Robert Akin, the one a Scotchman, the other an Englishman.

in hiding whilst there was daylight, and thus escaped being driven into the guard-house. About eight o'clock in the evening his friend took him, first to visit his father and mother in the gaol, and then along the street to Lady Jones's Castle, to procure from the council a written protection for the family; they waited in the ante-chamber for an audience; the door between the two rooms was ajar, and Walsh there distinctly saw and heard Owen O'Rorke and his brother, O'Connor Sligo's two brothers Teige and Phelim O'Connor (besides others he did not know), in consultation as to the best way of putting an end to the Protestants. Walsh's terror may be imagined; his friend quietly despatched him to his own house for concealment, and he there lay in mortal terror through the long night.

From two o'clock P.M., when the Shiels were murdered, up to the hour when the great massacre took place, the movements of the murderers can be traced, for the greater number of them adjourned to a house where one Jane Steward (who deposes to some of the events) was lodged. Hearing a great commotion under her window, she got up (being on a sick bed) looked out, and witnessed the murder of the two Shiels, who were dragged out of a rick of turf where they had hidden themselves; she then dressed and went downstairs, where she found Hugh and Charles O'Connor, with twelve other men, eating and drinking; she prayed a friend of her husband, Brian Ballagh O'Rorke (who was then in the room) to induce his friends to let her husband out of prison, but her request was refused. Later in the evening, a messenger arrived from O'Connor Sligo to the party carousing, "desyreinge them not to do anything with the prisoners till the next morning, that hee should sie tham, whereunto they gave no answer, but sniggled."

It was the 13th January; the cold wintry sun had long sunk to rest, the sky was covered with dark, massive clouds; it was close upon midnight when, well primed with drink, the assassins sallied forth.

After the thrilling excitement of the day, silence and repose rested upon the town, and no sounds were heard in the streets. The unfortunate Protestant prisoners, inmates of the gaol, little dreaming of the plot for their extirpation, were wrapped in slumber. Silently the assassins sprang upon the sleepers; the

work was short but terrible; one after other, every occupant of the prison was despatched; neither sex nor age was spared, and vain were shrieks for mercy. Inflamed with drink, these human tigers were void of pity, "and greedy yet to kill." It would be difficult to conceive a scene more shocking in all its details. Unhappily, murders and outrages were no uncommon occurrences during the civil commotions of the seventeenth century; but the wholesale and merciless slaughter in the gaol of Sligo has rarely been equalled in atrocity, if we take into consideration the innocence of the victims, the deliberate premeditation of the deed, and the pitiless disregard evinced for age and sex.

Prostrate with terror, Walsh meantime lay securely hid in the house of his friend O'Connor. Towards morning his host came in with intelligence of the massacre in the gaol. Walsh could hardly believe it, but O'Connor took him to view the ghastly spectacle. There lay his father, mother, and other relatives, whom he had seen in health and strength a few short hours previously—together with other inmates of the prison-house—all in one gory heap.

What can surpass in thrilling horror the story of this tragedy, as gathered from the pages of the Depositions? The imagination can scarcely realize the sad incidents of the fearful scene enacted in the town of Sligo, and under the shadow of its venerable abbey.

Sampson Porter, one of the victims, suffered many severities before death put an end to his sufferings. Peter O'Crean, a humane Roman Catholic merchant, had obtained a protection for him and his family; but whilst O'Crean was absent on business, some of the Irish fell upon Porter, tied his hands behind his back, and half hanged and tortured him till he confessed where his scanty hoards were hidden. O'Crean, on his return home, complained to O'Connor Sligo of the breach of his protection, but received the same reply which most leaders of revolution have to give, viz.:—that his followers had got beyond his control.

To be in debt to any of the leading Roman Catholic merchants was a circumstance which offered a favourable chance of life; so at least found Henry Knott, the son of an English

trader who owed a considerable sum of money to William O'Crean; this creditor implored O'Connor Sligo to save the life of Henry Knott, as otherwise he would lose all chance of the debt due by the father.

A woman named Isabella Beard was in the Friary close adjoining the gaol, and hearing dreadful shrieks and cries from the guard-house, ran out into the street to see what was the matter; she was pursued by one of the "frier's men," ran in terror into the river, and was there murdered in a most revolting manner. Distracted by the barbarity of these outrages, which he was powerless to control, the Prior of the Abbey of Sligo "fell frantick, and ran soe about the streets, and continued in that frenzie for 3 or 4 weekes."

The people employed in burying the slain worked mid-leg in the blood and brains of the victims. Scant ceremony was observed: a large pit was dug in the garden of Mr. Rycroft, who was minister of Sligo;¹ the bodies, about forty in number, were carried out and cast promiscuously into the trench. The lives of four of the victims were spared, who had been found still alive, though fearfully wounded; their names were Robert Gamble, Provost of Sligo; Edward Newsham, Edward Mercer, and John Steward, son of Jane Steward, whose husband was there murdered.

The morning after the massacre, Elizabeth, wife of James Scott, who had been murdered in the gaol, tried to escape from the town, but was seized on the bridge as she was crossing the river, and killed with circumstances of great barbarity. It would seem as if the waters of the river had been polluted by the blood and decomposed bodies of some of the slaughtered; also the atrocities perpetrated in Sligo may have aroused the superstitious feelings of that ignorant age, at least amongst the lower classes; for Jane Steward deposes "that whereas the

¹ The following is, as far as can be ascertained, a list of the vicars and rectors of St. John's, Sligo:—1635, William Newport; 1641, William Ricroft, Rycroft, or Roycroft; 1661, Cleremont Panham, D.D.; 1666, John Wilkinson; 1681, Coote Ormsby (previously Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland); 1694, John Fountaneen, to 1730; in 1770, Eubule Ormsby died; 1771, Manly Gore; 1776, Wensly Bond; 1822, Charles Hamilton; 1846, Edward Day; 1876, A. M. Kearney, Archdeacon of Elphin, present vicar.

river of Sligo was before very plentiful of fish, it did not for a long time after those murders afford any fish at all ;”¹ she also saw “the friers in their white habits, in great companies in procession, going to sanctify the waters, casting therein holy water.” The terrible cruelties perpetrated on Protestants were supposed by the survivors of that party to have been visited with the anger of the Almighty. The leaders of outrage and murder were reported by the Puritanical party to have been struck with madness, or some loathsome disease ; the spirits of the murdered were reputed to have been seen hovering in the air, or walking on the waters, and then the voice of God’s anger was heard in awful thunder-claps.²

¹ This was a common belief amongst the Protestants. John Hickman of Cavan in his deposition states, that after the Protestants were drowned in the river Erne, he heard “divers of the rebels complain that they could not get bream, pike, or other fish in that river, since the English were drowned there, as formerly they had done ; and they used to say that they (the Irish) thought *all the fish and the English had gone away together.*”—*Ireland in the Seventeenth Century*, Vol. II., p. 24. Other instances could be quoted, and, with regard to the Sligo river, St. Patrick’s blessing, as given in *Septima Vita, Lib. II., Colgan, Trias. Thaum.*, p. 140, xcvi., was for the time suspended. The following is the translation : “Going on his journey by the sea shore of northern Connaught, Patrick came to a river called *Sligeach* (Sligo). There he wished to refresh his wearied body ; he asked the fishermen to spread their nets wherever they pleased, and by aid of their art, to provide some fish for a meal, by which he might relieve the present need of his body. They answered, that although it seemed difficult in winter, yet in return for the favour of having such a guest, they would like to try it. They cast their net, and caught a large salmon, which, with great joy, they brought to the man of God. He thanked them for their kind attention. He prayed for a blessing on them, and he blessed the river, praying, and, whilst praying, *foretelling that fish would never fail in the river.* The actual state of affairs has always afforded proof of this prophecy ; for ever since that time the river so abounds in salmon, that in every time of the year fresh salmon are found in it.”

² Events regarded by our ancestors as miracles were often but very ordinary displays of nature. Thus when Murragh O’Coffey, Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, died in the year 1173, it is stated in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, that “a great miracle was performed on the night of his death, viz., the dark night became bright from dusk till morning, and it appeared to the inhabitants that the adjacent parts of the globe were illuminated ; and a large body of fire moved over the town, and remained in the south-east ; all the people rose from their beds, for they thought it was day ; it (the light) continued so eastward along the sea.” This so-called “miracle” was evidently a very fine effect produced

Superstition has often been defined as the offspring of ignorance, and, doubtless, in the earlier history of the human race, before the world was enlightened by the advance of science, men lived in apprehension of witchcraft, of prodigies, charms, and enchantments; but, as observed by the authoress of *Ireland in the Seventeenth Century*, "because the deponents of 1641, when even highly educated men believed in witches and apparitions, repeated superstitious tales, or believed in them, is surely no reason for rejecting their testimony on other matters." Believers in the apparitions of Lourdes, of Knock, and of hundreds of other reputed "miracles," should be slow to ridicule the credulity of seventeenth century witnesses of an uneducated class.¹

by the aurora borealis or northern lights; numerous other miraculous, or alleged miraculous, occurrences are recounted in the Irish Annals.

Marvellous stories or legends, as a rule, primarily commemorate facts which took place in early history; in course of time matters of comparatively later date became mixed up with them, or the story may have been perhaps also bodily advanced to a more modern date. Keeping before us this knowledge, we see that often, despite the many anachronisms, or even absurdities, contained in these recitals, they will be found, on close scrutiny, to owe their origin to authentic occurrences. There is one legend about the massacre of 1641 which states that at a great banquet given by the Roman Catholics to the Protestants, the latter were all murdered by their hosts. Protestant and Catholic were seated alternately at table, when, at the close of the banquet, O'Connor rose, as if to propose a toast, at the same time holding up his goblet, which he filled from a wine flagon with a reverse turn of the wrist; at this signal each Irishman buried his dagger in his neighbour's breast. This legend is supposed to refer originally to an event of an earlier date, when the parties in question, instead of being Protestants and Catholics, were really members of rival native-septs. Owen Phibbs, Esq., directs attention to another version of the same story (but of more recent date), as contained in the Diary of John Wesley. "May 19, Tuesday, 1778: I now received an intelligible account of the famous massacre at Sligo. A little before the Revolution, one Mr. Morris, a Popish gentleman, invited all the chief Protestants to an entertainment, at the close of which, on a signal given, the men he had prepared fell upon them, and left not one of them alive. As soon as King William prevailed, he quitted Sligo, but venturing thither about twenty years after, supposing no one then knew him, he was discovered, and used according to his deserts."

¹ So late as the year 1832, on the outbreak of cholera at Ballysadare in the County Sligo, supernatural agencies were believed to be at work. "One man fancied he had heard unearthly sounds; another that he had seen portentous sights in the heavens; and all agreed in saying that a dark cloud hung over the devoted town."—*History of the Parishes of Ballysadare and Kilvarnet*, p. 38. (Rev. T. O'Rourke, P.P.)

After the massacre of Sligo, Andrew Crean, being anxious to save the lives of John Stanoway and his family, sent them off to Owen MacDermott at Drumbo; the latter, however, was then absent at Ballymote, but on his return the situation was not improved. Times had advanced, and all semblance of humanity seems to have been discarded by the greater portion of the native population. Owen MacDermott at first thrust the refugees out of doors, and commanded them "to go shift for themselves," but afterwards, to free himself of their importunities, added, that he would send along his waiting man and some four of his soldiers to guard them, and that they should see them safe within the bounds of the garrison of Boyle. Stanoway started with the escort, and when they were passing near Ballinafad,¹ then held by the English, one of the soldiers went to the Irish camp, which lay under the castle walls. This man did not rejoin the party till they were within the deer park close to Boyle, and the escort, then stating that they had done their duty, turned back, some of them at the same time giving a shrill whistle. Divining this "to be a sign of treacherie," Stanoway was about to try "to escape for his lyff," when five men rushed at him with skeans, and he fell, literally cut to pieces, whilst two more attacked his wife, and deprived her of her clothing. One of the children, being fleet of foot, reached Boyle despite his pursuers.

Charles and Hugh O'Connor, who were the principal actors

¹ "This castle bravely resisted the assaults of Hubert Boy Burke and other rebels, who attempted to take it and other castles in Connaught. Ballynafad held out a long time till want of water obliged it to surrender." In the year 1628 Henry Fletcher was Constable and Commander (*vice* John St. Barbe, deceased), with a fee of 3s. Irish a day for himself, and ten warders at 8d. a day each.

This castle was built, probably on the site of an older building, "by Captain John St. Barbe (according to an inscription on Mr. St. Barbe's tombstone in Ahana Church), who died A.D. 1628."¹ This is most probably the now reversed tombstone of a Captain "Dunbar." (*Vide ante*, Book III., p. 206.) In a letter written by Sir R. Bingham to Burghley, published in the Calendar of State Papers, dated 16th December, 1590, Bingham states that "a new fort, erected in the strait of the Curlews, doth good service." (*Vide ante*, Book V., p. 333.)

¹ *Statistical Survey of the County Sligo.* (James M'Parlan, M.D.)

in all the outrages in the town of Sligo, although they were apprehended, appear—owing probably to the troublous times, and the connivance of their party—to have escaped their just punishment; for Colonel Francis Taafe, a distinguished Irish commander and a Roman Catholic,¹ states that, hearing of the “horrid murders committed in Sligo, . . . wherein the said Charles and Hugh were principal actors,” he, with 500 men under Major-General Lucas Taafe,² arrested them as the authors of the massacre, and brought them prisoners to Ballinafad to be tried. Here they were imprisoned for a lengthened period; finally they were “convoyed to Castle Coote, to the intent they might be there brought to justice,” as Lieut.-General Burke—then Governor of Connaught in the Confederate cause—had his head-quarters before the walls of the castle which the Irish were then besieging. Burke, however, at once released the accused. Again, in 1652, Colonel Francis Taafe saw Hugh O’Conor enter Lord Clanrickard’s camp at Ballyshannon, and the latter promised “to have him hanged, which was prevented by the sudden approach of the English army.” In 1653 Hugh O’Conor was still in hiding, “not daring to come in because of that murder.”

In addition to the town of Sligo, there were two other great centres of disturbance and massacre—one in the barony of Tireragh, the other in Leyny; in the latter the Castle of Templehouse was held by William Crofton. It is difficult to trace the history of this fortress from its capture, by Hugh O’Conor, from the Knights Templars, in 1271, up to the time now under consideration. In 1559 the MacDermots plundered it; in 1585 it was in the possession of George Goodman.³ At an inquisition held at Ballymote in 1593 it was found that some quarters of land belonging to “le Commandrye de Taghtemple” were

¹ He was fourth son of the first Viscount Taafe, by a daughter of Lord Dillon. During the Commonwealth, he went to the Continent, where he died, leaving an only son Charles. Major-General Lucas Taafe was his elder brother.

² This Major-General Lucas Taafe (stated to have been buried at Ballymote) was governor of Ross when Cromwell appeared before the walls of that town. Taafe’s brother (a friar) was killed at the storming of Drogheda.

³ John Crofton, Esq., of Ballymurray, Co. Roscommon, Auditor-General, &c., &c., 1584, was brother-in-law to George Goodman.

unjustly in the possession of O'Hara Boy. In 1618, Sir James Carroll, Knt., received a grant of "the Commandery of Taghtemple, otherwise Templehouse, with 4 townlands, or 16 qrs., with their tithes, . . . also the rectory and tithes of the Parish Church of Taghtemple."¹ In the same year there was a letter from the King accepting the surrender to the Crown of the lands of Templehouse, by William Crofton,² and directing a re-grant to him to be made out.

Having thus received an indefeasible title to this property, William Crofton, in 1627, erected a residence closely adjoining the castle.³

In 1641, English and Irish for many years had been "in

¹ Pat. Roll, 15, James I., viii. 22.

² By the after-marriage of George Perceval, Esq., with Mary, the only daughter and heiress of this William Crofton, the Templehouse estate passed into possession of the Perceval family.

³ The two confirmatory grants, Pat. Roll, 16 James I., rescue several ancient names of localities from oblivion, notably the Irish designation for Cottage Island, on Lough Gill, *i.e.*, Inish Killeghan. "IV. 17. Surrender to the Crown by WM. CROFTON of Templehouse, in the Co. of Sligo, Esq. The castle, house, or commaundery of Teaghtemple, *alias* Templehouse, in the barony of Leynie, with 3 townlands, containing 12 qrs. of land, *viz.*, Carrowneglogh, Carrowtawny, Rathbané, *alias* Carrowclontimple, *alias* Carrowruninegore, Leighcarrow, Rosse, Portnekarten, Carrowramle, *alias* Falenesoogane, *alias* Monyvassane, Falnogher, Edernyne, and Leghballyworrey, containing 2 qrs., *viz.*, Rathenslewe and Drumo, *alias* Drumslewecane; Ballinecarra, containing 4 qrs., *viz.*, Carrowrunineroy, Carne Ilie, *alias* Knockshanbally, Runinepuirfloig, Carrowcargin, Moyloyne, *alias* Lissekarna, with the tithes great and small, and the fishing weirs on the river of Owenmore, called Carra Rumeroy, *alias* Belanamanagh, Karralissevaglish, Karra Runiepuirtloige, *alias* Karratihane, Tullihoge, Karradaveale, Doochara, and Karramoyloyne, and the whole fishings on the said river of Owenmore, and the lake called Loghelly, extending between the baronies of Leyny and Corren. The rectory or impropriate parsonage of Teaghtemple, with the tithes and glebe lands thereunto belonging, all which were parcel of the late monastery or priory of St. John the Baptist, near Loghrie, in the Co. of Roscommon; Killamoy, in the barony of Tirerill, with the site of a ruinous cell or chapel called Templenefahoge, and 4 qrs., or three-thirds or trynes of land, *viz.*, Trenefahoge, Trinemaddra, and Trinemoylinah, with the tithes great and small, a water mill and a water course lately erected, parcel of the possessions of the monastery of Holy Trinity in Loghkey, the site, ambit, and precinct of the cell or chapel of Killvegoone, in the said barony of Tirerill, with one half quarter of land and the tithes; the

God and His Majesty's peace, and all living at that tyme (as was conceived) in neighbourly love and friendship together;" but this quiet now rudely broken, Crofton could hardly expect to escape with immunity when the entire Province was in commotion.

Early in November numbers of the English of Leyny had already taken refuge in his castle of Templehouse, so that, although its defenders were increased in number, yet the women and children who accompanied them helped to embarrass the defence. Amongst these latter were Jane, wife of William Browne (Registrar of the Bishopric of Killala and Achonry), with her seven children; Helen Trimble, Anne Loftus, Rose

rectory of Kilvegoone, with the tithes parcel of the possessions of the said monastery; the site of the chapel or cell of Killrasse, and 2 qrs. of land adjoining the island of Inish Killeghan in Loghgill, near the town of Sligo, and certain other small islands there; a piece of mountainous and woody ground called Lehanagh, on the south of the said lough, with the tithes, the impropriate rectory of Killrasse, with the tithes, the site of the chapel or cell of Shanchó or Geevagh, and $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. of land thereto adjoining, with the tithes; the impropriate parsonage and rectory of Shencho, *alias* Goevagh, with the tithes; the castle or fortillage and hamlet called Tulloghmoybegg, with a curtilage or bawne and a qr. of land adjoining, and the tithes; the impropriate rectory of Clonarwy, extending in and through the chapels or churches of Killinrunery and Killery, within the counties of Leitrim and Sligo, with the Glebe lands and tithes thereunto belonging, all which were parcel of the said monastery of the Holy Trinity, in Loughkey aforesaid. To the intent that the King would be graciously pleased to regrant the premises to the said William Crofton, and his heirs and assigns for ever, according to the true intent of His Majesty's letters dated the 14th March, 14th year of his reign. Dated 14 July, 1618."

"These lands were (v. 18) erected the Manor of Templehouse with liberty to hold 600^s in demesne, and to have and hold a court leet, view of frank pledge, and court baron with jurisdiction to the amount of 40s. within the precincts of the said Manor, and to hold a fair at the town of Templehouse on the feast of St. Simon and Jude (28 Oct.) and the day after, with a Court of Piepowder, at a rent of 6s. 8d., and with liberty to have a ferry upon the lake called Loghelly, and on the river of Owenmore, between the lands lying in the Barony of Leinie in the Co. Sligo, and the lands lying in the Barony of Corrin on the other side of the shore, with power to exact the following fees, viz., for each man $\frac{1}{2}$ d., for every horse load 1d., for every sheep or goat $\frac{1}{4}$ d., for every heifer or pork $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and so rateably and proportionably for all things to be carried across, paying thereout to the King 4s.; to hold in free and common soccage. Dated 18 July, 16—."

Ennis, Mrs. Jane Boswell, and three children ; Mrs. Christian Oliphant, Mrs. Begge, Margaret Branagh, and five children ; Margaret Careless, &c., &c.

These refugees carried with them as much of their " household stuffe " as they could possibly transport.¹

About the 15th of December, the insurgents of Leyny and Corran, numbering from 800 to 1000 strong, appeared before the walls of Templehouse ; the former were led by Brian O'Hara, the latter by Hugh MacDonogh. Their strength was further increased on the fall of Sligo, for at a council of war held there by the Irish commanders, it was decided to reinforce the leaguer by five companies, set free by the capture of the town ; however, when this additional force arrived, the besiegers were found to be already too numerous, and it was therefore decided that only a small representative detachment from each barony should remain, Brian O'Hara to have chief command, as the castle was in his " country."

The insurgents were apparently not possessed of artillery, at least no mention of it occurs : it is probable that the castle was merely blockaded, such being the simplest mode of bringing about a surrender. Crofton was stout of heart, and held out for about ten weeks ; then, running short both of powder and provisions, he entered into terms with the besiegers, who were by this time probably tired of their monotonous occupation.

After lengthened negotiations, Crofton (who seems to have doubted the terms being offered in good faith) refused to give up the stronghold to any of the besiegers, but selected a chief named Oliver O'Hara as the one who was to take possession. Finally it was agreed that at the expiration of nine days the castle should be given up to the Irish, but in the meantime Crofton was to remain in sole occupation ; at the end of that period the besiegers were to provide the besieged with a proper escort to Boyle, to which place they should proceed with bag and

¹ William Browne, in his deposition, gives the inventory of his goods, which, curious in itself, demonstrates also the affluence enjoyed by the Protestant settlers prior to the outbreak of the disturbances of 1641.

baggage.¹ These terms were carefully drawn up, committed to paper, and signed on behalf of the besieged by Crofton, Mr. Roger King, Mr. Oliphant and Mr. Wray² (two ministers), and signed on behalf of the besiegers by the Irish captains. The formulæ were conducted with great ceremony; the Protestants pledged their oath and good faith on the Holy Scriptures, whilst the Irish contracting parties swore upon "a booke they called a *Portoos*,"³ and in the presence of "a mass-priest," the priest probably essaying to smooth matters, for many of them are admitted by Protestant writers, as well as by Protestants who made depositions, to have laboured zealously in the interests of peace. Whilst this ceremony was progressing, the Irish managed to introduce into the castle several of their own followers, who refused to leave at Crofton's desire; he then sought to eject them, a struggle ensued, in which the besieged were overpowered, and Crofton and his wife were stripped and deprived of their clothes. This seems to have occurred on a Thursday; on Friday the castle was ransacked, and on Saturday a division of the plunder was made.

On Sunday the Protestant garrison, English and Scotch alike, were ordered, on pain of death, to attend Mass in the great hall, and all seem to have complied, with the exception of Crofton and his wife, the two clergymen Oliphant and Wray, Mrs. Browne, Jane Boswell, Anne Loftus, and some young children, together with a few others not specifically mentioned.

¹ "But when hee (Oliver O'Hara) was come, hee founde that notwithstanding that capitulation, his, the said Wm. Crofton's, goods were divided amongst the said captains, and carryinge away, and the house de-spoilinge, soe this deponent departed, and neither received the house or any of the goods therein."—*Deposition of Oliver O'Hara*.

² Wray had only just received Church preferment. In the Patent Rolls, 17th Car. I., Dat. 4th August, there is "a Grant of a Present" unto George Wray, Clerke, to the prebendship of Killoran, belonging unto the Cathedral Church of Crumrahy (Achonry), and several Rectorys in the Dioces of Aghadoc."

³ This word is spelled in a variety of ways in English, but it is derived from the Latin *portiforium*, implying the portability of the book, i.e., the Breviary of the Latin Church. The contracting parties were thus sworn upon the book they each revered most.

Those that refused appear to have been driven into one room, and there kept close prisoners. On Monday the Irish led out of the castle, in melancholy procession, Mr. and Mrs. Oliphant, Henry Begge and his wife (Scotch by birth), Duffe and Margaret Branagh with their five children, Mrs. Brown and children, also Jane Boswell and her three children.

Despite the inclemency of the weather, they were stripped of their clothing, then led to where grew four large ash "near the castle gates," in full view of the walls, and here were hanged Mr. Oliphant,¹ Begge, Margaret Branagh, Margaret Careless, and Henry Norman or Newell.

Mrs. Oliphant's cries and shrieks were heartrending. She loudly appealed to some of the Irish captains to spare her husband; but they turned a deaf ear to all her entreaties. She was dragged out of the castle with the rest, and her husband hanged in her very presence. The death of Oliphant was attended with circumstances of great barbarity; he was cut down when half hanged, then dragged by the "withe" (by which he had been suspended) at "a garra's tail" up and down the road through the mud; when it was observed that life was not yet quite extinct, he was stabbed with skeans, his head cut off, and he was then buried in a ditch by the wayside, a living child being cast into the grave.

The women and children were then led back to the castle, reprieved for thirteen days; at the expiration of that period they must decide to "goe to masse or be hanged." Jane Browne, wife of the Registrar of Achonry, had been deprived of her clothes before the gates of Templehouse Castle, and left with but a few rags to cover her. This lady, utterly destitute and begging from door to door, would without doubt have perished miserably had she not been charitably preserved and relieved by a humane Irish gentleman, "farrell O'Gara," of Coolavin. The protection thus afforded unfortunately came too late to save all Mrs. Browne's family, for her eldest son had been drowned in the river Bonet² by some of the O'Rorkes of Leitrim, whilst two

¹ Oliphant was "often prest by them to become a papist; that if he wold doe soe, they wold spare his life."

² "The Bonet river in Leitrim, flowing into Lough Gill through Drumahaire and Manorhamilton, is called in Irish *Buanaid*, signifying 'the

of her younger children died subsequently from the effects of starvation and exposure to the inclemency of the weather.

On the following day the survivors were marched off to Ballymote. Mr. and Mrs. Crofton, Mrs. Wray, and her husband (a minister) were in front of the Irish escort (commanded by Captain John Crean), when two men rushed from the ranks and slashed Wray savagely with their skeans; he was conveyed to Ballymote, where he lingered in agony for two days before death put an end to his sufferings.

The Irish officers do not seem to have made any attempt to restrain the excesses of their followers, and Colonel Teige O'Connor Sligo, who arrived at Templehouse shortly after its surrender,¹ did not reprimand any of the men for the outrages, nor were any of the murderers brought to justice by him.

The third centre of outrage was in the Barony of Tireragh. The occurrences there are deposed to by persons of whom, judging by their names, ten were apparently Roman Catholics, five others Protestants, and there were two Protestant clergymen.

John Shrawley, Vicar of Easky, shortly before the rebellion broke out, was alarmed by Hugh Crosby (a Protestant, and one of his tenants on the glebe land), who came to report some strange speeches made by Richard Albonagh, Parish Priest of Easky. Crosby's wife, being a Roman Catholic, had been informed by her spiritual guide "that she should see shortly their religion flourish again, but that it would never be soe well with them untill the Protestant B^{pp} and ministers were all cut off." Taking Crosby's warning in time, the Vicar fled into Mayo, without, however, improving his position, for he there spent his time besieged in the steeple of Rosserk Church, which he, with some

lasting river;' for the Irish seem to have been fond of applying the word *buan* (lasting) to rivers. In the Vision of Cahirmore, for example, in the Book of Leinster, the Slaney is called *Sir-buan Slane*, 'the everlasting Slaney.'"—*Irish Names of Places (Second Series)*, p. 15. (P. W. Joyce.)

¹ To commemorate the capture of this stronghold, the commanders of the Irish contingents broached "a barrell of sacke" for the purpose of drinking to their further success. Sack being simply the old name for what would now be styled "dry" sherry, the use of that wine on the occasion in question tends to prove the long-continued intercourse kept up with Spain by the Irish, more especially by the Irish of the West coast.

other Protestants, held for nearly twelve months. At length, the stream from which they drew their water supply being diverted from its course, they were compelled to surrender.

The surrender was made to Edmond Bourke of Rappagh, "who promised and swore" to convoy them all safely to the next English garrison. Mr. Walker (a minister)¹ his man-servant, and two "gentlewomen" (Mrs. John Gardner, of Rosserk, and her daughter) desired to be sent to Boyle. Bourke despatched four soldiers, with his own brother Richard, a friar, by a short cut over the mountain, the priest, before starting, swearing not to leave them till they were past all danger at Boyle. Before they had gone far, the friar, who was on horseback, turned aside to a village, saying he would soon rejoin them, but was hardly out of sight when they were set upon by several kerns. Walker seems at once to have divined that his end was come, for he "fell down on his knees to praier, . . . and as he was on his knees praying, one stroke him a blow with a sword, and clove his skull down to the mouth, . . . and there he and his man were both barbarously slain." Their bodies were left unburied, and their bones lay bleaching on the mountain side.

The soldiers forming the escort, instead of protecting their charge, stripped the two "gentlewomen" naked, and in this pitiful plight they made the best of their way to Ballymote, where the elder lady was murdered.

If the Rev. John Shrawley suffered great privations after taking refuge in the neighbouring barony of Tirawley, those who remained in Tireragh fared no better. It would seem that the MacSwines and O'Dowds first set the example of plundering their English and Scotch neighbours; the levies, which had been raised for service in Spain by Lord Taaffe, having been disbanded, they also committed numerous murders and outrages, principally on women and children. A party escaping from Tirawley took refuge at Rathlee, in Tireragh, with Oliver Albanagh, an Irishman. They were treated hospitably, and sent to Sligo

¹ Thomas Walker was in the year 1639-40 presented to the prebend of Killanly and to the vicarage of Castleconnor and Kilglasse in the County Sligo.—*Fasti Eccl. Hib.*



Fig. 5 A.—SCULPTURED STONE FROM ARDNAGLASS,
Supposed to be a representation of a Dog killing a Wolf.

with an escort; but on the way they were surrounded by a mob of country people, who led them "to the sea-syd thinking to have drowned them;" from this fearful fate they were rescued by a Roman Catholic priest.

A humane Irishman happened to be in the village of Ardnaglass,¹ and hearing that Protestants were being murdered, he went to the reported scene of the outrage, and found a man named MacDonnell (a kinsman of his own) hanging. He cut him down, restored him to consciousness, and carried him to, as he conceived, a place of safety. Shortly after he found MacDonnell weltering in his blood, and on reproaching the murderers for the deed, he was cautioned that, if he did not keep quiet, he would be hanged himself. He had previously incurred the ill-feeling of the people by having saved the lives of some Protestants.

Patrick O'Dowd, in his deposition, admits that he, together with his father Charles, and a David O'Dowd, with forty disbanded levies, one winter's night burst in the door of a house belonging to Mr. John Nowlan of Enniscroane, then absent in England, turned Mrs. Nowlan out of bed, and thrust her out of doors; his father seized the goods and furniture, and David O'Dowd kept possession of the house.

¹ Amongst the sculptured stones in the Museum, R.I.A., is a rude bas-relief taken from the castle of Ardnaglass, and supposed to be the representation of a dog killing a wolf; it is said to commemorate the destruction of the last of these animals in Ireland. The current tradition in the place from whence it came was, that "some years after it was supposed the race of wolves was extinct, the flocks of the county of Leitrim were attacked by a wild animal, which turned out to be a wolf; that thereupon the chieftain of Leitrim applied to O'Dowd, the chieftain of Tireragh, who possessed a celebrated wolf-dog, to come and hunt the wolf; that then ensued a chase which forms the subject of an Irish legend, detailing the districts through which the wolf was pursued, until it was killed in a pine wood in Tireragh." So runs the legend. The land on which the wolf was killed was, from the circumstance, said to have been named *Carrow-na-maddoo*, i.e., "the quarter-land of the dog;" whilst O'Dowd, in commemoration of the event, had the sculptured stone representing the last combat inserted in his castle wall.—*Proceedings, R.I.A.*, Vol. II., pp. 65, 66; *Catalogue, R.I.A.*, p. 143. W. F. Wakeman has drawn the writer's attention to the fact that the Ardnaglass sculptured stone resembles one in Holy Cross Abbey, County Tipperary, which is said to illustrate the legend of the Kilkenny cats.

This appears to be the "Master David O'Dowd of Lechan in the County of Sligo, [who] out of a murderous disposition, with a long skean, attempted to murder" John Layng (a clergyman) in the castle of Rosslea.

In Tirawley Sir Robert Hannay held the castle of Belleek for some time against great odds; at length he surrendered on condition that the entire party—which numbered about 120 souls, a great portion of whom were women and children—should be safely escorted to Ballyshannon. These conditions were granted, and appear to have been faithfully carried out by the Mayo people; the garrison were taken across the river Moy as far as Castleconnor in Tireragh. Here they were encountered by a tumultuous mob, but succeeded in reaching Enniscroane, where the country people, led by the O'Dowds and MacSwines, overpowered the party, and the "common folk" were all killed; Sir Robert Hannay and his family, Captain Adair, and other people of consequence, being spared for the purpose of exchange and ransom, for the Irish thought they were "too good a booty for them to loose." They were brought on to the castle of Dunneill, where they were kept in restraint by O'Hart, then in possession of the stronghold. Two Protestant ministers, however, Mr. Montgomery, and another whose name is not given, were "stripped naked in the streete." One of Mr. Montgomery's sons, a lad of fifteen, had been previously barbarously murdered in the County Mayo.

Shortly after their capture, Sir Robert Hannay, and those of his party who survived, were being conducted to Sligo, when, a short distance from Ardnaglass, they were stopped by some excited country people, and would undoubtedly have been all massacred but for the timely arrival of a detachment of Irish troops from Sligo, who escorted them thither in safety the same evening; a Scotchman and his wife, who, through fatigue or carelessness, lagged behind, were set upon, the man being killed on the spot, but the unfortunate woman lingered for some days.

Sir Robert Hannay's party were afterwards despatched to Drumahaire to O'Rorke, who desired to exchange them for some of his sept, prisoners of Sir Frederick Hamilton; the latter, however, on account of the breach of faith on the part of the

Irish, would not listen to the proposal. On his refusal, the garrison of Drumahaire sent forward Thomas Fullerton and William Listen—two Protestant ministers—also a gentleman named Patrick Dromond, and hanged them before the walls of the Castle of Manor-Hamilton.

A small party of English tried to reach Sligo by a by-way, but were unable to effect their escape ; they were overtaken near Skreen, and murdered.


Further enumeration of the atrocities committed in Tireragh would but multiply horrors ; allusion may, however, be made to the murder of the Nesbitt family, which was attended with every circumstance of cold-blooded brutality ; the details, as given in the Depositions, are heartrending.

The Depositions also explain, in some degree, the numerous cold-blooded crimes that occurred in Tireragh, by a statement that the MacSwines had committed so many misdeeds in that barony, that they “were always jealous that the said persons should escape into the English quarters, and discover their actions, which was the cause they murdered them.” Thus we see that whatever were the original intentions of the leaders of the Irish in Sligo, once human passions had been aroused they were powerless to restrain their subordinates, and this was but the natural result of stimulating the passions of an ignorant people.

CHAPTER XIII.

HAMILTON'S ATTACK ON SLIGO, ETC.

“ Now peals of shouts came thund’ring from afar,
Cries, threats, and loud laments, and mingled war ;
Louder and yet more loud, we hear th’ alarms
Of human cries distinct, and clashing arms ;
New clamors, and new clangors now arise,
The sound of trumpets mix’d with fighting cries ;
The fire consumes the town.”

FTER Sligo had been seized by the Irish, under the leadership of MacDonogh, Sir Frederick Hamilton, who at that time commanded the English garrison at Manor-Hamilton, in the County Leitrim, lost no time in acting. He sent a reconnoitring party towards the town of Sligo ; shortly afterwards he proceeded against Colonel Owen O’Rorke, burning houses and corn-stacks to within a mile of Drumahaire Castle. Information having been conveyed to him that Mr. Parke¹ was shut up and beleaguered in his castle of Newtown, situated between Drumahaire and Sligo—that castle, at Parke’s own request, having been but a short time previously visited by Hamilton—he sent a detachment of horse and foot, to ascertain the numbers of the blockading force, and to relieve the place, if possible.

This old residence is beautifully situated on the northern shore of Lough Gill. In plan, the building consisted of a court-yard flanked by round towers on the side facing the land,

¹ He is, in the Book of Survey and Distribution, styled Captain Robert Parke. A “ Robert Parke de Sligo ” was one of the jurors in an inquisition held in Sligo, 24th September, 1627.

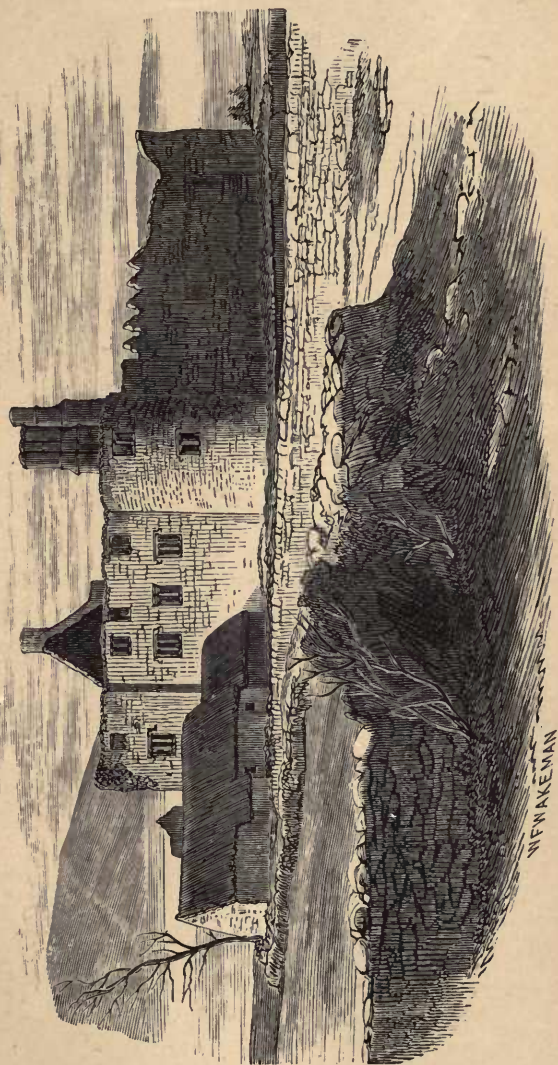


Fig. 6.—NEWTOWN CASTLE, LOUGH GILL, the property of Major ROGER PARKE, 3rd Dragoon Guards.
(Drawn by W. F. Wakeman, from a Photograph by R. B. M'Neilly.)



and by small turrets on the side facing the lake, where appear traces of a water-gate. The north and east sides of the enclosure included the old manor-house, which, with its mullioned windows, its conspicuous lofty chimneys—characteristic of the early buildings of the settlement—and its striking-looking portal leading into the court-yard, must have presented a very picturesque appearance.

Not far distant, and situated on a tongue of land jutting into the lake, may even yet be observed remains of an edifice of still older date, which had been perhaps demolished, and its materials utilized in the formation of the more modern building.¹

As Hamilton's relieving party advanced, they could observe no sign of any enemy save a few scouts on the neighbouring hills; and to their surprise, when the walls of the castle appeared in sight, no hostile force was discernible. Parke, in a state of great excitement, met the troops, and expressed a hope that they might be able to regain Manor Hamilton in safety, and not be overpowered on their attempted return. The suspicions of the officer were aroused; but he replied that, having been sent by Sir Frederick Hamilton to his assistance, and as it was evident the castle was in no danger, Parke ought to allow him to strengthen his party by taking thirty men of the garrison,

¹ The castle of Newtown must have capitulated to the Irish shortly after the year 1647, and was in 1652 in the possession of one Donogh O'Hart, who surrendered it, 3rd June, 1652, to Sir Charles Coote. The terms of the capitulation are as follows:—

“Articles of agreement made and concluded by and between Donogh O'Hart, of the one parte, and Major Robert Ormsby, on the other parte, in behalfe of Sir Charles Coote, Knight and Baronett, Lord President of Connaught, for and concerning the surrender of the Castle or Holt of Newtowne, in the barrony of Drumaheare, and County of Leitrim, unto the said Lord President, or whome he shall apoynt, for the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, June 3rd, 1652.

“1. The said Donnogh O'Hart doth conclude and agree to deliver up the said Holt of Newtowne, with all the arms, ammunicion, and necessaries of warr noth hereafter excepted, unto the said Lord President, or whome he shall apoynt, at or by twelve of the clocke to-morrow, without prejudice or embezlment. In consideracion whereof the said Major Ormsby doth conclude and agree that the said Donnogh O'Hart, and those souldiers in that Holt, shall have quarters for their lives, and shall have liberty to

that number still leaving enough for the defence of Newtown. To this proposal Parke peremptorily refused to accede, though entreated to do so by his own officers and men, who upbraided him, and said that if he did not comply with this reasonable request, it would be "a shame for him and them all."

Parke replied: "It was well for him if he could defend himself and his, till aid come, without provoking or doing anything to draw the country upon him."

When the detachment, on its return march, had reached to within a short distance of Manor-Hamilton, it was suddenly and fiercely attacked by a large force of Irish, in a narrow, rock-encumbered defile, where the horse were unable to act; the foot-soldiers were at once engaged at close quarters "at push of pike," whilst the musketeers, having delivered their fire, were so galled by dexterously aimed volleys of stones from the surrounding heights, that they were unable to reload; therefore, clubbing their muskets, they fell on their opponents, and "did so closely stand to it as having, by God's great mercy and power, broke through, disordered, and routed them, killing a number, chasing them like dogs with our horse and foot from hill to hill." Though most of the detachment—which numbered in all but eighty men—were wounded with stones and pikes, two only were actually killed. Of the Irish, about sixty fell, amongst whom

march away with their bagg or baggage, without impeachment, except armes and ammunicion.

"2. The said Donnogh O'Hart (if hee desire the same) shall have protection graunted to him and his men, to live in the State's Quarters, with his and their families, as to other protected persons.

"3. That the said Donnogh O'Hart shall have the full benefitt of the little corne that hee and those souldiers in pay in the said Holt sowed themselves, without rent or contribucion for this yeare, and a howse assured them to keep their corne in, safe from any under the Parliament's command.

"4. The said Donnogh O'Hart (if he submit to protection) shall have for this yeare the grazeing of twenty coves free from contribucion.

"5. The said Donnogh O'Hart is to have the small boat and cotts which he hath on Newtowne Lough without any impeachment. Lastly: the said Donnogh O'Hart is to have six musqueteers and six pikes allowed him and his men out of their armes, which they are to deliver up, with his owne sword (in case he submitt to protection) for his necessary defence against Tories, which hee is to give security shall not bee employed against the State."

was John O'Crean of Sligo,¹ together with thirty people of note belonging to the Counties of Sligo and Leitrim. The bodies were all stripped for the sake of their clothing, and the arms and apparel were carried to Manor-Hamilton.

As was customary in writings of that period, the narration of the skirmish concludes with a pious reflection, which, in this instance, took the form of a recommendation not to put trust in numbers, and also stated that the Irish afterwards acknowledged they saw God was against them, "they being ten times our number, and most confident to have destroyed us all."

Although Parke's conduct was reported to Hamilton by the officer in charge of the detachment, yet he did not then suspect him to be "a traitour in correspondency with them [the Irish] as was afterwards proved;" he, however, took the precaution of procuring a commission from the Lords Justices and Council at Dublin Castle to employ such troops of Parke's as he might think fit, and, accordingly, he drew off about twenty men of the Newtown garrison. In the month of June, Hamilton sent twenty head of cattle to victual Newtown, attended by a large escort, including Parke's twenty men, and with strict orders for them to return. These men were, however, kept at Newtown in defiance of the order of Hamilton, who, resenting Parke's presumption, despatched a body of troops under his lieutenant, who had instructions to muster the entire garrison, and as Hamilton was secretly planning a most daring expedition, to leave only as many with Parke as, in his judgment, were sufficient to defend the place.

Parke, however, induced the officer to enter the castle, then closed the gates, mustered the garrison of sixty men, but refused to allow any of them to depart.

Hamilton—an overbearing man at all times—was now fearfully exasperated, and raved at the manner in which Parke had "so beastly neglected his officers, in contempt of the Lord Justice and Councils commission." He resolved on taking decided and speedy measures, "fearing Parke was inclining rather to submit himself and his castle into the hands of the rogues, whom he held the stronger party, and daily corresponded with

¹ This is evidently the Captain John Crean who was present at the capture of Templehouse.

them." Hamilton, although determined to establish his authority, yet bided his time, and on the evening of the 1st July he mustered every able-bodied man under his command, leaving but a sufficient number behind to defend his own castle from a sudden attack; he then marched on Newtown, arriving under its walls about midnight. Parke was summoned on his allegiance to come out; he parleyed for some time, but at length (as the old account says), "after some shuffling excuses and delays, opens his gate."

Parke was ordered to muster his garrison, and was then arrested in their presence for disobedience of orders, and "upon strong presumption of disloyalty."

Afterwards Hamilton marched out twenty men of the garrison to strengthen his party, which now amounted to one hundred and forty men, horse and foot, and having placed one of his own officers in charge of Newtown castle, he proceeded in the direction of Sligo.

Hamilton had kept the object of his expedition a profound secret. The party marched in silence till within a short distance of the town of Sligo, when a halt was called, and the troops were drawn up in order of attack; then (in the language of one who was present) he used "some comfortable encouraging speeches, asking if our stomachs did serve us, as his did, to attempt the burning of the towne, now so near it, which maintained so many rebellious enemies which had joyned in the burning our poor garrison, and so many times encampt about us and sought our destruction."

This speech was received with acclamations; then, having knelt in prayer—a usual preliminary with the Puritans of the seventeenth century to any warlike engagement—they waited silently for the break of day. As soon as the first streak of light appeared in the east, the attacking force moved on in profound silence. At the bridge they were halted, and Hamilton gave orders that any man breaking the ranks for the sake of plunder would be shot; they must simply carry fire and sword through the streets, but should call out for all British prisoners to take refuge in their ranks.

At a given signal the foot-soldiers crossed the bridge at a run, and, in a few minutes, shrieks, appeals for mercy, and a

sudden glow of light, showed that the dreadful work had begun. Hamilton, at the head of the horsemen, burnt the houses on the northern side of the river, and slaughtered the inmates; then, considering the bridge to be impassable for mounted men, he galloped along the banks of the stream, forded the river, and, as previously arranged, effected a junction with the foot-soldiers in front of the abbey.

Here the work was short and decisive. The abbey and its out-buildings were soon wrapped in flames, and two of the friars, running out in their habits, were remorselessly put to death.

Chalices, treasures, mass-vestments, and goods left for safety in charge of the monks, were all alike consumed. Amidst the many horrors of this terrible scene, the roaring flames, the rolling smoke, and the crash of falling masonry, Hamilton for the first time learnt, from some prisoners, the cause of his easy success. The Irish garrisons of the two castles in the town had posted no out-sentinels; no watch appears to have been kept, and the inhabitants of the town were wrapped in profound repose. This neglect was now to some extent accounted for by the departure of O'Connor Sligo, with all his disposable force, to join with Owen O'Rorke and others in forming a camp around Manor-Hamilton, and carrying off the garrison's supply of cattle. The opposing parties escaped coming into collision, O'Connor Sligo having marched by the south side of Lough Gill, whilst Hamilton had passed to the north of the lake.

Finding himself now at a distance of fourteen miles from his base of operations, and with a superior force of the enemy intervening, Hamilton at once proceeded to retrace his steps.

When he arrived within three miles of his castle,¹ he perceived the "passage strongly to be beset (being a straight passage) with a number of men." His horsemen had to make a *détour*,

¹ "A True Relation of the manner of our Colonel Sir Frederick Hamilton's retourn from London-derry, being 61 miles from his castle and garrison, where he was at the beginning and breaking out of this Rebellion, with the particular services performed by the Horse and Foot Companies which he commanded, garrisoned at Manor-Hamilton, in the County of Leitrim, in the Province of Connaught." Dublin: Printed by Robert Thornton, 24th October, 1643.

as there was a rocky wood to the right, and a great bog to the left. The pikemen and musketeers charged the Irish foot-soldiers, who were about 300 in number, and forced their way through; the horsemen, entangled in swampy ground, were attacked by the Irish, and Hamilton himself, amongst others, was three times unhorsed; at length, both horse and foot having reunited, they reached Manor-Hamilton with the loss of but three men killed.

There is a legend attached to the destruction of the Abbey of Sligo which states that the monks were scared by a breathless messenger, who, late one evening, suddenly appeared before the gate of the monastery, announcing the close proximity of the dreaded Sir Frederick Hamilton. What was to be done? The treasures and valuables of the community must be saved! In frantic haste, the gold and silver vessels used in the sanctuary were hurriedly thrown into iron-bound chests of oak, and the crevices filled in with Spanish ingots, which had been presented by the "Catholic King" for the advancement and encouragement of his faith. But the bells, blessed by Pope John XXIII.—those beautiful bells, whose melodious chimes had delighted the ears of the faithful, and had summoned the congregation to their devotions for more than two centuries—were they to fall into the hands of the heretics? Never! They were accordingly lowered from the tower, and, together with the chests of treasure, were sunk in the bed of the river Garavogue; but the buried bells and treasures of the monks have never been discovered! The swiftly gliding waters have not disclosed their secret; and the belief long lingered that on the festival of the Holy Trinity, the ears of the faithful were at times gladdened by the silvery chimes of the buried bells, stealing gently upwards in the midnight air, from out the bosom of their watery guardian!

Some particulars are here given, relating to Sligo Abbey, which was founded by Maurice Fitzgerald, A.D. 1252, destroyed by fire in 1414, and rebuilt about two years subsequently. On this subject R. Langrishe remarks¹ that the statement of its re-edification in 1416 is very misleading, for a careful examination will show that a considerable portion of the original

¹ *Journal, R.H.A.A.I.* (4th Series), Vol. VI., p. 471.

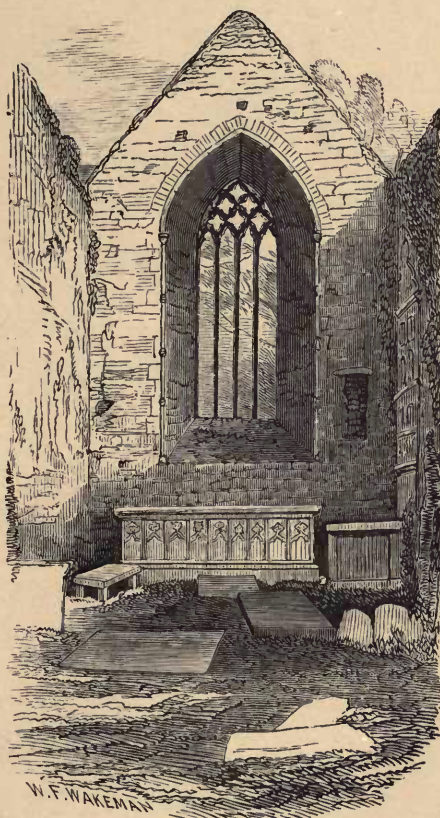


FIG. 7.

EAST WINDOW, SLIGO ABBEY; AND HIGH ALTAR, RESTORED BY P. O'CONNOR, ESQ.

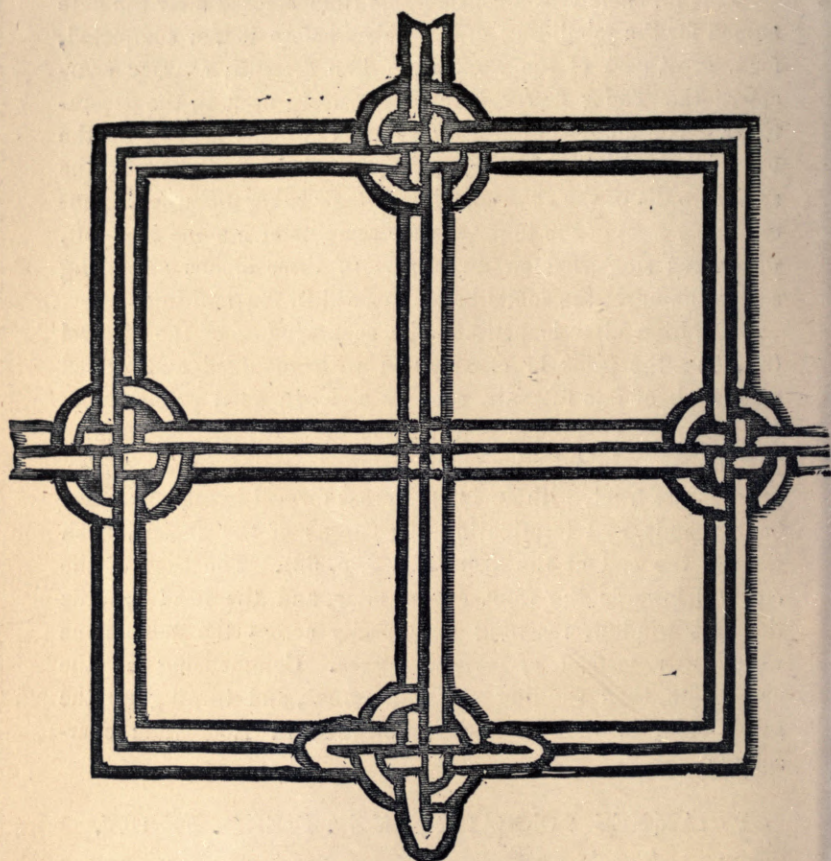
building still remains, and the Church as then built appears to have been of a common Irish type.

It is probable that a considerable time elapsed after the date named for the rebuilding of the Abbey before it was completed, for a great part of the work is of late fifteenth century character—the Tudor flower being extensively used in the decorations. The tower is almost a fac-simile of many erected by the Franciscans in the fifteenth century; it is built within the ancient walls of the chancel, without their being disturbed. Immediately west of the tower are the remains of a stone rood-loft, which was supported on an arcade of three arches stretching across the nave, the soffits being groined in fan-vaulting.

The high altar is beneath the east window of the chancel (fig. 7); the front is ornamented with moulded and carved panelwork of late fifteenth century style, in good preservation. It is covered by broken slabs, some of which probably formed part of the original table-stone, being decorated in the centre, towards the front, with an incised cross formed by narrow inter-lacing bands, and terminating in patterns of the ancient Irish form at the end of the arms (fig. 8, p. 68). The base of the cross is towards the front of the altar, and the head towards the east window, reaching only partly across the table-stone which was formed of several pieces. Commencing at the north side, then running along the front, and turning up the south side, is the following inscription in Lombardic characters:—

IOHAN[NES ? O'CRAIAN] ME . FIERI . FE CIT.

—with long spaces between the words, and so placed that “IOHANNES” was on the north side; next it, and along the front, came the surname (probably O'Craian), now lost; ME is in the centre, just at the foot of the cross; FIERI was next placed in front, near the southern angle; and FECIT is cut on the stone which formed that angle along the south end. There is a blank between E and C in FECIT, as if a letter had been erased. At present it is at the northern angle, which makes the inscription rather puzzling at first sight; it is to be hoped, therefore, that it will be restored to its original position. The stone, bearing on it the surname of the “JOHANNES” mentioned in the inscription, has not been found; possibly it may have recorded the



1 2 3 4 5 *Feet*

Fig. 8.—Cross on the Altar, Sligo Abbey.

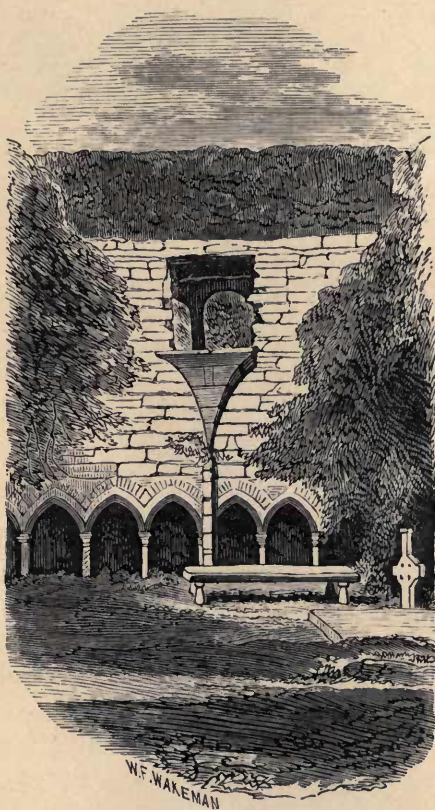


Fig. 9.—STONE PULPIT
On the North Side of the Cloisters of Sligo Abbey.
(From a Photograph by R. B. M'Neilly.)

name of an early prior of the Abbey, who had caused the table-stone to be made.

The covering slab of an altar-tomb was invariably formed of one stone, with the cross worked lengthwise upon it; whereas the altar-top was worked in several pieces, and the cross, if placed at the foot, could not reach more than one-third of the whole length towards the head.

The cloisters lie to the north of the nave; three sides are in tolerably good preservation; they appear to have been entirely erected in the fifteenth century, and are beautifully arcaded and groined throughout. The symmetry of their proportions is, however, in the present day greatly marred by the surface being raised over three feet by constant burials for centuries past, and both the interior of the cloisters and the cloister-garth are blocked up with hideous tombstones and unseemly graves, the covering of which is in some cases so slender that it gives way beneath the feet, and dreadful odours are exhaled.

On the north side (near the angle formed by the western side of the cloisters, now entirely destroyed) is the pulpit, built on a boldly projecting corbel springing from the face of the wall some fifteen feet from the former surface (fig. 9); a stone staircase led up to it through the building behind, now mostly in ruins. At the extreme north-eastern angle of the building is the base of the stair-turret, by which access was obtained to the dormitory; it appears to have been placed over the chapter-house, and several vaulted chambers are to be seen at the east side of the cloisters.

There is a fine altar-tomb inserted in the north wall of the nave, with a very sharp-pointed, arched canopy filled with elaborate flamboyant tracery. The inscription runs along the top of the decorated front slab. The letters McS are nearly illegible. ΔC is—according to the late W. M. Hennessy—the mediæval form of the Irish OŚ, *i.e.*, young. The name of O'Crean's wife, Faraengasa,¹ is—according to the same

¹ Faraengasa. A somewhat similarly sounding name occurs in an inquisition taken in the town (*apud villam*) of Ballymote, 10th Feb., 1607. The jury find "quod Ffarganhegula [Ffarganhegusa] O'Connor seisit fuit due Insulæ in mar. vocat, Insula Noclane et Insula ne Capple [now Horse Island] continent 2 acras terr., et Regi ptinent Jure Corone sui."

HIC JACET CORMACUS O'GRAIAN ET M^oSEHON AC FARAENGASA UXOR EIS AN^o DO^o MCCCC VI.
 HIC JACET CATHA O'CONOR ET ELLEN FLYNN

HIC JACET CORMACUS O'GRAIAN ET M^oSEHON AC FARAENGASA UXOR EIS AN^o DO^o MCCCC VI.

authority—also a mediæval form of a well-known woman's name, FARAENGASA. Later tablets are inserted in the recess; one of these bears the date 1616 over the coat of arms and crest of the O'Creans. On the dexter side is a wolf rampant between three hearts, with the initials A. C., supposed to be those of Andrew Crean. The sinister half is ermine, a chevron—colour not apparent—with the initials E. F. alongside, evidently those of Crean's wife, who was supposed to be Ellen Flynn. The crest appears to be a demi-wolf rampant, holding between his paws a heart; beneath is cut in an irregular manner the following inscription, which would seem to contain a play upon the name Crean:—

COR . MVNDVM . CREA . IN . ME . DEVS .
 ET . SPIRITV^M . RECTVM . IN . NOVA .
 IN . VISCERIBVS . MEIS .

Inserted in the south wall of the choir is an elaborate monument erected to O'Connor and his wife. The mural tablet is surmounted by a representation of the Crucifixion. The superior compartment contains the crest and coat of arms of the O'Connor family, flanked by two figures, the one bearing a sword, the other a key; thereby denoting, probably, the Apostles Peter and Paul. The pilasters are ornamented with winged heads, trophies, and skulls. To

the left the trophy consists of a drum, flag, and axe, below it a shield, sword, and musket; to the right is an open book, with a spade and torch over a censer or thurible. At the base appears a winged hour-glass amidst an elaborate arrangement of floral and other ornamentations. To the left the shields display the coat of arms of O'Connor, and to the right, that of

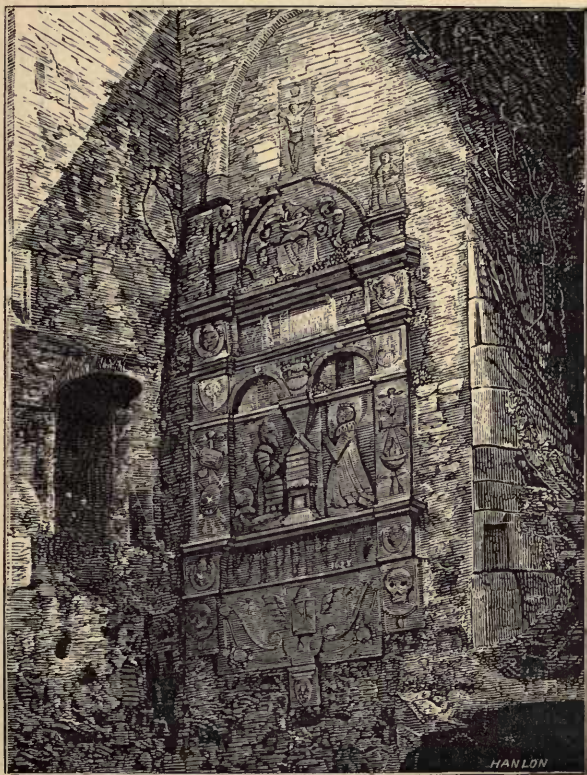


Fig. 10.—THE O'CONOR MONUMENT,
In the South Wall of the Choir, Sligo Abbey.

(From a Photograph by R. B. M'Neilly.)

his wife. In the central portion of the monument the effigy of O'Connor is represented in a kneeling posture, clad in full armour, save his helmet, which is placed behind him. To the right, and facing him, kneels his wife, with long flowing robes, and a full ruff, her hair dressed in the lofty style of the period. (See fig. 10.)

Immediately underneath the figures of O'Connor and his wife is this inscription :—

HIC . IACET . FAMOSISSIMVS . MILES .	DONATVS . CORNELIANVS . COMITATVS .
SLIGIÆ . DOMINVS . CVM . SVA . VXORE .	ILLVSTRISSIMA . DNA . ELINORA . BVTLER .
COMITISSA . DESMONIÆ . QVI . ME . FIE	RI . FECIT . A° 1624 . POST . MORTE . SVI .
MARITI . QVI . OBIT . 11 . AVG . A° 1602 .	ITM . EIVS . FILIA . ET . PRIM . MARIT . VIZ .
COMITIS . DESMONIÆ . NOIE . ELIZABE	THA . VALDE . VIRTVOSA . DNA . SEPVLTA .
FVIT . HOC . IN . TVMVLO . 31 . NOVEM .	ANNO . DOMINI . 1623 .

The other inscriptions are now almost illegible.

Lying against the chancel wall there are two slabs (about 24 inches each way) with armorial bearings carved on them; on the first appears to be the coat of arms of the Banada family of Jones. The second slab bears the arms of the O'Creans, with those of a different family of Jones impaled; dexter, a wolf rampant between three human hearts, for O'Crian; sinister, a lion rampant, for Jones; above is the date 1625, and underneath the quaint inscription :—

Wee two are one by his Decree
That raigneath from Eternity;
Who first erected have these stones,
We Robuere Crean Elica Iones.

When sinking a grave in the chancel, an interesting memorial slab was recently discovered, about three feet beneath the present surface. Its length is 5 feet 10 inches, by 2 feet 6 inches in breadth at top and 2 feet 10 inches at bottom of slab, which is surrounded with a bevelled edge an inch and half in width. The inscription in raised character is as follows :—

HIC . JACE
T . UORDAIN
M^C CATRVE . S
UA . UX . MARIA
FECIT . HOC .

“ Here lies Jordan Mac Cathrue, his wife Maria made this.”

A portion of the letter R in MARIA appears to be deficient. The surname Cathrew is stated to exist still in the County Galway, but is not known to have been common in the County Sligo. Fig. 11 gives a good representation of this curious memorial; the Crucifixion and representation of a camel—bearing a great resemblance to the animal carved on the cross at Drumcliff—are specially interesting.

From the peculiar shape of this monument, W. F. Wakeman is of opinion there can be no question but that it at one time formed the lid of a stone coffin. At first sight a casual observer might imagine it to have stood as a pillar. Such a supposition, however, would be utterly untenable by anyone who noted that the broader end of the stone exhibits a raised fillet, or band, resembling that upon the sides and top. The work, therefore, could not have been intended to stand, end on, in the earth. There is no date in addition to the inscription, but the character of the latter clearly indicates the fifteenth century. In form, the lettering closely resembles the celebrated record still to be seen in the ruined priory on Devenish Island, the period of which is marked A.D. 1449.

Although it seems not improbable that the figure of the camel may have originally represented some religious idea, yet one of these animals is mentioned by "The Four Masters" (*Connellan's Edition*) as having been brought to Ireland in the year 1472:—

"An extraordinary animal [a camel or dromedary] was sent by the King of England to Ireland, of a form resembling a mare, of a yellow colour, having the hoofs of a cow, a long neck, a very large head, an ugly trailing tail, scarce of hair, having a saddle of its own [the hump]; wheat and salt were its food, and it would draw a sliding car with the greatest burden by the tail, and go on its knees when entering a door, and in taking a rider on its back."

In the following Chapter the events which happened in Sligo between 1642 and 1653 are entered upon, but before doing so, it may not be out of place to state that in the graveyard outside the abbey walls, there lies a plain slab of slate, commemorative of the death of Mary Beolan, who is thereon stated to have died "aged 144 years."



SCALE ABOUT 1. 12TH

Fig. 11.—Memorial Slab to Jordan Mac Cathrue.

The abbey, although founded at a more recent date than St. John's Church, is of vastly greater antiquarian interest; possibly in both graveyards interesting memorial inscriptions may lie buried under the accumulations of centuries. The present parish church of St. John's was re-edified in 1812 and 1883. The basement of its tower is composed of very primitive masonry; the stones forming it show no traces of having been quarried.

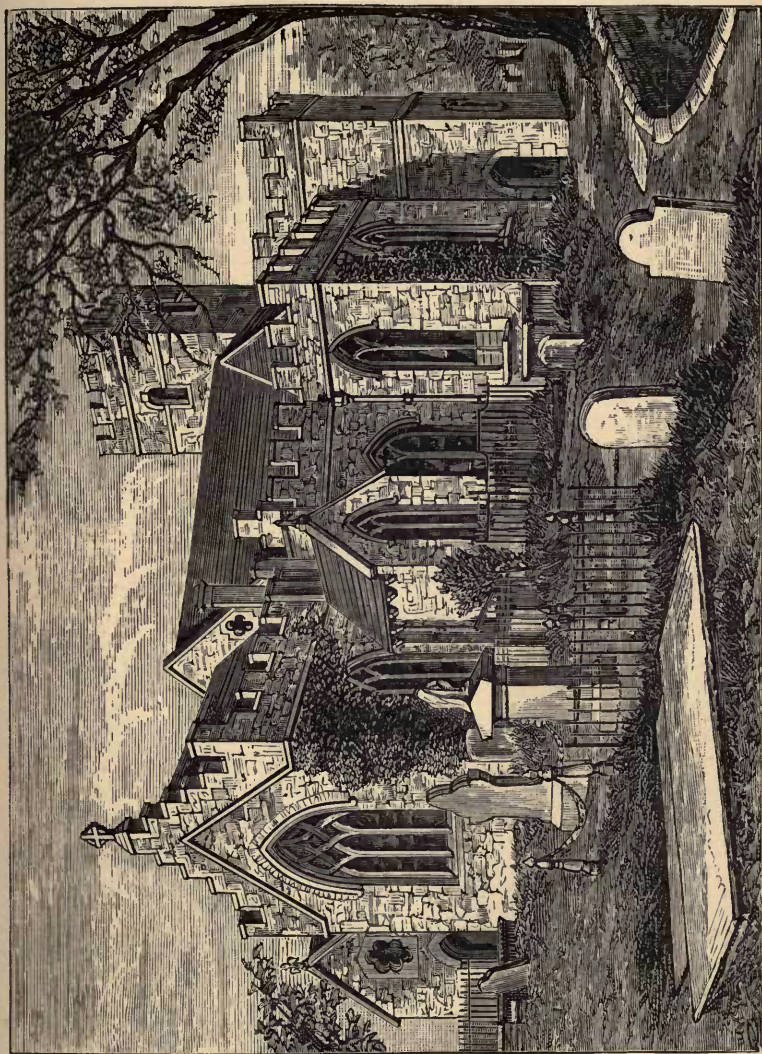


Fig. 12. — PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN'S, SLIGO.
(Re-edified in 1812 and 1833.)

CHAPTER XIV.

BATTLE OF SLIGO, ETC.

“ Cease to consult : the time for action calls ;
War, horrid war, approaches to your walls.”



IN the year 1642 Lord Ranelagh, President of Connaught, had quitted his Government in vexation, and, on his arrival in Dublin, was accused by the Lords Justices of being the cause of the hardships which the troops had experienced throughout his province.

Charles, in the first shock of consternation after his defeat at Naseby by the Parliamentary forces, June 14th, 1645, doubted whether this overthrow had not rendered all Irish succours useless ; finally, however, the Earl of Glamorgan was despatched to Ireland, where he arrived about the end of July. Two commissions from Charles were produced by him to the Confederate Catholics. Ormond had shown a decided reluctance to continue in office, owing to these negotiations ; but by virtue of the commissions Glamorgan entered on a private treaty with the Confederates, thus hoping to become the leader of ten thousand Irish, and to restore the King to power and independence.

In the meantime, Sir Charles Coote (whom the Parliament had lately commissioned to command in Connaught) was despatched with a requisition to the British generals of the north, that they should assist him against the rebels in his government, and particularly to reduce the town of Sligo—their principal place of strength. After some hesitation, 4000 foot and 500 horse were detached from the Scottish and English forces, and the recapture of Sligo in 1645 resulted from the junction of the troops commanded by Sir Charles Coote, Colonel Audley Mervyn, and Sir Robert Stewart. The following, taken from

the *History of Confederation and War in Ireland*,¹ gives the Irish point of view of this transaction. The first letter, dated Ballymote, 6th July, 1645, is from Lucas Taaffe, and is addressed: "For the Right Honourable the Supreme Council of the Confederate Catholics of Ireland. Haste! Haste! Haste!"

"RIGHT HONOURABLE :

"This lamentable and sad intelligence from Sligo, I refer to the bearer's, Antient [Ensign] Tull's relation, who was an eye-witness of a common, treacherous, and unworthy dealing which nearly broke the neck of our endeavours, if timely succour be not sent to regain the place, before the Scots have leisure to fortify it. I am very hopeful that all the town will not be lost these ten days to come, being well assured of the resolution of the besieged, as long as it is possible for them to play the part of soldiers ; yet I humbly beg that the relieving army be not the more delayed that I am of this opinion, the courses of war being very uncertain, and all places of consequence hereabouts so unprovided, that without the enemy meet with a speedy repulse, they will make it an absolute conquest : for preventing of which I doubt not of your Honour's tender care, whereupon I build my hopes, and remain

"Your Honour's most humble Servant,

"L(UCAS) T(AAFFE)."

Taaffe seems to have taken too hopeful a view of the military situation, for the next letter—but three days later in date—from Captain Gerald Dillon to Sir Ulick Bourk, announces the capture of Sligo by Coote :—

"SIR :

"I must now be the author of a woeful tragedy ; for yesterday morning, after the battering of two houses in Sligo, the enemy made a hot and furious assault upon the rest of the town, where they have lost five hundred men, a Lieutenant-Colonel, one Sergeant-Major, three Captains, with other officers. Notwithstanding all their loss, and not regarding their men's lives, they attempted Crean's house, where our men betook themselves, who behaved themselves so gallant as they beat them from it, upon which the enemy sounded a parley, and promised them a fair and honourable quarter ; whereupon our men came away, and after coming into the street, were disarmed, stript, and most foully murdered, so as never a man escaped, but two men and two women. Major Rourk is come hither this night, who lost threescore and six of his own company, with his officers, in that service. Major-General, with grief hereof, keeps

¹ Vol. IV., pp. 353-56. The orthography is modernized.

his bed. All the Scots marched from Bellahy this morning to Sligo, with four or five hundred cows. I make no question but now the province will be their own. Drumahaire, Marcree, Collooney, and the rest of the garrisons in that county, are forsaken and burned; Ballymote and Titemple (Templehouse) excepted, all the castles in (the barony of) Tireragh pay contribution already to the enemy; my father (Sir Luke Dillon) is expected at Dunmore this night. I pray, Sir, look well to yourself, for I am sure you will be very much aimed at; and be sure to store yourself with provisions. Thus with my humble service to my aunt. I remain

“Your own servant,

“GERALD DILLON.”

LOGH, 9 *July*, 1645.

I pray despatch this to my Lord President (Dillon), and bid him be careful of himself there.

The next communication is from Lord Dillon (then at Athlone, and acting as Lord President of Connaught for the King) to the Marquis of Ormond:—

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP:

“Yesterday I despatched unto you such intelligence as came to my knowledge. This morning I received this enclosed [*i.e.*, the preceding letter], which now I post unto your Lordship by Will. Somers, whereby you will find that Sligo is taken, and it is very probable that it will prove of an ill consequence to the whole province. In my letter yesterday I acquainted your Lordship how much I feared this castle, the garrison of it being ill affected. Will. Somers will give your Lordship a true relation how all things stand here with me, and what ill condition I stand in. I am promised by Sir James Dillon a hundred men, who I am confident will be faithful to me, but I shall not accept of them without I first know your Lordship’s pleasure, and am very unwilling to be beholden to him or any other friend if your Lordship could help me. All which I humbly submit to your wise consideration, as the humblest of your Lordship’s servants.

“DILLON.”

ATHLONE CASTLE, 10th *July*, 1645.

Ormond’s reply to Lord Dillon clearly informed him that no help could be expected from Dublin:—

“MY LORD:

“This morning I received both your letters of the 9th and 10th of this month, together with the advertisements your Lordship had of the Scots proceedings in that miserable province, whereat I believe our two Commissioners here are rather troubled, than directed into the right way of

preventing the total loss of that, and by consequence the perpetual annoyance of all the other provinces. All that I could with safety to myself do towards the preservation of those that are obedient to his Majesty's Government in that province, was at the instance of my Lord Marquis of Clanricarde, and, upon assurance that your Lordship was consenting to it, to give my Lord Taafe a commission, whereof I send your Lordship a copy, to the end that if you be driven to it, you may call his Lordship to your assistance.

"I am sorry to find your Lordship has so much reason to misdoubt the affections of those men under your command, and that I am not in a condition to send such as you might rely on. I have such as would be sure to you, but that I am unable to provide for their subsistence there, and out of hope to prevail with the Commissioners here to settle a course for their maintenance; and therefore I am of opinion that, in case of evident necessity, your Lordship shall do well to make use of the offer made unto you by Sir James Dillon, who I take to be a person of that honour and good affection that your Lordship may safely rely upon his promise and undertaking for the faith of his men, yet I know your Lordship will omit no necessary caution for your safety against the Confederates, as well as the Scots. I am unwilling to stay Summers from waiting upon your Lordship with this short answer from your Lordship's most affectionate, humble servant,

"ORMOND."

DUBLIN CASTLE, 11 *July*, 1645.

Both parties in this terrible struggle noted down with great minuteness the atrocities (whether real or alleged) of their opponents. The council of the Confederates at Kilkenny directed that in every province registers should be kept of all the cruelties and murders committed by the Puritans.¹

The governorship of Sligo, after its capture, was conferred by a council of war on Colonel Audley Mervyn; but through the interest of the Scots, he was superseded by Sir Robert Stewart, commander of the Lagan forces quartered in the north-west of Ulster. Sligo was taken with but the loss of twenty men, "and the slaughter of 120 of the rebels."²

At this time Connaught had as rival Presidents Lord Dillon, who commanded for the King; Sir Charles Coote—for the Parliament; and Malachias O'Kelly, Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, for the Confederates, who being alarmed at the successes of Coote and the northern forces, directed Sir James Dillon (one

¹ Wright's *History of Ireland*, p. 710. ² *Cox.*, Vol. II., p. 159.

of their officers) to march with 800 men to the assistance of the warlike Prelate, then busily employed in collecting forces for the recapture of Sligo.

It would appear that on Sunday, the 17th October, 1645, the Irish, under command of the Archbishop, suddenly surrounded the town with 2000 foot and 300 horse.

"The garrison, seeing little hopes of the Ulstermen's advance (not knowing they were then at Bundrowse), conceived it of absolute necessity to hazard the fighting with the rebels with their own strength and Sir William Cole's troops, rather than to lose themselves and the out-garrisons, which were in a manner all blocked up by the rebels lying between them and Sligo."¹

Prior to the attack on the Irish, Coote addressed his troops in the following manner, and from his speech it would appear as if in the morning he had gained some slight advantage over the blockading force: "Gentlemen:—You see God hath crowned the beginning of this day's access with His wonted goodness toward us, which we are bound to look upon as a pledge or earnest of His future mercy in giving us victory over a merciless and blood-thirsty enemy. Let not their number discourage any, but call to mind the miraculous deliverances that have been given us, and by what weak means we have obtained great things. Remember we have the same God to protect us as formerly, and it is the same cause we fight for. If we turn our backs, we dishonour Him that can as well deliver by weak means as by a mighty host of men. If we prevail, we shall be instruments of His glory, and redeeming this country from Popery, tyranny, and oppression. We shall be furnished not only with victuals, money, and pillage, but with great store of powder, match, and ammunition, and the enemy so disheartened, that they will not dare in a short time to appear in the field against us."²

"Captain Richard Coote and Captain Cole commanded our horse, being 200, who charged the rebels' horse very resolutely, and fell into the sword pell-mell, and beat them amongst the

¹ *The Irish Cabinet, &c.*, p. 17. The spelling is modernized.

² *The Weekly Account*, Jan. 15th, 1646. The spelling is modernized.

divisions of their own foot, and routed them, which Lieutenant-Colonel Saunderson (sallying out of the town) recovered with the foot, and Sir F. Hamilton came also with his troop in the nick of time, and had the execution of the rebels for five miles, their foot taking flight upon giving ground of their horse. In the pursuit, their commander and President of that province (the titular Archbishop of Tuam) was slain.¹ Our men took 150 of their horses, with pistols, all their baggage, tents, and ammunition. There were two wagons with rich spoil and money in them; they took several of their standards and colours, four and twenty drummers, and officers of note, in number forty-eight, who are now prisoners in Sligo. About 200 of their men lay killed in the place, and many more had been, if plunder had not been preferred before execution by our foot. We had but one killed of Sir William Cole's troop, and six horsemen hurt, and some horses. Upon this defeat 1000 foot and 200 of the enemy's horse more, that were on their march to Sligo, friendly turned back with their fellows, whom they met in great haste flying, and our Laggan forces coming also to relieve us, are now with us beleaguering two strongholds of the rebels near our quarters."²

"General Taaffe sent a trumpet to Sligo, and got news on the 27th inst. (*i.e.*, October) that the Scots will not part with my Lord Archbishop's body, without getting out of it £30 sterling. The said trumpeter brought with him two letters from the commander of Sligo offering to exchange prisoners; ours write that they are kindly used by them, and

¹ The following is an Irish account of the death of this fighting Prelate:—"October 26th (1645). The Connaught army proceeded to Sligo to take it by force from the Scotch; but before they were aware, five or six troops of cavalry from Tyrconnell and from Enniskillen came upon them, and drove them back to the encampment. The Archbishop of Tuam was killed by a wound in his shoulder, and also his priest. The name of the Prelate was Maolshaughlin O'Coyle, a doctor remarkable for his learning, his goodness, and the rectitude of his life. They died, but four Scotchmen fell by their hands in that battle. Many of the Burkes and of the other Irish were taken prisoners, and the camp was given up to plunder. The Scotch reinforced the garrison of Sligo."

² *Good News from Ireland, &c.*—a contemporaneous pamphlet. The spelling is modernized. See also *The Irish Cabinet*, pp. 17, 18.

desire relief and ransom. John Garvey (Lieutenant-Colonel to Sir Tibbot Bourk, eldest son to Lord Mayo) is prisoner at Newtown, with Mr. Jackson; and the rest at Sligo.”¹

In the baggage of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, the victors found (amongst other papers of consequence) a complete and authentic copy of the private treaty which the Earl of Glamorgan had concluded with the Confederates, and in which was contained a distinct recital of his commission and of his oath to the Confederates. An acquisition so important was without delay transmitted to the English Parliament; the documents were printed by directions of the House, and every means were employed to assist in their dissemination throughout the country, to the discredit of the King, the scandal of his Protestant adherents, and the exultation of his enemies.

The Archbishop of Tuam had intended to visit his diocese, and to put in execution an order for the arrears of his bishopric—granted to him by the Supreme Council of Kilkenny. This order, together with the Pope’s Bull, and several other important letters from his correspondents and agents at Rome, Paris, and various parts of Ireland, was found on his person after death.² The following is a brief summary of their contents :—

“That the Pope would not engage himself in the sending of a Nuncio for Ireland, till the Irish agents had fully satisfied him that the establish-

¹ The following is a list of the prisoners as taken from *A Letter to the Warden of Galway*, and quoted by Hardiman in his *History of Galway*, p. 123 :—“Lieutenant-Colonels Morogh Flaherty (Lt.-Col. to Ric. Bourk, cousin german to the Earl of Clanricarde, and his next heir); and John Garvey. Majors Richard Bourke (Major to Ric. Bourk Earl of Clanricarde, son and heir to Sir William Bourk, brother to the late Earl), and William Shaughnessy (brother to Sir Roger O’Shaughnessy). Captain Gerald Dillon (son to Sir Lucas Dillon, who saith that his father was shot in the thigh); and Roger Costello. Lieutenants Christopher Ryan, Conor O’Heyne; and Teige Flaherty. Cornets John Barnwell and William Terel. Ensigns John Bedlow; Bryan Kelly; Hugh MacGilliscooley and James Linch. Troopers, Richard Bedlow; Edward Fitzgerald; Garret Dillon; Richard Bourk; John Boyle; John Fitz-Garet; Francis Cadel; Christopher Kent; Richard Bourk; John Higgins. Drummers Thomas Walsh and Connor Quin. Two footmen with a cornet, and seven troopers formerly taken in the skirmish at Ballymote.” The information placed within brackets is taken from *Good News from Ireland*.

² *The Irish Cabinet*, pp. 18, 19. The spelling is modernized.

ment of the Catholic Religion was a thing feasible and attainable in this kingdom ; whereupon he was content to solicit their cause with Florence and Venice, &c., and also to delegate Farmano—his Nuncio—to attend this Kingdom : who (the said Nuncio), after some delays in France, was at last expedited thence by express order from the Pope, and he arrived at the River of Kilmare in a Frigate of one and twenty pieces, six and twenty Italians of his retinue, Secretary Belinges, and divers regular and secular priests, October 22nd. The Irish are much encouraged with these supplies, which he hath brought ; the list whereof found about the Archbishop is : *Imprimis*. Two thousand muskets, four thousand () liers, two thousand swords, four thousand petronels, and twenty thousand pounds of powder (all which arrived in another barque by itself at Brookhaven, October 10), together with five or six desks or small trunks of Spanish gold—the sum uncertain.

“ These letters likewise inform us that the King’s hopes are from the Irish nation, and if they desert him, he is like to be in a hard condition very speedily. Several other things they contain concerning Prince Rupert, Colonel Legg, the King’s losses at Bristol and Chester. Some there is also of the Treaty of Peace. Ormond, says one, is found a Machiavelian ; Dillon, Muskerry, Talbot, are for peace. *Conditionibus quibuscunq iniquis*, says another. Our public affairs are *in via, non in termino*, says a third. The propositions high, the answers high and sly ; there are some mysteries of state in this business which I cannot commit to paper, yet morally certain it is, there will be peace, saith a fourth. It seems also there were some differences amongst the rebels themselves, as between Muskerry and Brown, insomuch that Brown is despatched from Dublin to Kilkenny between Castlehaven and Preston, insomuch that Father Scaramppe went from the Supreme Council to reconcile them. There was also a private letter of suspicious informations against Dominico Spinola, an agent in Ireland, wherein he is said to hold correspondence with the Queen of England (Henrietta Maria) in France, and to be a lover of their enemies.”

The effect produced by the publication of these secret intrigues did more to damage the cause of the King than the losses he had sustained in the field during the year.

Coote, meantime, took full advantage of his success at Sligo, in a military as well as political point of view. With the Laggan troops he overran the Barony of Tireragh, and captured therein thirteen castles “ well provided with corn, which was our chief want, and like to be the loss of the whole province, if God in this miraculous manner had not supplied it. The oxen which drew the enemy’s wagons drew our ordnance for the taking in of the said castles, and now our men have good quarter for

this winter about the said castles, which keep the country under contribution.”¹

The depredations of Sir Charles Coote and the Parliamentary forces in Connaught became so alarming that the Confederates urged the Marquis of Ormond to declare against them. O’Neil was appointed general of the Confederates in Connaught; but he would obey no orders, not even those of the Nuncio, although his followers called themselves the Pope’s army.

Sligo seems to have remained for some considerable time in undisputed possession of the Parliamentarians, for on the 10th December, 1646, Mr. Annesley, Sir Adam Loftus, Sir John Temple, and Sir Hardress Waller, being then in England, made a report of the condition of Ireland to the Parliament, in which they stated that the only places held by them in Connaught were “Sligo and five or six castles wherein the Parliament hath 600 horse and 1400 foot.”² Up to the middle of the summer of the following year, Connaught was “entirely in the hands of the Confederates, Sligo and three or four castles only excepted.”³

About the close of July, 1647, “Mac Art [O’Neil] was commanded to go and take in Sligo in Connaught, then the only considerable place the English had in Connaught, which was gotten from the Irish the year [? two] before, and some other castles, for until the year [sixteen hundred and] forty-five, the Irish were at peace and quietness there, from the Beginning of the Warrs, without any army troubling them, which made them not to be so Military as the other Provinces that were commonly at action. Mac Art [O’Neil] having marched with his army as farr as these Mountains beyond Abby-boil, in order to take in Sligo, where his pioneers were at work five or six weeks through Rocky mountains to make way for his guns.”⁴

In the year 1649 Prince Rupert held a correspondence with O’Neil and other discontented Irish; encouragement was given in his name to all who were willing to serve the King in “an

¹ *The Irish Cabinet*, p. 18. The spelling is modernized.

² *Cox*, Vol. II., p. 191.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. II., p. 198.

⁴ *The History of the Warr of Ireland*, pp. 57, 58.

opposite way to the present Government.”¹ Monroe, whom the King had commissioned to command in Ulster, was detached into Connaught to assist the forces employed against Coote, and in conjunction with Clanricarde to reduce the Parliamentary garrisons in the West; the aid then rendered seems to have been useful, for it is stated by Cox “that the Marquis of Clanricarde took Sligo in the month of May.”

In the year 1650² Connaught was the only province entirely in the hands of the Irish. “The possession of Galway and Sligo gave them a facility of receiving succours by sea; they were still in a position to recover themselves had they possessed the union and resolution which are above all things necessary to overcome such difficulties as they had to encounter.”

In the middle of the year 1651 Sir Charles Coote, with two thousand horse and an equal number of foot of the Ulster army, suddenly advanced as if intending to capture Sligo; but when the attention of the Irish was occupied in preparing to assist the place, he suddenly drew off his army, and forcing the passage of the Curlew mountains, captured Athlone before it could be relieved. This was preparatory to the Siege of Limerick, the last stronghold of the Confederates; and on its fall, Sligo and Ballymote were taken by Coote and Venables.

The following is a copy of the document drawn up on the surrender of the castle of Ballymote:—

“ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT. betweene the L^d President of Connaught on y^e one part and Major Gen^l Luke Taaffe on the other part. Concluded June 24th, 1652.”³

¹ The form of expression which is here used naturally calls to mind the anecdote of a modern son of Erin who had arrived in America not long prior to an expected Presidential election. When asked if he were prepared to vote Republican or Democrat, his reply was that he didn't understand Republican or Democrat, but that he was “agin (*i.e.*, against) the Government.”

² 1650, June. Agreement with gentry of County Sligo on payment of £1800 for the year. (Signed) Ormond, Clanricarde, &c.—*Reports Commissioners His. MSS.* xxxv.

³ It is docketed: “Articles of Ballymote with Coll. Taaffe. Agreement made, and concluded between Major Genrall S^r Hardress Waller, Coll. Thomas Sadler,” &c. This document is preserved in a volume entitled *Articles of Capitulation of Cities, Towns, and Garrisons on behalf of the Commonwealth*, 1647 and 1652. Folio 86. Public Record Office, Dublin.

“That the Garrison of Balimote wth all the Arms and Stores of Ammunition and provision be Surrendered by Seauen of the Clocke to-morrow Morning to the L^d President, or such as hee shall appoynt (Except hereafter Excepted) :—

“That Major-Gennⁿ Taaffe, the Officers and Sould^r and all others now in Ballimote shall march forth wth their Armes, bag and baggage, to such place as they shall desire :—

“That the Goods belonging to Any in Protection, or shall desire the same, bee preserved for the use of the Respective Owners, and that twenty dayes be Allowed for the Removall of such goods, and that in the mean time A Convenient place wth in the S^d Castle be allowed for the preserving them from Imbezilm^t, and that Major Gennⁿ Taaffe, with his family, not Exceeding twelve persons in Number, bee admitted to continue in Balimote during that time :—

“That Major Gennⁿ Taaffe and Such others as are in Balimote shall have A safe Conduct to Continew wth in the quarters during the Space of three months, and att y^e Expiration thereof be Received into the ptection of the Parliam^t if they desire the same :—

“That Major Gennⁿ Taaffe and the Tennants and others in Balimote shall Enjoy their corne in ground, paying Contribution as others do :—

“That the Lady Taaffe shall have Liberty wth her family to Reside att Balimote in Protection of the State of England, and that the said Castle if Necessity doth not otherwise Require shall bee left free to her use, after the Expiration of two months from the date heerof, she giving or procuring sufficient Security that it shall not be possessed by any party in armes against the State of England, or become otherwise prejuditall to their affayres, and that the Castle of Balimote shall at all times be free to give shelter to any part of the Parliamt^s fforces, and redelivered upon demand to the use of the Parliam^t, and that the Castle of Balimote shall nott be guarisoned afterwards butt upon Apparent Necessity :—

“That Major-Gennⁿ Taaffe shall have Liberty to Transplant 1000 men beyond seas, if hee can make his agreem^t wth the Spanish agent, or any other in Amyty wth the Comonwealth of England :—

“That Major Gennⁿ Taaffe, and his Wife in his Absence, shall enjoy their Estates as others of the same qualification :—

“That Hostages bee Imediately Sent forth for the performance of these Articles.--”

For upwards of ten years the tide of battle had continued to ebb and flow around Sligo, but victory now finally rested with the Parliamentarians.

CHAPTER XV.

SURVEY AND ACT OF SETTLEMENT, ETC.

“ What constitutes a State ?

Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain.

And sovereign law, that State's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes elate,
Sits empress, crowning good, repressing ill.”



DURING the heat of the political struggle in England between Charles I. and the Parliament, the latter, being in want of money to carry on the contest, had offered lands of such of the Irish as were in actual rebellion, to persons who should advance money to help in the suppression of the rising in that country.

These people were styled “adventurers,” because they had adventured or risked their money. By means of the fund thus obtained, an army was raised which, owing to the state of the civil war in England, was employed there, and never landed in Ireland ; yet the claims of the “adventurers” had to be met by the Irish Exchequer.

There was another much more formidable class to be reckoned with, namely, the Parliamentary troops clamouring for their pay. With them it was decided to settle in the same way as with the “adventurers,” and by the only means in the power of the Parliament, *i.e.*, by giving to the army grants of land equivalent to the arrears of pay due to them.

For the satisfaction of the demands of these two classes of creditors of the State, certain lands throughout every county in Ireland were specifically named, amongst which were the forfeited lands one statute mile around the town of Sligo, and so

extending along the coast of Connaught, and the banks of the Shannon. This was designated the "Mile-line" or Connaught belt, and was to be settled with Protestant soldiery in order to shut in the Irish both by land and sea, for the Province of Connaught was reserved for the Irish, and for such of the ancient Irish proprietors as, having forfeited their lands, were there to get re-grants proportionate to their conduct during the rebellion. Connaught was selected on account of its remoteness, and the comparative facility with which it could be strategically isolated.¹

At the close of the year 1653 a fearful famine prevailed throughout the Province, resulting, not so much from the ravages of war, as from the wanton destruction, by the Irish, of cattle and sheep, merely because they belonged to English settlers.

According to a computation made by Mr. Hardinge, Connaught contained, in the year 1655, about 30,500 souls; whilst in 1659, owing to the influx of transplanted Irish, the number rose to nearly 105,000. Under these conditions it is calculated that the County Sligo could scarcely have mustered 7000 inhabitants in the first instance, and 21,000 in the second instance. This is not surprising, for (according to a census taken in the year 1644) Dublin—despite its augmented population, owing to the influx of refugee Protestants—contained not more than 8159 inhabitants, of whom 2608 were Roman Catholics.

All the towns throughout the kingdom were reserved from the Irish, and, as land became scarce, the Sligo Baronies of Tireragh and Carbury at first, and then, Tirerrill, Corran, and Leyny were taken to be set out as security for the disbanded soldiery; £500 was declared to be equivalent to 1000 acres in Sligo; for Connaught (after Ulster) was then considered to be

¹ *Declaration of the Committee, 29th December, 1653.*—"Places in Connaught out of Protection. The following places as known harbours for the enemy ordered to be out of protection in Sligo, the barony of Coolavin (except the Randes), the inhabitants to be warned by Sir Charles Coote, President of Connaught, to remove by 15th March next; in default, themselves, their cattle and goods, to be treated as enemies."

the least valuable territory. There was a yearly quit-rent reserved by the Crown of three-halfpence per acre, and any grantee of 1000 acres was entitled to have the lands erected into a manor, with the accompanying privileges.

The lands in Ireland were set out to the army by lot; as soon as the lot was drawn, the person satisfied delivered up his debenture on the spot, receiving in exchange a certificate declaring the amount of pay due to him, and the number of acres to which he was entitled in satisfaction thereof; his half-pay then ceased. It is stated by Prendergast, in his *Cromwellian Settlement*, that "in addition to the original list of those to be satisfied by the Commissioners, additional lists were constantly sent down of soldiers whom they were to admit to receive their satisfaction as if they had been in the original lists."¹ Prendergast also says that "proposals were received in January, 1655, for the planting of the town of Sligo and lands thereabouts, with families from New England, and lands on the 'mile-line,' together with two little islands, called Oyster

¹ "A list of several persons of Captain Lewis Jones troop of horse that desire satisfaction for their arrears in the county of Sleigo:—

			£	s.	d.	A.	R.	P.
Corporal John Jones	...	...	43	19	0	97	3	24
Alexander Irwin	...	...	22	14	4	45	1	24
Christopher Jones	...	...	21	15	8	43	2	0
Richard Jones	...	...	20	8	2	40	3	8
James Hugh	...	...	21	3	5	42	1	8
Quarter-Master Nicholas Goulding			232	14	9	465	1	24

Pence excluded, total is	£367	13	0	735	1	8
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"These are to certify that the arrears of the above persons are stated, and amount to the several sums according to their names respectively annexed, for which proportions of land are required at the rate £500 for 1000 acres; as are likewise to their sums affixed, which amount in the whole for the said £367 13s. 0d. to the sum of 735*a.* 1*r.* 8*p.*

" WILLIAM DIGGES.

" 30th March, 1655.

" To Major W. Shepherd, Major John King, and the other Commissioners for the setting out lands in the County of Sleigo, that they be added to the list of those to be satisfied there, and be permitted to draw lots as if they had been named in the original list."

Island,¹ and Coney Island² (containing 200 acres), were leased for one year from 10th April, 1655, for the use of such English families as should come from New England in America."

For an extensive redistribution of land an accurate Survey was required, and this was undertaken by Dr. (afterwards Sir William) Petty, under direction of the Government. The Survey in question—commonly known as the Down Survey—was effected about the year 1655, and is (with the exception perhaps of Strafford's) the first that had been made to scale in Ireland.³ The maps were originally in books, containing also those of the baronies, and of the parishes in each barony, together with an abstract or sheet of reference to each map; but in the year 1711, unfortunately, a number of these volumes were nearly—some of them indeed totally—destroyed by a fire which broke out in the house in which they were then kept. The uninjured Maps, together with such as more or less suffered from the fire, are now carefully preserved in the Record Office, and, as regards Sligo, the injured Maps are as follows:—

THE BARONY OF CARBURY.—Parishes of Dromcliffe, Kil M'Owen, Killasbegbrown, Aghamlisk, St. John's, and Calrie.

¹ The Irish designation of Oyster Island was Inishroras, and it occurs frequently in the Chancery and Exchequer Inquisitions. In one of the former, taken at Ballymote, 7th June, 1610, before Thaddeus O'Hara, the Jury found "*quod Donogh oge M'Bryan O'Connor de Grainge apud Inishroras (illegible), 1595, intravit in accoe rebellion contra Dnam Elizabetham et tunc et ibim crudelissimum bellum contra (illegible) apud Inishroras predict in com predict vicesimo die Julii, 1597, in eadem rebellion occisus fuit.*" Inquisition No. 25 states that Calvagh O'Connor was slain near Inishroras in the year 1599, as well as Donell m'Farganaleigh O'Connor in 1600. In a Chancery Inquisition, taken at Sligo, 1st October, 1616, before Anthony Peirse, the name Innisroragh occurs.

² As before stated, the ancient name of the island was Inishmulclohy, and in a Chancery Inquisition, taken at Roslee, 29th Dec., 1616, it is styled "*Innismulcloyha, als the Cony Island.*" In an Exchequer Inquisition, taken at Ballymote, 10 Feb., 1607, before Nicholas Brady, "*Horse Island,*" off Knocklane, is thus described: "*quod due Insule in mar vocat Insula Noclane et Insula ne Capple sunt insule continent 2 acras terr, et Regi ptinent jure coroni sui.*"

³ Grants of money were from time to time given on account; for instance, "£118 for admeasuring 57,000 acres in Sligo;" and again, "£86 for admeasuring 43,000 acres in the same," at the rate of about $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per acre.

THE BARONY OF CORRAN.—Parishes of Tumower, Kilturroe, Clonecogh, Kilmurrough, Killosally and Drumratt, and Emlaghfadda.

THE BARONY OF LEVNY.—Parishes of Kilmacteige, Kilwarnett, Kilorin, and Ballishandra.

THE BARONY OF TIRERAGH.—Parishes of Castleconner, Kilglasse, Skrein, Templeboy, *alias* Corkagh, Eskeagh, Dromard, Kilmacshalgan, Kilmoremy.

THE BARONY OF TIRRERAIL.—Parishes of Tawnagh, Kilrasse, Ballysandrigh, Kil M'Allan, Dromcollum, Killery, Ballisomaghan, Sankuagh, Athehanagh, Ballinakill, Killodowin, and Kilmastrany.

In each page of this Book of Survey and Distribution, as regards Sligo, the County, Barony, and Parish are named in the heading; the first column contains the number of the plot as marked on the map of the Parish; the second column states the name of the proprietor of the plot in the year 1641; the third column contains the designation of the lands in question, and columns fourth and fifth the number of acres profitable and unprofitable, according to the Survey; the sixth column states the No. on the Parish Map, and the seventh column sets down the quantity of land granted; in the eighth column were the names of the grantees, and there was another column for general observations. (See Appendix.)

The following alphabetical list of the new proprietors of the County Sligo is extracted from this Book of Survey and Distribution. The names of those with an asterisk prefixed held lands in the County previous to the rebellion of 1641 :—

Aylmer, ffitzGerald, a minor; *Bishop's land; Barrett, Edmd.; Barrott, Edwd.; *Blundell, Sir George; *Blundell, Lady; *Boswell, John; Boswell, William; Bourke, Lieutenant John; Briscoe, William; Browne, Michael; Brown, Robert; *Carlingford, Earl of (Taaffe); *Clanrickard, Earl of; Clifford, John; Collis, Captain Charles; *Collooney, Lord (Coote); Cooper, Cornet Edward; *Cork, Earl of; *Crofton, Edward or Sir Edward; Crofton, Henry; Crofton, John; Donnelan, Edmund; *Dowdall, Henry; *Ffagan, Christopher; Gore, Arthur; Gore, Francis or Sir Francis; Harte, Tho.; Hughes, Henry; Hunter, William; Irwin, Henry; Jones, Jeremiah; *Jones (Dame), Mary; Jones (Sir), Theo.; Jones, Thomas; King, Fra.; King, James; King (Sir), Robert; *Kingston, Lord; Lang, Hellin; Linehinan, David; Lovelace, Thos.; Magrath, Bryan; Marky, Lieut. John; Martyn, Peter; Morgan, Captain Robert; Newcomen, Sir Thomas; Nicholson, Edward; Nicholson, Hen.; Nicholson, John; Ormsby, Anthony; also Edmd., Geo., James, Phill, Robert, and Will.; *Parke, Captain Robert; Pious uses; *Plunkett, Ann; *Radcliffe, Sir Geo.; Radcliffe, Hugh; Rutledge, Nicholas; Sodden, Thomas; *Earl of Strafford; Thornton, John; Trustees for y^e

Barracks; Weaver, Francis; Webb, Henry; Webb, William; Wilkinson, John; Wingfield, Lewis; *Wood, Thomas,¹; Woolton or Woolten, Fras.; Yeadon, John; Yeadon, Thos.

Upon his restoration, Charles II. was harassed with conflicting claims in regard to the settlement of the forfeited lands in Ireland. However, as the political party comprising the soldiers and "adventurers" had been that to which he was indebted for the re-establishment of his authority in Ireland, he was morally and legally bound to confirm these grants.

The celebrated Declaration of Charles II., which was in substance embodied in the Act of Settlement passed in 1662—like most compromises—excited dissatisfaction amongst all the conflicting parties. Two years of weary wrangling ensued, till at length it was suggested by the Irish Roman Catholics that they would be satisfied by the consent of the "adventurers" and soldiers to resign one-third of the lands. This proposal was agreed to, and a Bill—styled the Act of Explanation—was framed on those lines, with the addition that to the King was given the power of restoring a certain number of his former adherents (hence called nominees) to their estates. This bill was unanimously passed, 15th December, 1665. Five commissioners were appointed to superintend the carrying out of these acts. "It was a duty which continued for a long time to give trouble to the Government, and dissatisfaction to the people, and the regular course of law was continually interrupted by special grants, and letters obtained by individuals from the King."

The Appendix contains the Schedule and Report of Cornet Thomas Wood—and also of Richard ffibs—as specimens of the form employed before the Court of Claims; every proprietor then in possession of lands appears to have been obliged to present a petition and schedule to this Court in order to establish his title. A list of the petitions that were lodged relating to the County Sligo—as far as can be ascertained—is here given.

¹ According to the *Calendar of State Papers, Ireland*, for the years 1588-92 (p. 352), a Thomas Wood was then Constable of the Castle of Ballymote, and was favourably recommended by Sir R. Bingham, Lord President of Connaught, to Burleigh, Elizabeth's Prime Minister. No. 9 Chancery Inquisition, taken at Sligo, 9th June, 1610, before Alfred Osbaldson, found that "Thomas Wood, in nomine Ricardi Boyle milit clamat quarter terræ de Clonyganvin." George Wood, "de Killarra," was High Sheriff for the County Sligo, 17th James I.


Claimants', &c., Names.	No.	Counties con- tained in the Reports, &c.	Nature of the Reports.	Grounds of Claim, Observations, &c.
Byrne, James ...	28	Sligo ...	Report on claims & schedule.	Soldier. Dated 16 Octr. 1666
Clifford, John ...	27	d°. ...	Report on petition & schedule.	d°. Dated 14 Fbr. 1666.
Collis, Captain Charles	56	Wexford, Kil- kenny, Sligo.	Report on petition and schedule.	d°. Dated 22 August, 1666.
Cooper, Cornet Edward	43	Sligo, Limer- ick, Kerry.	Report on petition & schedule.	d°.
Darcey, James ...		Sligo, Mayo, Galway, Clare.	Report for hearing claims of trans- planted persons.	As his inherit- ance, and as assignee.
(O')Dowd, David ...	876	Sligo ...	Report to Com ^{rs} for transplanters. d°.	As his ancient estate of in- heritance.
Dowde, Daniel ...	1026	Sligo, Mayo		As his inherit- ance and as assignee.
Dowde, Miles, and Christopher ...	482	Sligo ...	Ditto, on petition and claim.	As son and heir.
Ellis, Ismay, <i>alias</i> Taafe, widow, and Peter Ellis, her son	488	Sligo ...	Report on petition and claim.	As their an- cient estate.
Fibbs, Richard ...	35	Sligo ...	Report on petition and schedule.	As a soldier.
Gower, Francis, <i>alias</i> Gore	62	Sligo, Mayo	Report on petition and schedule.	In right of ad- venturers.
Harle, Thomas ...	88	Sligo ...	Report on claim and schedule.	In right of soldiers.
Hart, Captain Thomas	124	Sligo ...	d°.	d°.
Hughes, Corn ^t . Henry	51	„ ...	Report on petition and schedule.	As a soldier.
Hunter, William ...	17	„ ...	Report on schedule and claim.	d°.
Jones, Jeremiah ...	59	„ ...	Report on petition and schedule.	In right of soldiers.
Jones, Oliver ...	15	„ Mayo, Roscom- mon.	d°.	In right of a Connaught purchaser.
King, Francis ...		Sligo ...	Report on petition & schedule.	Soldier.
King, James ...		Sligo ...	Comers. on petition & schedule.	Adventurer.
Lloyd, Thomas, a minor	25	Roscommon, Sligo, Mayo.	Report of claim, ac- cording to deeds & final settlements.	It is not stated in right of what claimed.
Lovelace, Thomas ...	44	Sligo ...	Report on petition & schedule.	Soldier.
Lynehian, David ...	54	Sligo ...	Report on claim & schedules.	Soldier. Dated 1666.
Markey, Lieut. John...	14	Sligo ...	Report on petition and schedule.	Soldier. Dated 1666.
M'Donogh, Oliver ...	71	Sligo ...	Report on petition & schedule; transplanters.	Under his fa- ther, who had a decree at Athlone.
M'Donogh, Connor ...	1048	Sligo ...	do. ...	As the estate of his ancestors.

Claimants', &c., Names.	No.	Counties con- tained in the Reports, &c.	Nature of the Reports.	Grounds of Claim, Observations, &c.
Morgan, Robert ...	54	Limerick, Sligo, Tippe- rary, Kerry.	Report on petition & schedule.	Soldier.
Nicholson, Edward ...	40	Sligo ...	Comers. on petition & schedule.	Soldier.
Nicholson, Dr. Henry	38	Sligo, Mayo	Comers. on petition & schedule.	Soldier.
Nicholson, Dr. Henry	24		Comers. on petition & schedule	Soldier.
O'Connor, Charles ...	815	Sligo, Mayo	Report of trans- planters on peti- tion & claim.	As the ancient estate of his ancestors, &c.
Ormsby, Quarter- Master Anthony	18	Sligo ...	Report on Petition.	Soldier.
Ormsby, Cornet George	8	Sligo ...	Report on petition and schedule.	Soldier.
Ormsby, Cornet Philip	47	Sligo, Mayo	Report on petition & schedule.	Soldier.
Ormsby, William ...	21	Sligo ...	Report on petition & schedule.	Soldier.
Parke, Captain Robert	88	Sligo, Lei- trim.	Report on petition & schedule.	In right of pre-emption.
Parke, Roger ...	55	Sligo ...	Report on petition & schedule.	Soldier.
Rea, James ...	73	Sligo ...	Report on petition & schedule.	In right of soldiers.
Rutledge, Nicholas ...	25	Sligo ...	Report on petition & schedule.	In right of soldiers.
Strafford, William, Earl of	148	Sligo ...	Report on petition & schedule.	In right of soldiers.
Thornton, John ...	23	Sligo ...	Report on petition & schedule.	In right of soldiers.
Vaughan, Owen and Thomas	11	Roscommon, Mayo, Sligo.	Report on petition & schedule.	Soldier, &c. Dated 1666.
Weaver, Francis ...		Sligo ...	Report on petition & schedule.	Soldier.
Webb, William ...	112	Sligo, Mayo	Report on petition & schedule.	Soldier.
Westmeath, Earl of ...		Westmeath, Cavan, Dublin, Roscom- mon, Sligo, Longford, Leitrim, Meath.	Report on petition & schedule.	This contains several im- propriations.
Wingfield, Lewis ...	134	Sligo ...	Reports on Petition.	Soldier.
Wood, Cornet Thomas	70	„ ...	Report of lands to be confirmed to him after re- trenchment made according to rule prescribed in the Explanation Act, in satisfaction of 2 third parts.	This is signed “ Thomas Symes, John Pettie.”
Wood, Thomas ...	5	Ditto ...	Ditto to Ditto, on petition, &c.	Soldier.

CHAPTER XVI.

REVOLUTION OF 1688.

“A people who take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors, will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered by remote descendants.”

N the year 1685 James II. succeeded his brother Charles II., and this event gave inexpressible delight to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, who thus, after a lapse of more than a hundred years, were ruled by a King of their own faith. James made the fairest promises to protect the interests of his Protestant subjects; and if, in his efforts for the emancipation of the Roman Catholics, he had confined himself simply to procure the erasure from the statute book of the laws aimed at them, and to have them admitted to all public situations on equal terms, as he professed, with Protestants—had such been his sole aim, and he had failed—as William III. failed in a similar design—then he would have been looked upon as a liberal-minded man. The supremacy, however, not the toleration of his Church, was his object; and the steps he took to accomplish this made even the Pope lukewarm in his cause.

The Corporations of Ireland were particularly obnoxious to James, as almost all the members were Protestants; but they were now compelled to admit Roman Catholics in overwhelming numbers. The new burgesses were taken from a class so poverty-stricken that they were unable to pay the fees to the Attorney-General on appointment. Sligo Corporation escaped with comparative immunity. It would be invidious to point out who amongst these burgesses were Protestants, and who Roman Catholics, as the descendants of some have since changed their creed.

The following is a list of the members of the new Corporation of Sligo—established by James upon the ruins of the old one, destroyed either by *quo warranto* or a forced surrender, 21st March, 1687—taken from the Patent Roll of the High Court of Chancery, as given by Harris in his History :—

“ Andrew French, Provost. 24 Burgesses.—Martin O'Connor, Esq. ; John Taaffe, Esq. ; Sir William Gore, Bt. ; Henry Craften, Esq. ; Oliver O'Gara, Esq. ; Kane O'Hara, Esq. ; Edward Craften, Esq. ; Pierce Gethin, Esq. ; James French, Esq. ; Philip Ormsby, Esq. ; George Craften, Gent. ; Terence M'Donogh, Esq. ; Walter Phillips, Esq. ; Philip Cox, Merchant ; Jasper Bret, Esq. ; John Crean, Gent. ; Andrew Lynch,¹ Apothecary ; Anthony Crean, Merchant ; Peter Darcy, Merchant ; John Delap, Merchant ; Bartholomew Jones, Esq. ; Thomas Jones, Esq. ; Andrew Martin, Merchant ; Charles Hart, Gent. Laurence O'Hara, *Town Clerk*.

According to the return of the hearth tax in 1663, there were about 1600 hearths paying tax in the county and town of Sligo ; of these there were but 144 in the town. This is not, however, a reliable standpoint from which to calculate the probable population, as many hearths must have escaped the tax-collector, and, in many instances, more than one family inhabited the same house.

¹ It having been asserted that a collector was possessed of specimens of money coined in the old monastery of Drumcliff, the statement was deemed so important that inquiries on the subject were instituted, resulting in the discovery of one of these so-called Drumcliff coins, which proved to be merely a token issued by a Sligo merchant of the seventeenth century. It has no connection with the ancient monastery.

This copper token—the property of the late R. C. Parke, of Dunally—weighs but 19 grs. Troy ; it bears on a shield the arms of the family of Lynch (one of the “ Tribes ” of Galway), *i.e.*, a chevron between three trefoils slipped, around which is the following inscription : WALTER LYNCH OF (and on the reverse) SLIGO, MERCHANT ; in the centre : W. L., 1666.



Fig. 13.—Merchant's token of the seventeenth century (full size).

The family of Lynch would appear to have been some time established in Sligo. The name occurs in the Survey of 1633-35, whilst at an Inquisition held in the Abbey of Sligo, 8th April, 1622, it was found that one

One of the Parliamentary regiments was disbanded in Sligo about the year 1653. The majority of the Protestant yeomen of the county are descendants of these soldiers. Their names are as follows¹:—

Allan, Armstronge, Barber, Barclay, Benson, Black, Brown, Carter, Charlton, Cole, Davis, Dennison, Duke, Fleming, French, Gilbert, Gilmore, Glass, Grey, Hall, Henry, Hore, Hughes, Hunter, Irwin, Johnston, Lang, Little, M'Kin, Macklin, M'Iloy, Morrison, Nichols, Noble, Parke, Porter, Reynolds, Rogers, Simpson, Smith, Trimble, Wallis, White, Williams, Wilson, Winne.

The capital of the county contained more Protestants in proportion to Roman Catholics than did the country districts. All the civil officers, numbers of the gentry, and the wealthiest of the merchants lived in the town. The following is an alpha-

Anthony Lynch had murdered one John M'Tibbot Reogh, and had thereby forfeited his lands of Carrow-Reogh and Carrow-Tubber in the Barony of Leyny.

These tokens were made of brass or copper, "not broader but thinner than our present farthings, and, like so many promissory notes, passed for one penny each, in the neighbourhood, and amongst the customers of those who issued them, whose names, together with the value, 1d., and their coat of arms, sign, or cypher, were imprinted on their respective pieces; which experiment has often been put in practice in subsequent reigns" (*Simon*, p. 48). The issue of these tokens was finally suppressed in the year 1680.

Other Sligo tokens, current apparently between the years 1637 and 1679, bear the following inscriptions:—

JOHN . CONINGHAME . MERCH^t. IN SLIGO.

. . . HUNTER OF SLIGO, MERCHANT.

ARCHIBALD CONINGHAM MERCH^t. IN SLIGO.

ARCHIBOLD CONINGHAM MERCH^t. IN SLIGO . 1678.

According to the Survey of Houses of the year 1663, a William Hunter then owned property in Sligo, but the name Cuningham does not appear in the list.

¹ Names of troopers disbanded in Sligo, *circa* 1655, taken from the schedule of officers, &c., claiming as soldiers under the *Acts of Settlement and Explanation*, &c., MSS., Record Office.

betical list of the names of householders, &c., taken from "A Survey of Houses in the town of Sligo, 1663"¹:—

Allen, Thos.; Armstrong, Geo.; Arthur, Peter; Audley, Joseph; Barnes, Thom.; Barrett, Nicholas; Bashford, Clement; Baxter, Garrett; Bell, Willm.; Bennett, Richd.; Bennett, Walter; Blake, Adam; Blake, Wm.; Booth, Hum.; Bramley, Wm.; Bryan, Richd.; Butts, Nicholas; Carrone, John; Chapman, Walter; Cockridge, Wm.; Cooper, Cornet; Crafford, James; Crafford, John; Crafford, William; Crean, Andrew; Crean, Cicely; Dowan, Edwd.; Duany, Domk.; Duff, Conn.; Dun, Nicholas; Edgworth, Major; Edmond, James; Faber, Peter; Falliagh, Peter; Fay, Pat; Fitzgerald, —; Finton, Saml.; Flood, Thos.; French, Andrew; Fritt, John; Gamble, John; Gara, Cormack; Gara, Edmd.; Garren, Donagh; Gillaspicke, Pat; Gillegraff, John; Gilman, John; Gorman, John; Greene, Edwd.; Greystocke, Thos.; Halford, Edwd.; Hamilton, John; Hamlett, Willm.; Harrison, Thos.; Hunter, Willm.; James, Thos.; Jones, Elizabeth; Jones, Francis; Kean, Ellinor; Kellyes, Wm.; Kenge, Wm.; Kirkwood, James; Knox, James; Knox, Jane; Lilly, David; Lynch, Andrew; Longan, Sheely; Longden, John; Lue, John; McIlwhole, Janet; McDonogh, Edmd.; McDooan, Teig; McDovells, Colla; McKilroe, Owen; MoLoughlin, Wm.; McLynn, Nicholas; McMeelry, Edmd.; McNemarra, Pat; Malys, Edmd.; March, James; Marches, Mathew; Martyn, Brian; Martyn, James; Martyn, John; Mihan, Pat; Mills, Richard; Moran, Edmd.; Morgan, Capt.; Morris, John; Munger, James; Myhan, Donogh; Neilan, Hugh; O'Connor, Chas.; O'Connor, Owen; O'Connor, Sligo; O'Crean, Andrew; O'Dogherty, Cahir; O'Flyny, Thos.; O'Kenny, Murragh; O'Maly, Edmd.; O'Mongan, Pat; Parke, Cornelius; Parsons, Richd.; Prover, Maurice; Rampkin, Hugh; Ratcliffe, Geo.; Raven, Wm.; Rea, Gabriel; Redmond, Wm.; Ronan, Roger; Sanders, Henry; Scoope, Russell; Sheile, Francis; Smith, John; Smith, Wm.; Stoope, Wm.; Story, Wm.; Stuart, Jane; Symons, Paul; Tewdy, John; Troope, John; Trumbell, Elnr.; Tullagh, Robert; Williams, Thos.; Willows, Robt.; Wills, Richd.; Wodlan, Wm.; Woods, Humphry.

The Protestant gentry, soldiers themselves, or the sons of soldiers, were fully alive to the strategic importance of their capital. Next to Galway it was then the best as well as the

¹ The Survey itself will be found in full at pp. 191-208, *Sligo and the Enniskilleners*, Second Edition. It will doubtless form an item of interest to many, as by reference to it a vivid and distinct impression may be formed of the relative size and degree of importance of the town of Sligo in the present day and in 1663. At that date it contained about 130 houses and cabins of the yearly value of £340 of the then currency. The rateable value of the present area comprised within the town boundaries is nearly £19,000 per annum.

most important seaport on the west coast: the town itself was not tenable, being commanded by the surrounding heights; there were, however, two forts (at this period) in almost utter ruin, but capable of easy restoration.¹

The Stone Fort, as it was called, stood near the quay, on the site now occupied by the Town Hall. It was quadrilateral in shape, formed of massive walls of masonry, flanked by four bastions, one of which commanded the bridge across the river, which was built of stone, and very narrow—the site closely adjoining the present Victoria Bridge.

The other fort stood on a high hill, to the north-east of the Stone Fort, which it commanded, as well as the whole town and harbour; it was an earth-work, at the time in almost complete ruin, but it may be as well to describe its state when restored. It was quadrilateral in form, the ramparts enclosing nearly an acre; there was a large bastion and platform at each of the four corners; the two gates were defended by a half-moon; the whole surrounded by a deep and broad fosse, from the edge of which the hill sloped down regularly on every side, forming a natural glacis. At each angle, within half musket shot of the ramparts, stood a small spur fortified on two sides, but open at the gorge so as to shelter the advance posts. A deep well in the middle of the enclosure supplied water to the garrison. The site is still commonly known in Sligo as the Green Fort. It was the weakest of the two forts, as the outworks above-mentioned were not added till 1690-91 by Sir Teigue O'Regan during his occupation of Sligo.² In 1689 Colonel Henry Luttrell had previously surrounded the town with some field-works, and connected the Green Fort with it in a similar manner.

A force in possession of the town would bar the passage of troops from Connaught to Ulster, as Sligo commanded the routes leading from the West to Enniskillen, Derry, and the North. In fact, with this seaport and Enniskillen in the hands of an enemy, entrance into the northern province, by way of Connaught, would be rendered impossible, and would prevent

¹ *A Relation of what most remarkable happened during the last campaign.* 1689.

² *Harris's Life of King William III.*, p. 331.

the flank of a force in Ulster being turned, so that, as might be expected, Irish and English alike looked upon Sligo as the key of North Connaught.¹

“Of what infinite importance this town and the neighbouring posts would have been, in case Londonderry had been forced to surrender, is manifest to every person who consults the map. All the posts on Lough Erne might have been well fortified, Ballyshannon secured, and a free communication kept open with Enniskillen, and other strengths seated both on the same Lough and the Shannon, and the war thereby protracted until King William’s affairs in England had been in such a situation as to enable him to send a sufficient relief to his party in Ireland.”²

It must not be imagined that the town of Sligo then presented anything like its present appearance. The following description of the capital of the county, written in 1673, does not represent its aspect as imposing, and it could not have made any very great strides in importance from that date to 1688:—

“Sligo being the chiefest town of that country was but a very poor one about the latter end of the year 1652, having been totally ruined by the late wars, and nothing left of it but some few bare walls and a company of poor Irish cabins to distinguish the place where it stood. On the east there is a lake of about five miles in length, out of which runs into the bay a good stream of water, passing under a bridge, dividing the town into two parts, wherein are frequently taken great stores of brave salmons, pikes, and trouts, and overlooked also from a near hill by a very strong fort to protect it. The whole country about it enriched with as good land as any in Ireland, planted with a late English colony, the better to secure this pass, resorted to from far and near by very many people to buy cattle, as sheep and horses, being one of the famousest marts for that purpose of any in that part of that kingdom. . . . I say Sligo being thus happily situated, and accompanied with so many advantages, will, without doubt, become ere long, a very handsome town.”³

On the 5th November, 1688, William Prince of Orange landed at Torbay. Intelligence of this invasion could not have reached the West of Ireland much before the end of the month; but upon the news being received in Dublin, Tyrconnel, then Lord Lieutenant for King James, at once despatched 3000 men

¹ *A True Representation*. 1690.

² Harris’s *Life of William III.*, p. 198.

³ *The Present State of Ireland*, London, 1673, p. 262.

to England, and applied himself to increase the force he had yet remaining in Ireland. An order was issued for raising four new regiments; one to be drawn from each of the four Provinces of the kingdom. Commissions were granted to any undertaking to raise a certain number of men and maintain them; but as the newly-appointed officers were unable to maintain even themselves, both men and officers lived on anything they could pillage.

The lives of Protestants were threatened, their houses burned, their crops seized, their cattle stolen—they were robbed, insulted, and openly derided by Tyrconnel's new levies, many of whom were so elated that they could not refrain from taunting their former masters, saying, they did not mind breaking the present laws, as they should soon have the making of new.

As these new levies gained in numbers, and numbers begat confidence, their threats were expressed more openly, and the advisability of another massacre hinted at. The most moderate among them would give no assurance of security to the settlers; on the contrary, warnings were sent by some well-disposed Roman Catholics to their Protestant friends, recommending them to sell their goods and fly the country, for a storm was gathering that might soon burst.

The peasantry were all either armed or arming; even old women and young children had their skeans and half-pikes, and none were allowed to appear at mass without some kind of weapon in their hands. Their looks and bearing became menacing in the extreme; the slightest spark might have again ignited a flame similar to that kindled in 1641; and, as their clergy had been making fiery appeals to popular passions, it would have been but natural had partial outbursts of ferocity on the part of the Roman Catholics taken place, which would have spread rapidly over the kingdom.

The Protestants lived in daily dread of an indiscriminate butchery, although it is now certain that they were mistaken in supposing a premeditated plan had been laid for that purpose; outrages and robberies, however, occurring without intermission, were to their view but the prelude of such a plan, and the belief in an intended massacre found ready acceptance amongst them.

This dread was in their minds fully confirmed by the following event :—On the 3rd of December, a letter was found in the streets of Comber, County Down, addressed to Lord Mount-Alexander, informing him that a general massacre of the Protestants by the Irish was planned to take place on the 9th. This letter had a startling effect on the inhabitants of Ulster, the more so, as it coincided with their preconceived ideas. Derry, owing either to gross neglect, or the sense of perfect security on Tyrconnel's part, had been for some time without a garrison. A copy of the Comber epistle reached that town early on the morning of the 7th, closely followed by a messenger announcing the approach of Lord Antrim's regiment of Irishry.

Whilst the magistrates were consulting what course to pursue, the Apprentice Boys solved the difficulty by shutting the gates in the face of James's troops. A copy of the Comber letter reached Enniskillen on the 7th, the same day it reached Derry, and on the 11th two companies of James's newly-raised levies, ordered to occupy the town, fled on perceiving the Enniskilleners issuing from the town to oppose their entry.

The news reached Sligo with great rapidity, by way of Manor-Hamilton and Newtown, where colonies of Protestants had been planted shortly before.

The night of Sunday, the 9th, was looked forward to throughout Sligo, as elsewhere, with heart-rending anxiety; but it passed in tranquillity. No hearths were desecrated, no houses fired; the rays of the red winter's sun fell on an undevastated landscape, and the blue smoke still curled up in the frosty air¹ from the chimneys of the unsacked homesteads. The Protestants now thought that the massacre had been merely deferred in consequence of its timely discovery; they could not look upon the Comber letter as an audacious fraud; indeed, the majority still believed its contents to be true.

During the month of December, and probably before, the

¹ In the month of December, the weather was so severe that Lough Gill could be traversed on the ice with safety. The latter end of winter and the beginning of spring were very inclement; terrible torrents of rain and showers of sleet and snow left the rivers swollen and the roads almost impassable.

Protestants were organizing themselves in both Roscommon and Sligo. In these efforts they were singularly favoured by fortune; for Tyrconnel had made the same mistake at Sligo as at Derry; the Irish corps, raised in the county, had been withdrawn, and the town left without a garrison.¹

While the gentry were hesitating as to the course they should pursue, they learned that the newly-raised Irish forces were daily taking possession of the strongest castles and most commanding positions in the district, such as Belaghy and Moygara, which belonged to Lord Kingston, also Ballymote. They further learned that many hundreds of the Irish in the Counties of Roscommon and Mayo were arming and forming themselves into regiments of dragoons and foot, with the intention of falling upon Boyle and Sligo, and from this latter place marching against Ballyshannon when their preparations were completed. Affairs looked threatening in the adjoining counties, especially in Mayo. The Sligo gentry unanimously agreed to secure their town, and call in the country people to their aid; this, and similar gatherings of the gentry for self-defence in various parts of Ulster, were called Associations.² Lord Kingston and Captain Coote repaired to the town of Sligo to arrange operations. The latter sent a trustworthy messenger, requesting all the Protestants of Donegal who were desirous of protecting themselves, to assemble in Ballyshannon and the town of Donegal, and there hold themselves in readiness, not merely to defend themselves against the intended attack of the Irish, but also to advance to the support of the Sligo Protestants, lest they should be crushed by the numerical superiority of the new levies. Lord Kingston and Captain Coote directed an express to be at once sent from Ballyshannon to Derry, to ascertain if any assistance in the form of arms or ammunition from that town could be obtained to supply their deficiencies. To avoid discovery, they enjoined that the greatest care should be taken as

¹ *A True Representation how matters were carried all along in Ireland, 1689.*

² "The Association of the County Sligo . . . had a longer continuance, and was conducted with more military skill than the North-Eastern."—*Harris's Life of William III.*

to whom their plan was communicated, naming Mr. Ffolliott, Mr. Whiteway, Lieutenant Smith, and Mr. Atkinson, as the most trustworthy, together with Mr. John Delap, to whom the instructions were addressed.

Before seizing the town of Sligo, they intended to send out a party of fifty or sixty, "who are to join in the County of Roscommon with some more, to be commanded by Captain Coote upon a very important design which, if it please God may be effected, will be of great consequence to us all, and of no small disadvantage to our enemies. That, if possible, is to be done within two or three days. . . . What else is done here you shall know it. We hope to have all done by Thursday, for we find time is not to be slipt. . . . Lord Granard is now in the country; Lord Kingston went to him yesterday, and this night, or to-morrow morning, we expect to know how his pulse beats. We are told Derry is surrendered."¹

This rumour of the surrender of Derry does not seem to have delayed or discouraged them from the intended seizure of the town of Sligo, which was safely accomplished a few days after, on Thursday, 3rd January, 1688.

On Friday, the 4th January, the assembled Protestants issued a manifesto, explaining the reasons and grounds which led them to take up arms; it is as follows:—

THE DECLARATION OF THE PROTESTANTS OF SLIGO, JANUARY 4TH, 1688.

WE, the Protestants of the County Sligo, at present assembled for our common safety, do hereby declare the occasions and motives of this our Association, and what is intended by it:—

1. We resolve to adhere to the laws of the land and the Protestant religion.

2. We shall, as we ought, unite ourselves accordingly with England, and hold to the lawful government thereof, and to a free Parliament.

3. We declare that our taking up arms is only defensive, and not in the least to invade the lives, liberties, or estates of any of our fellow-

¹ Letter to Mr. John Delap in *M'Carmick's Enniskilleners*, dated Sligo, December 27, 1688.

subjects, whether Roman Catholic or others, while they demean themselves in peaceable manner to us.

4. Our reasons for thus doing are so urgent that we could no longer with prudence forbear putting ourselves in some necessary posture of defence; for the Roman Catholics, arming in such vast numbers throughout all the kingdom, do give us just apprehensions of ill designs in them, they pretending the king's commission for what they do, whereas we are assured that the king has commanded all Roman Catholics to lay down their arms, which we conceive should as well extend to Ireland as England; and therefore we doubt that the leaders of this Irish army do act from their own heads upon designs of their own, which we may justly fear will be prejudicial to the lives, liberties, and properties of the Protestant subjects of this kingdom if not prevented.

Lastly, we declare that as we will assault none that molest not us, so we will, to our power, protect all from violence, even Roman Catholics themselves, whilst they behave themselves peaceably and neighbourly among us (though we will admit none but Protestants into our association), until we be ascertained from the lawful authority and Government of England what further orders we are to obey; and we doubt not but that all good Protestants in this kingdom will, when they are able, join with us in the same public defence, and that God will bless this so just, innocent, and necessary undertaking for our lives, laws, and religion.

And whereas, it will be necessary, for the more effectual and successful carrying on of these our mutual endeavours, for the preservation of our laws, religion, and country, and the security of our lives and properties, and to avoid confusions and distractions which in such cases might otherwise happen, to appoint some eminent person or persons to whose conduct we may entirely submit ourselves in this our undertaking.

We do, therefore, by these presents, unanimously nominate, elect, and appoint the Right Honourable Lord Robert Baron of Kingston, and the Honourable Chidley Coote, Esq., or either, or both of them, jointly and severally, as they shall think fit, to be commander or commanders-in-chief of all the forces in the said County of Sligo.

And do hereby oblige ourselves to serve under his or their command, in such manner and in such place and station as they or one of them, in their discretion and judgment shall direct. And that we will procure such horse and foot, and such a number of men, arms, and ammunition as we or any of us can possibly provide, and that with all expedition immediately to be arranged and formed into troops and companies, and to be disposed of from time to time, according to their, or either of their orders.

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our hands,
At Sligo, this 4th of January, 1688-9.

The signatures to this declaration are not given, otherwise we should have been furnished with a complete list of Lord

Kingston's officers, of whom the following names have been culled from pamphlets and other documents of the period:—

NAME.	RANK.	RESIDENCE.	COUNTY.	HORSE or FOOT.
Brookes, Richard ...	Lieutenant	Tullybeg	Sligo	Horse. Horse.
Brookes, Oliver ...	Cornet	Do.	Do.	
Cooper, Arthur ...	Captain	Markree	Do.	
Coote, Hon. Chidley	Commander-in-Chief	Voughterhire	Roscommon	
Gethin, Piercy ...	Captain	Sligo (town)	Sligo	Dragoon
Gore, Francis ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Griffith, William ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Hart, Thomas ...	Major	Ballinspor	Do.	Dragoon Horse. Horse.
King, Francis ...	Captain	Ballindune	Do.	
King, ——— ...	Cornet			
King, Charles ...				
Kingston, Right Hon. Lord Baron of ...	Commander-in-Chief	Boyle	Roscommon	
Jackson, Edward ...	Captain		Sligo	Foot.
Leslie, John, Dr. Clerk		Ballintogher	Do.	Dragoon
Martin, William ...	Captain	Sligo	Do.	
Morgan, Hugh ...	Captain	Cottelstown	Do.	
Mulloy, Toby ...	Lieutenant	Knockvicar	Roscommon	Dragoon
Nicolson, Charles ...	Cornet	Larrass, or Strandhill	Sligo	Horse.
Ormsby, Adam ...	Lieutenant	Cummin	Do.	
Ormsby, William ...	Captain	Court	Do.	
Smith, William ...	Captain	Knocknasamer (Cloverhill)	Do.	
Story, William ...	Ensign	The Rosse	Do.	Foot.
Vaughan, Owen ...	Major	Carrowmore	Mayo	Foot. Foot. Foot.
Wood, Edward ...	Captain	Court	Sligo	
Wood, Richard ...		Laccan	Do.	

In compliance with the powers conferred on them by the foregoing proclamation, Lord Kingston and the Honourable Chidley Coote, of Voughterhire, Co. Roscommon, assumed joint command.

In the town, affairs soon began to wear a martial appearance; troops and companies were formed, the officers not only providing their own weapons and accoutrements, but also supplying the men under their command with horses, arms, ammunition, and rations. All the scythes in the vicinage were bought up and fixed on poles to act as pikes; everywhere was heard the clang of hammers in the forges, where the smiths were repairing arms, making new weapons and other military appliances for resisting cavalry, as well as various contrivances for the defence

of the forts. The most important and urgent work was the restoration of these two old and crumbling fortalices; this was at once commenced, the labour of the soldiers being made available, and the expense defrayed by the officers. Breaches were made up, drawbridges erected, ditches scoured, and the fortifications in general put in a better state of defence.

To keep open communication with the north, garrisons were placed at Grange,¹ a castle and village of the name, about ten miles from Sligo, on the road to Ballyshannon; and to secure intercourse by way of Enniskillen, at Newtown, a castle situated on the shores of Lough Gill; at Drumahaire, at the head of the same lake; and at Manor-Hamilton, about twelve miles from Sligo; the three latter places being within the bounds of the neighbouring County of Leitrim.

To guard against an inroad from Boyle or Ballymote, garrisons were placed at Ballintogher in the fortified house of Dr. John Leslie,² under command of Leslie himself; at Colooney, in the fortified house of Lord Bellamont (the site it occupied is close to the new Roman Catholic Church); and at Markree, under command of the owner, Captain Arthur Cooper.

To keep in check the new levies of the Irish in Mayo, garrisons were placed at Ardnaglass;³ at Laccan,⁴ under the command of the owner, Richard Wood; and at Cottlestown.⁵ The posts held by these three last-named garrisons commanded the road skirting the sea-shore, which, at that period, was the only highway to Mayo through the barony of Tireragh.

The Cottlestown post was useful in many ways, especially

¹ This post was probably commanded by James Soden, attainted by James II., 1689, as of that place.

² For full particulars of grants, &c., to Leslie, see pp. 35 and 171-2, *Sligo and the Enniskilleners*.

³ The ruins of this castle are situated in the townland of the name in the parish of Skreen.

⁴ A castle situated near the sea-shore, in the parish of Kilglass, barony of Tireragh. It is now a mere sod-covered mound. It was built in 1560 by the O'Dowds, and in consequence of the events of 1641 was forfeited by them, and granted to the family of Wood. Richard Wood was attainted by James, 1689, as of this place. He died same year.

⁵ A castle founded by an O'Dowd, circa 1447. It was granted in the year 1653 to the family of Morgan.

as a rallying-point for the scattered Protestants of Mayo; the garrison was probably under the command of Captain Hugh Morgan, attainted in 1689 by James as of that place. One of the principal duties of this detachment was to escort distressed and plundered settlers to Sligo, where they soon recovered health and strength, and were enrolled for service. A large proportion of the refugees were from Foxford and other places in the neighbourhood; they made their way in great numbers to Sligo on the execution of the orders issued by Tyrconnel for disarming all of the Reformed faith.¹

Sir Thomas Southwell, Bartholomew Purdon, Thomas Miller, and other gentlemen of the province of Munster, endeavoured to penetrate northwards to Sligo, in order to join Lord Kingston's forces. They succeeded in reaching Loughrea, in the County Galway, after some trifling skirmishes with the Irish on the way; but at Loughrea their passage was barred by a detachment of King James's troops, and after a short parley they surrendered.

Some time had elapsed since the Protestants of Sligo had risen in arms; but no commissions had been granted, and neither ammunition nor money received, although great interest was made in England by influential people at the court, who represented the advantageous position of the town—which had been lately strengthened—the zeal of the garrison, and the large sums of money expended by the nobility and gentry of the county. Application was also made to Colonel Lundy at Derry for assistance, but without result.

Notwithstanding the depression occasioned by this want of support, all available weapons were put to the best account, and the smiths kept constantly employed. As no musketoons could be procured for the cavalry, fowling-pieces were cut down and used as a substitute. The mounted men were divided into ten troops—eight of horse and two of dragoons—fifty in each troop. It may be well to explain that, although dragoons are now solely horse-soldiers, yet, during this period, they were in reality foot-soldiers, mounted merely for the purpose of reaching their destination with greater speed, and, as may be observed by any

¹ *Mackenzie*. 1690. *A True Representation*. 1689.

reader of the battles of this period, they were almost always ordered to dismount and fight on foot, in which condition they acted as musketeers. Story, chaplain to William III., thus describes the Enniskillen horse he saw at Loughbrickland, of which the Sligo contingent formed part :—"I wondered much to see their horses and equipage, hearing before of what feats had been done by them ; . . . most of the troopers andd ragoons had their waiting men mounted on garrons (these are small Irish horses, but very hardy). Some of them had holsters, and others their pistols hung at their sword-belts." Evidently their appearance to a military eye could not have been striking ; but what they lacked in uniformity they made up in spirit.

In Sligo the foot were regimented and divided into companies, and as muskets were deficient, many of the men were armed with pikes ; but the most pressing want was gunpowder ; a small barrel formed the sole supply, and there appeared no likelihood of obtaining more.

Such was the state of affairs when news arrived that Colonel M'Donel, who had taken possession of Lord Kingston's mansion at Boyle (the present military barracks), together with all the corn and hay belonging to his tenants, was arresting numbers of Protestants on their way to Sligo, and confiscating their goods. Lord Kingston immediately wrote to M'Donel, demanding the release of the prisoners and their property, and requesting him to permit them to continue their journey, as he, on his part, never prevented Roman Catholics from going to Boyle, Athlone, or any other Irish garrison. M'Donel, paying no attention to this letter, it was determined, in a council of war held in Sligo, to release the captives by force.

Accordingly, as many horse and foot as could be drawn from the various out-garrisons, marched on Boyle under command of Lord Kingston and Captain Chidley Coote. On their approach, M'Donel withdrew into the house and court-yard with all his horse and foot, although his old and disciplined troops, together with the rapparees, outnumbered his opponents five to one. He released the prisoners, and engaged on his honour not to prevent any Protestants from travelling through his command to Sligo ; yet on the day after the expedition had retraced its steps, he seized and imprisoned all those who, having heard his promise,

were starting for Sligo. This breach of faith was most unexpected, and greatly surprised Lord Kingston's party, for M'Donel was considered "one of the fairest reputation among the Irish in those parts."¹

A small patrol of five horse, led by Captain Arthur Cooper, was sent to reconnoitre the movements of the Irish at Ballymote, then held by a company of foot under Captain Terence M'Donough, of Colonel Henry Dillon's foot.² On the approach of the Sligo party, M'Donough drew up his men across the road to oppose them; but, on receiving the contents of a blunderbuss, which killed one man, and wounded five more, they threw down their arms, and ran for the castle; they were pursued by the five troopers, and several of them cut down almost on the draw-bridge.

In retaliation for this expedition to Ballymote, a party of from five to six hundred Irish appeared before Leslie's house at Ballintogher, apparently with the intention of attacking it; but they took to the bogs and dispersed, when Leslie sallied out, with thirty horse and forty foot, to meet them.

During all this period a public market had been held in Sligo, attended by both Roman Catholics and Protestants, who disposed of whatever articles the garrison or townspeople required. Several Protestants coming to this market from Tireragh with meal, cattle, and other commodities, were attacked, overpowered, and robbed by a party of Irish, who sallied out from a castle belonging to Captain Henry Crofton,³ a Roman Catholic, and zealous adherent of King James. The rapparees carried the booty into the castle, and stored it, whilst the released settlers fled to Sligo, and informed Lord Kingston of the outrage.

¹ (i.) *A True Representation to the King and people of England how matters were carried all along in Ireland.* (ii.) Lord Kingston's narrative in *Mackenzie*. 1690.

² The above Terence was a burgess of Sligo in the remodelled corporation, 1687, and represented the borough in James's Parliament; in the month of May following, he was taken prisoner by the Enniskilleners in Fish-Island, Ballyshannon.

³ Henry Crofton was a burgess of Sligo, 1687, as were also an Edward and a George Crofton. Henry Crofton was High Sheriff of the county, same year, and, conjointly with Terence M'Donough, represented the Borough in James's Parliament, 1689. He was afterwards senior

Although it was night when the fugitives arrived, Captain William Ormsby and Captain Francis Gore were at once despatched with a picked party of men drawn from every troop and company in the garrison. Lord Kingston himself started on the following morning before daybreak with another body in support, but was met on the road by Cornet Charles Nicholson, of Larras, who reported that the advance party, under Captain Ormsby, had captured the castle, after burning the entrance gate, and half suffocating the garrison, who had at first fired very briskly on their assailants, and wounded several of the storming party, but killed none. A great quantity of provisions was discovered in the castle, seventeen muskets belonging to the Irish army, numbers of half-pikes, skeans, and rapparee swords. The corn and cattle were either restored to their owners, or they were paid the current market price for as much of their goods as they could spare.

A declaration of William, offering free pardon to all the Irish who should lay down their arms, was issued on the 2nd of February, and officially made known in Sligo shortly after the capture of Crofton's Castle. The declaration was utterly disregarded by the Irish; its only effect was to fetter the hands of Lord Kingston's party, preventing them from retaliating on those who some time previously had stolen their cattle. It tied the hands of the settlers, whilst it encouraged the Irish in the belief that a free pardon would be granted for all offences; they were also told by their priests and officers that no army would be sent from England, and therefore, until the specified time (10th of April) elapsed, they need not openly declare their determination, either to lay down their arms or carry on the war. The Protestants meanwhile acted together on the defensive, observing faithfully their declaration of the 4th of January; but they kept constant watch and ward on the outposts. On the 7th of March Tyrconnel issued a proclamation, stating that if

Captain in Colonel Robert Clifford's Dragoons, another Crofton (John) serving as Cornet. A John Crofton was also one of the Commission appointed, 1690, by James for the applotment of £1186 2s. on the county, as was also a Henry Crofton. A Thomas Crofton was High Sheriff for the county in 1661, 1662, and 1666. Henry Crofton was outlawed 1691; decreed innocent, March 22, 1700.

the Protestants in Ulster and the borough of Sligo would submit, they should be pardoned ; those from Sligo were to repair to the Lord Deputy or to Colonel M'Donel, at Boyle. Officers and men were to surrender their arms and troop-horses, and to furnish hostages for their future peaceful behaviour ; if these conditions were complied with, they should have the full benefit of the amnesty : ten of the principal leaders of the Protestants were, however, exempted by name, one of them being Lord Kingston.

All this time frequent communication was kept up with Derry, through Colonel Lundy and the Committee, also with Enniskillen, through the Governor, Colonel Gustavus Hamilton. The repairs to the Stone Fort of Sligo were hurried on and completed as far as practicable, and the Green Fort at last finished.

Despatches now speedily followed each other from Lundy, desiring Lord Kingston to send a party to reinforce the garrison of Derry : he was informed in reply that there were hardly men enough in Sligo to hold it in the face of the enemy, situated as it was, so remote from all means of relief. Lundy's messenger having mentioned the recent arrival in Derry of a ship with gunpowder, the scarcity of ammunition in the town of Sligo and its outposts was again reported to the Governor, and a request made for a small supply, the expense of which the officers were willing to bear. Lundy was at length shamed into promising to allow Sligo three barrels, on condition that the powder should be paid for at the rate of five pounds sterling per barrel. This offer was accepted, and Captain Coote despatched with the money to receive it, and he had instructions, if possible, to induce Lundy to contribute arms to complete the equipment of the troops ; he was also to give information of the state of Sligo, and to ascertain the condition of Derry.

Captain Coote was but a short time gone when another despatch arrived from Lundy, ordering an immediate retreat on Derry. A council of war was quickly assembled, and this letter laid before the officers ; but after a lengthened discussion it was decided to await the return of Captain Coote, who would have then ascertained with certainty the state of affairs in the North. The officers were unwilling to desert a position which had taken so much money and labour to strengthen, and had hitherto proved so useful in overawing the forces of James in Con-

naught; there was also another important reason for this decision. The town was crowded with helpless folk; women and children from all parts of the province had flocked into it, who might not be able to find shelter in Derry.

This and similar previous meetings of the officers of the garrison are not strictly entitled to be called councils of war, for the commissions held by them from Lord Kingston and Captain Coote had not yet been confirmed by the Crown. The subscribers to this Council were as follows :—¹

Major Owen Vaughan, of Carrowmore, Co. Mayo; Major Thomas Harte, of Ballinspor; Captain Hugh Morgan, of Tireragh; Captain Piercy Gethin, of Sligo; Captain Edward Wood, of Court; Captain William Ormsby, of Court; Captain William Smith, of Knocknasamer (now *Cloverhill*); Captain William Griffith, of Sligo; Lieutenant Richard Brookes, of Tullybeg; Lieutenant Adam Ormsby, of Cummin; Cornet Oliver Brook, of Tullybeg.

On the morning following the despatch to Lundy of this determination to hold Sligo, the officers were startled by the arrival of another messenger from Derry; the council was re-assembled, and the letter laid before them. In it Lundy depicted the great danger that threatened the North, which, if lost, as he felt certain it would be unless the Sligo forces joined him, Sligo could not by itself make a long defence. He urged them at all hazards to abandon the forts, assuring them that quarters and forage were provided for them at Derry and all along the line of march, and those precautions having been taken, they ought to start at once to his assistance.

A long and stormy discussion ensued, but it was at length decided by the majority to march northwards, to the relief of their companions in arms; they saw no likelihood of replenishing their supply of powder from Derry, and the one barrel they possessed was almost exhausted; also Lundy's letter depicted affairs in such gloomy colours that they resolved to risk all on the issue of a battle.

The remainder of the day was spent in providing horses and carts for removal of their baggage, in procuring boats, breaking

¹ The residences of the officers are taken from similar names in James's Bill of Attainder, 1689.

the heavy ordnance, and sending off the lighter pieces to Derry by sea. All corn and hay was either burned or destroyed, and the frontier garrisons recalled. Some of the refugees in the town went off in small boats to the island of Innismurray, with the hope of defending it until safe means of reaching Derry should offer. A great number of fugitives, with their goods, crowded on board a vessel lying alongside the quay, and, the wind being fair, sailed from the harbour,¹ followed by the smack containing the field-pieces; but a storm suddenly arose, the vessel was wrecked on the Donegal coast, and the smack, forced by the violence of the gale to take refuge under the lee of an island, was captured on the following morning by the Irish, who crossed in some boats they had succeeded in concealing. The crew, with the men, women, and children on board, were thrown into prison.²

Early on the morning of the 22nd March, the march of Lord Kingston's force to Derry commenced. About fifty horse composed the van, the whole body of foot followed; the baggage, women, and children next; the rear was brought up by the two troops of dragoons. Lord Kingston remained behind, with a strong guard of horse, to finish the destruction of the stores; the heavy guns were either spiked, and the trunnions of the smaller broken, or they were loaded, buried muzzle downwards in the ground, then discharged, and thus burst. As soon as the destruction was completed, the covering party joined the remainder of the horse.

It was most trying weather, rainy and boisterous in the extreme; under the continuous downpour, the sufferings of the women and children were fearful—wet through, and chilled to the bone by the piercing blast. The country all along the road was deserted and laid waste by the settlers of Upper Carbury,

¹ Boate, in his *Natural History of Ireland*, p. 29, published in 1652, describes the harbour as "very much encumbered with rocks and sands in the entrance, but otherwise reasonably deep, for a ship of 200 tons may come and ride before the town of Sligo."

² These prisoners were included in Rosens' barbarous order commanding all Protestants, "whether men, women, boys, or girls, without exception," to be driven under the walls of Derry, to starve in the sight of their co-religionists. *Vide Macpherson*, Vol. I., p. 205. *Mackenzie*, p. 41.

who abandoned and fired their houses—then joined the retreating column. On the side of the Irish, Lieutenant-Colonel Farrall (who subsequently fell before the walls of Derry) had orders to harass and oppose the retiring forces with one hundred and eighty musketeers of his own regiment from Boyle, together with the Dartree Irish from the County Monaghan, amounting to about four or five hundred more. He attempted to break down Bundrowse Bridge, but abandoned that work on the approach of the advance-guard of Sligo horse; his troops took to the bogs without opposing the retiring Protestants, although there were many narrow passes where a few resolute men might have embarrassed the retreat.

On the 24th the troops arrived in Ballyshannon, after a march of two days during the most inclement weather, and here Lord Kingston received a fourth letter from Lundy, ordering him to remain where he was until quarters were provided for his men, and forage for his horses; for the present he was to defend the passes of the river Erne—an order which caused the greatest consternation, as the Sligo forces had been enticed away from their post by the Governor's assurance that quarters and forage were provided for them, and that Derry stood in pressing need of reinforcements.

Lundy, however, held a commission from William, and this order was therefore obeyed, as had unfortunately been the one previously issued by him. The plans of the Protestants of Sligo for the preservation of their county were thus unhappily frustrated by the confused but peremptory orders of this treacherous man, who, despite his professions of zeal for their cause, was secretly attached to, if not in actual correspondence with, James. Although some attribute Lundy's conduct to pusillanimity rather than treachery, to want of spirit rather than attachment to James, yet general opinion imputes to him both crimes. The question of traitor or coward was at that time of little importance to the party at Ballyshannon; the result was the same, for they felt confident that had they not been ordered to Derry, their numbers would have enabled them to hold their post against the surrounding Irish; and it is more easy to imagine than to describe their feelings of mingled rage and despair at having been so easily allured from Sligo, for the Irish were on

the watch, and the town was occupied by them almost as soon as it had been evacuated.

As a proof of the feelings of Lord Kingston's officers, the following letter, written by one of them to a friend in Derry, is here given :—

“SIR,—Having this opportunity, I think fit to let you know the great and most lamentable disappointment we are under. My Lord Kingston is basely used by your officers. They have drawn him from the garrison of Sligo, which he had so bravely fortified, and had such a number of disciplined men, both horse and foot in, and so well armed, that he could not but have done service with them, and have made good that post against the enemy. But Colonel Lundy writ to him, that the blood of all the Protestants of the North will be upon him if he does not quit the garrison of Sligo and come to their assistance. . . . You may imagine what a distraction we were in. . . . With the most earnest entreaty we prevailed with my Lord to go for England, to solicit relief from thence, and are resolved to take our shelter in Enniskillen. If anything happen amiss to us, our children, if they survive, may curse your great men for it,” &c., &c.¹

The garrison at Derry were equally enraged, for Walker says²—“It did also add much to the rage and violence of the garrison, when they heard some wrong had been done my Lord Kingston and his party, by the indirect measures of some within our walls, their concern for him being as great as their expectations from him.”³

The further movements and actions of the Sligo forces whilst outside the bounds of the county are fully described in *Sligo and the Enniskilleners* ; it will be sufficient here to state that on the 16th of April Lord Kingston, with a few of his officers, embarked for England in a couple of French fishing-smacks that were lying at Killybegs. He was to represent at court how affairs had been mismanaged, procure commissions and whatever

¹ *Walker's Londonderry*, 1689, p. 59.

² *Ibid.*, p. 19.

³ The following is a curious extract from a popular historical play of this period, entitled *Ireland Preserved*. The scene is laid at Castlefin ; and Colonel Murray speaking :—“’Tis a most deplorable case ; . . . think how we are served. Lord Kingston is within twenty miles of us, with three thousand foot and a thousand horsemen to join us, yet by private designs and villainy this treacherous governor,” &c., &c.

support he could, and return with all despatch. The wind being fair, Lord Kingston set sail. His party suffered great hardships ; they were crowded closely together, the boats being small and undecked ; and during seven days they were exposed to the most trying weather, and drenched to the skin. After being twice nearly wrecked, they were at last able to land in Scotland, and hastened on to London to procure assistance.¹

In compliance with the last orders of Lord Kingston, to send forward all forces that could be spared, two troops of horse and six companies of foot, "all excellent men," says Hamilton, marched under command of Colonel Lloyd to Enniskillen, where they added materially to the strength of the garrison, so that Lundy's treachery towards the western corps worked for the good of that gallant stronghold.²

The force mustered in the town of Enniskillen was thus largely increased by the Protestants of Sligo ; "a great number of these gallant men," remarks Harris, "were inhabitants of the County Fermanagh, but [they] were joined by many from the neighbouring counties, . . . and by a large body of Protestants from the County Sligo. This whole body of Protestants, . . . though collected from different parts, were yet, from their union and association here, called by the general name of Enniskilleners." This did not escape the notice of O'Callaghan, who, in his *History of the Irish Brigades*, states that the Enniskilleners were "strengthened by numbers of the bravest of the Protestants of Sligo, . . . whom the defeats of their forces elsewhere by the Irish army could not frighten into submission."

On the 11th of March, 1689, William and Mary were proclaimed King and Queen in Enniskillen, and the inhabitants took the oath of allegiance to their new rulers. Two days after this James landed at Kinsale ; one of his first acts was the appointment to the Governorship of Sligo of Colonel Henry Luttrell, who had acquired military experience by serving in some campaigns abroad ; he surrounded the town of Sligo with a line of

¹ Playfair, in his *Family Antiquities*, Vol. IV., p. 356, states that these boats were captured by force.

² *A True Representation to the King and People of England how matters were carried all along in Ireland.* 1689. Mackenzie. 1690.

fortifications, afterwards further strengthened by his successor, Sir Teigue O'Regan.

In the month of May, Colonel Sarsfield—one of James's officers, who lay encamped at Manor-Hamilton with from six to seven thousand men—sent a flag of truce to Enniskillen, offering some of his prisoners in exchange for those captured by the Enniskilleners in an engagement near Ballyshannon with their commander, Captain Terence M'Donough, a Sligo gentleman and Counsellor-at-Law, commonly known by the name of "Blind M'Donough."

The Enniskilleners received the proposal favourably, but having been deceived on a previous occasion by Galmoy, they desired a list of the prisoners to be furnished. Nearly a month elapsed, and in the meantime, the few Protestants who had remained in the neighbourhood of Sligo were, by Sarsfield's orders, confined in the town gaol, and their names formed the list of prisoners forwarded to Enniskillen; but this unequal exchange was naturally at first rejected by the Enniskilleners. The prisoners in Sligo gaol, however, being then treated with greater severity, the intelligence of their sufferings so moved the Enniskilleners that they finally consented to the exchange, and Captain Francis Gore, with an escort of dragoons, conveyed the Irish prisoners eight miles in the direction of Sligo, where he met Sarsfield's party with the Protestants, whom he took back with him to Enniskillen.

During the eventful months in which Derry was besieged, and the Enniskilleners with their Sligo contingent were contending against the armies of James, the Parliament assembled by him in Dublin proceeded to pass the Bill of Attainder, the object of which was the extirpation of all Protestants remaining in the kingdom, or who, having estates, had fled from Ireland. All members of that creed whose names could be discovered were included in the Bill; yet so great was the haste in which it was drawn up, that many partizans of William were wholly omitted. Some names were several times repeated; many were attainted by wrong surnames, whilst to others no Christian names were attached; and even warm adherents then fighting in James's cause were included in the list of proscribed—merely for being Protestants.

When the Bill was presented to James¹ for the royal assent, he was informed by Sir Richard Nagle (Speaker of the House of Commons) "that many were attainted in the Act upon such evidence as fully satisfied the House, and the rest upon common FAME."

The Penal Laws subsequently enacted by the Irish Parliament against Roman Catholics, were, in great part, the outcome of bitter resentment on the part of its members—many of whom had been themselves attainted—against the framers of James's Bill of Attainder.

In the County Sligo, two noblemen, three clergymen, fifty-five esquires and gentlemen, two yeomen, two merchants—sixty-four in all—were attainted; the following list of these names is arranged in alphabetical order:—

Booth, Humphrey, of Sligoe, Esq.; Booth, Humphrey, Jr., of Sligoe, Gent.; Brookes, Richard, of Tullybeg, Gent.; Burne, Thomas, of Castle-Canure, Tanner; Cashoe, Thomas, of Ballysadara, Gent.; Colly, Anthony, of Moyhgara, Gent.; Cooper, Arthur, of Marker, Gent.; Cooper, George, of Tyrillel, Gent.; Cooper, Richard, of Marker, Gent.; Coote, Richard, Lord Baron of Collooney, Collooney Castle; Cox, Phillip, of Sligoe, Gent.; Crocar, Thomas, of Colooney, Yeoman; Dodd, Charles, of Tyrillel, Gent.; Foliot, Robert, of Dromdony, Gent.; Geathing, Pierce, of Sligoe, Esq.; Gore, Arthur, of Sligoe, Gent.; Gore, Francis, of Sligoe, Gent.; Gore, William, of Sligoe, Gent.; Griffin, Henry, of Sligoe, Gent.; Griffith, Thomas J., of Ballingchara, Esq.; Griffith, Thomas, Jun., of Ballingchara, Gent.; Griffith, William, of Sligoe, Gent.; Harlow, William, of Rathmullin, Gent.; Hart, Morgan, of Ballinspor, Gent.; Hart, Robert, of Ballinspor, Gent.; Hart, Thomas, of Ballinspor, Gent.; Hughs, Henry, of Crahane Barony, Gent.; Hughes, Thomas, of Crahane Barony, Gent.; Hunter, Edward, of Ballyelly, Gent.; Irwing, Alexander, of Tonregoe, Gent.; Irwing, John, of Tonregoe, Gent.; Jones, Jeremy, of Ardnaglass, Esq.; Jones, Lewis, of Ardnaglass, Esq.; Jones, Michael, of Legbane, Clerk; King, Francis, of Ballindune, Gent.;

¹ At a somewhat later date James issued a Commission for applotting £20,000 per month on personal estate and the benefit of trade and traffic; this tax he appointed the following persons of local influence in the County of Sligo to assess for three months:—

The High Sheriff, *pro tem.*; Col. Oliver O'Gara; Henry Crofton; David Bond; Charles O'Hara; John Crofton; James French; John Brett; the Sovereign of Sligo, *pro tem.*

Their applotment was £1186 2s., with all powers and instructions for collecting same.

Lesly, Dr. John, of Ballintogher, Clerk ; Mortimer, William, of Tyrellel, Gent. ; Mortimer, William, Jun., of Tyrellel, Gent. ; Nelson, Richard, of Grange, Gent. ; Nickleson, Henry, of Bellanagargine, Gent. ; Nickleson, Roger, of Bellanagargine, Gent. ; Nicleson, Charles, of Larass, Gent. ; Nicleson, Samuel, of Castle Canure, Gent. ; Nicleson, William, of Ardtairmane, Gent. ; Nipper, James, of Tobberagh-oime, Gent. ; Ormsby, Adam, of Comine, Gent. ; Ormsby, Coote, of Sligoe, Clerk ; Ormsby, Francis, of Carenecrow, Gent. ; Ormsby, Stephen, of Castelloughdaregin, Gent. ; Ormsby, Thomas, of Comine, Gent. ; Ormsby, William, of Court, Gent. ; Osborne, Henry, near Sligoe, Gent. ; Osborne, Thomas, near Sligo, Gent. ; Palmer, John, of Knockmullin, Gent. ; Phillips, Richard, of Sligoe, Gent. ; Scudamore, Viscount, of Sligoe ; Smith, Richard, of Coolaney, Gent. ; Smith, Roger, of Knocknasamer (Cloverhill), Gent. ; Soden, James, of Grange, Gent. ; Story, William, of Rosse, Ensign ; Waggett, Stephen, of Coolany, Yeoman ; Walton, Roger, of Castle Canure, Tanner ; Wood, Edward, of Court, Esq. ; Wood, Richard, of Laccan, Esq.

On the 2nd of August a force under command of Wolseley marched from Eunniskillen towards Ballyshannon, and on the way a message from Ffolliott, the Governor, met them with the information that Sarsfield, hearing of M'Carthy's overthrow at Newtown-Butler, had abandoned his camp, and was retreating on Sligo. Wolseley despatched Col. Tiffan and Lt.-Col. Gore, with three troops of horse and some foot, and with orders to remain at the fort of Ballyshannon, in case Sarsfield should make an attempt to besiege it. After having been there, however, some days without observing any sign of his approach, Tiffan sent forward Gore, with three troops of horse and one hundred and fifty foot, to ascertain the strength of Sarsfield's army; the reconnoitring party moved with great caution towards Sligo, and when within six or seven miles of the town, the advance-guard captured an Irishman and brought him before Gore who, in the prisoner, recognised his foster-brother. This man—having abandoned his master at the outbreak of the war—was threatened by Gore with a rope and the nearest tree for desertion, whereupon, believing himself to be doomed, he fell on his knees, implored mercy, and declared that if pardoned he would be faithful to his foster-brother for the future. Gore consented to spare his life on condition that he went to Sarsfield's camp on an errand, which, if faithfully performed, would obtain for him both pardon and reward. The man received orders to proceed

to Sligo, and privately warn five or six officers of Sarsfield's army—whose names were given, and for whom he was informed that Gore felt a peculiar regard—that they had better take care of themselves, as the Enniskilleners, the garrison of Derry, and the English under Kirk, had joined forces, and were advancing on Sligo; that these combined troops, 20,000 strong, intended to appear next day before the town; that he had been taken prisoner by the advance-guard under Colonel Gore, and was only released for the purpose of making all haste to warn Gore's friends.

He was then liberated, after being duly cautioned not to breathe a word to any but those officers whose names had been mentioned. This caution, however—as intended—had the directly opposite effect; the man told everybody he encountered on the road of the overpowering force which was advancing, and how speedily it would appear before the forts of Sligo. The news spread rapidly, and occasioned a panic; the Irish in vast numbers flocked into the town, but imagining themselves not secure even there, continued their flight to Roscommon and Athlone, some even as far as to Galway.

The messenger, on reaching Sligo, told the same tale to everyone he saw, and said that the warning had been intended only for Gore's immediate friends. The news created great consternation and alarm, Newtown-Butler and Derry being fresh in the minds of all; hundreds of the soldiers at once abandoned their colours and fled to Athlone. Sarsfield, hearing the tumult in the lines, sent to inquire the cause, whereupon the disseminator of the report was brought before him, and repeated what he had been told, likewise giving the names of the officers whom Gore had stated to be his friends, and who, by a strange coincidence, happened to be with the western army at the time, and knowing that Gore was personally friendly towards them, they felt convinced of the truth of the information. Sarsfield ordered his drums to beat, but in vain, and he found himself compelled, with only the assistance of his own servants, to break the gun-carriages, and then follow his fugitive troops to Athlone.

Meantime, Gore's party advanced slowly towards Sligo, entering the town a very short time after its evacuation; seventeen cannon, one mortar, and all stores fell into their hands, the

Irish in their terror having only given themselves time to carry off whatever seemed easiest of transport. By this stratagem, Sligo was recovered from the partizans of James without bloodshed.

Gore repaired the cannon at Sligo, and a reinforcement (under command of Sir Albert Cunningham) was sent by Wolseley to secure the town from re-capture. On the 10th September Lloyd arrived from Enniskillen to assume command; he brought with him three troops of horse, six companies of Hamilton's foot, and the remainder of Sir Albert Cunningham's dragoons. The forces he found in garrison at Sligo consisted of two troops of horse, three troops of dragoons, and five companies of foot; of the last, only the two companies of Major Wood and Captain Cooper were complete in numbers; the other three mustered but half their complement.

The garrison, annoyed by continued reports of the advance of the Irish from Boyle to besiege Sligo, resolved to carry the war into the enemy's country, and Lloyd set out on the 19th September with 200 horse, 100 dragoons, and 150 foot. It was dark when the party left Sligo; about a mile from Ballinafad Lloyd halted for two hours, and sent on an advance-guard of twenty foot, supported by a troop of dragoons; under cover of the darkness they managed to gain the summit of the Curlew Hills unperceived, and surprised the enemy's outposts—one sentinel being killed and three taken prisoners.

At day-break, Lloyd's advance-guard was seen, and the Irish, under Colonel O'Kelly, poured out of Boyle; the main body of their foot advanced about five hundred yards up the mountain, and another party lined the deer-park wall flanking the road by which Lloyd must necessarily approach. Behind these, at the foot of the hill, five troops of horse, composed principally of Roman Catholic gentlemen, drew up in a lane, showing a front of about twenty files: their right flank was protected by a wall and their left by a ditch; the road was rugged and narrow. The sun had now risen and exposed to view these dispositions. In a few minutes, however, a thick rolling mist again shrouded both forces; but Lloyd, in no way deterred by this view of the enemy's position, ordered Cunningham's dragoons to dislodge the party posted at the park wall. Cunningham charged

along the inside of the enclosure, driving his opponents in confusion back upon their main body, and just as this success was attained, the fog dispersed, and Lloyd ordered a general assault.

The right wing, consisting of forty musketeers, commanded by Captain George Cooper, and the left wing of equal strength, under Captain Archibald Hamilton, were ordered to attack the Irish simultaneously on both flanks; Cooper was supported by Lloyd's horse, and Hamilton by an equal number of dragoons; the main body—chiefly pikemen—were commanded by Major Wood.

Cooper pressed forward in gallant style, firing as he advanced, and the Irish, although having the advantage of cover, hardly exchanged twenty shots with their opponents, when they broke, and fled to the neighbouring bog. The movements of Lloyd's left wing had been retarded by the nature of the ground, and Hamilton, despite the greatest exertions, was unable to make his attack simultaneously with that of the right wing. When at length Hamilton came in line with Cooper, the two columns pushed on and drove the Irish (who offered but faint resistance) across the bog to the level ground beyond. Here they were charged in flank, and ridden down by Lloyd's horse, and the foot, getting between the fugitives and a wood which they were endeavouring to reach, the carnage became fearful; two hundred dead bodies were counted, but many more who were wounded crawled to the friendly shelter of the thickets, there to die. The destruction of the Irish foot caused their horse to turn bridle without striking a blow; Lloyd's troop-horses were jaded by the long march from Sligo, whilst those of the fugitives were fresh; the pursuit nevertheless continued for some miles.

Boyle was garrisoned by two troops of Enniskillen horse and a company of foot, and to Captain Weir, a native of the place, had been given chief command, with orders to reconnoitre and send daily intelligence to Sligo of the movements of James's troops.

The success of the Connaught force was not, however, destined to continue. James, who had great numerical superiority in the field, commanded Sarsfield—whom he had raised to the rank of brigadier—to clear Connaught of the English, and

Sarsfield started on this mission with Colonel Henry Luttrell's regiment of horse, Sir Neil O'Neil's dragoons, and the regiments of foot of O'Bryan, Moore, and O'Hara. In the West his force was further augmented by 2000 Connaught troops.¹

Russel, who had been placed in command of the garrison at Jamestown—and whose force consisted principally of horse—on hearing of Sarsfield's advance, considered that place untenable, and therefore retreated—though with some difficulty, as the enemy pressed closely on him; late on the night of the 15th October he reached Sligo.

On the advance of Sarsfield's large force to within a short distance of Boyle, Captain Weir abandoned the town, and the Irish having thrown up an intrenchment across the road, at the foot of the Curlew Hills, in order to cut off his retreat towards Sligo, this intrenchment was stormed by Weir, who in the encounter fell, mortally wounded by a random shot; his detachment, however, reached Sligo in safety, closely pressed by Sarsfield's advance-guard. About midnight, the out-sentinels and scouts reported that the Irish had taken possession of the pass near the town, whereupon Lloyd (commandant of Sligo) consulted with Russel, and they decided to sally out, and fall upon their adversaries at daybreak. About 5 a.m. on the 16th October they started, and succeeded in surprising Colonel Luttrell, with whom were only horse and dragoons, his foot having been retarded by the state of the roads. A desperate encounter ensued, and after a fierce hand-to-hand conflict, Luttrell succeeded in freeing himself, and made his assailants recoil; Lloyd's reserve then coming up, the struggle was continued with varying success, till the Irish were at length gradually forced back. Sarsfield, however, now appeared on the scene with a large reinforcement, and directed a body of horse to sweep round an adjoining hill, and fall on the rear of Lloyd's men; the manœuvre succeeded, and Lloyd's force was in danger of annihilation, but at this critical juncture Russel charged with the horse, and extricated the foot, giving them time to rally and re-form. During the retreat which ensued, Saint Sauvent, a French captain of

¹*A Relation of what most remarkable happened during the last campaign in Ireland.* 1689.

grenadiers (who commanded a company of Huguenots) greatly distinguished himself; heading his men, musket in hand, he killed many of his opponents, and when the ammunition was expended, encouraged his men by his example to use the bayonet in defence.

Lloyd being thus beaten from the open, was driven for protection under the walls of the Stone Fort or Castle of Sligo. As it would be madness to attempt a renewal of the engagement—Sarsfield having a preponderance of at least five to one—Russel's advice was to evacuate Sligo and retire on Ballyshannon; but Lloyd decided that only Russel, with the horse and the greater portion of the foot, should so retire, that the Huguenots, under Saint Sauvent, with some of the Enniskilleners, under Major Wood, should garrison the castle, and that he (Lloyd) should undertake the defence of the upper or Green Fort.

Sarsfield did not follow up his success by an immediate attack on the forts; for a few hours there was a cessation of hostilities, during which time the Irish were engaged in marshalling their forces for an attack. Their main body formed up in the market-place, and in front of the line ten of their officers were standing in a group, consulting what course to pursue, when a gunner on the castle walls pointed at them a cannon loaded with grape, and, taking deliberate aim, fired, killing eight out of the ten officers. This loss and the approaching darkness put an end for the moment to any operations against the forts.

Lloyd, however, not finding provisions sufficient to enable him to stand a siege, abandoned the Green Fort during the night, and retreated to Ballyshannon.

Saint Sauvent had taken the precaution of victualling the castle, wherein he found three barrels of gunpowder, and Major Wood had secured a small cask, which was added to the store. The night was very dark, and fearing the besiegers might open their approaches undiscovered, Saint Sauvent ordered the ends of a number of "fir-deals" to be dipped in tar, and which when ignited were suspended from the parapet. The sharp report of the advance sentinel's musketoon, and his warning shout, first gave notice of the attack to the garrison, and rapid discharges of musketry from the walls poured suddenly on the dense and formidable columns—made visible by the light of the torches—

crossing the bridge and issuing from the heads of the streets converging on the castle, from which the cannon on the flanking bastions were then discharged.

Under cover of this cloud of eddying smoke a party of Irish traversed the intervening open space under the walls of the fort, dragging after them a formidable-looking engine known as a "sow," and which, despite the fire of musketry and cannon from the castle, they succeeded in planting against the curtain wall. The "sow" was a solid framework of timber made bullet-proof by a covering of two layers of cow-hides and two of sheepskins, the whole firmly bound together with iron hoops. This contrivance, which was as lofty as the castle wall, had the side that was furthest from the parapet of the Stone Fort open, so that the assailants might go in and out at pleasure; through the centre wound a flight of steps, to enable the besiegers to mount to the summit of the "sow," and from thence reach the castle rampart. This huge scaling ladder being mounted on wheels with iron axle-trees, was thus easily pushed forward.

Several of the Irish storming party were killed in attempting to gain the parapet of the castle, and on the fall of the engineer in charge of the "sow," they lost heart and ran away, abandoning the machine. The besieged threw a quantity of shavings over the castle battlements, and in a basket they lowered one of their men, who set fire to the engine. Elated by his success, the soldier determined not to return empty-handed, and proceeded to strip of its clothing one of the dead bodies that lay near the foot of the machine. The light from the torches and from the freshly-kindled woodwork of the "sow," rendered the daring marauder a conspicuous mark to the Irish, who greeted his re-ascension with a brisk fusilade, and when he had been raised but a short distance, the rope by which he was being drawn up was severed by a bullet, and the basket, with its occupant, fell to the ground. Whilst his comrades above were seeking another rope, the soldier, with great composure, stripped a second corpse, and, laden with this double booty, regained the parapet in safety.

At daybreak on the 17th of October, the Irish were forced to abandon a field-piece which they had planted in the street close to the walls; they had only once been enabled to discharge it,

in consequence of the heavy fire from the castle, as in the attempt to reload it, six gunners fell, and a sally being made from the castle to capture it, several of the besiegers were killed.

During four days after the trenches were opened, Saint Sauvent defended the castle, but provisions failing, and the supply of water being indifferent, he surrendered on honourable conditions, marching out with bag and baggage, drums beating, colours flying, and matches lighted. The garrison mustered 250 strong, having lost twenty-six men during the siege; but the loss of the besiegers, in their attack and attempted storm, was at least 300.

Sarsfield¹ scrupulously observed all the articles of surrender, and invited Saint Sauvent's² and Major Wood's officers to dinner.³ On the 21st of October, as the garrison filed across Sligo bridge on their way to Ballyshannon, Sarsfield addressed them, offering all who would serve King James a horse and arms free and five guineas of pay in advance. One Huguenot⁴ alone accepted this

¹ "How often have I" (says Leslie, p. 161) "heard the Irish Protestants here speak with honour and commendation of Sarsfield's punctual observance of his articles when he took Sligo."

² Saint Sauvent died of fever at Lisburn shortly after.

³ Major Edward Wood, of Court, Co. Sligo, distinguished himself subsequently during the campaign, particularly on the 4th May, 1691, when, in command of some Enniskillen troops, he defeated a numerically superior body of Irish near Castle Cuffe. (*Vide* pamphlet in the *Thorpe* Collection.) The townland of Woodsgift, in the Barony of Crannagh, County Kilkenny—previously designated Lochans—was named after him. Major Wood had married Anne, second daughter of Captain Richard St. George, Governor of Athlone, but by her left no issue. "Major Wood left the Lochans to his wife's nephew, George St. George, fourth son of Henry St. George, Esq., of Athlone, and subsequently of Kilrush, County of Kilkenny. George, being the youngest son of Henry, appears not to have been so amply provided for as his other brothers, and the late Sir Richard Bligh St. George used to repeat the very words in which Major Wood conferred the Lochans on his *protégé*. (Wills and bequests could be at that time made by parole.) 'George,' said the Major, 'your father did not leave you as well off as his other sons, but I now give you the Lochans as my gift;' and henceforward the Lochans was called 'Woodsgift.'"—*Journal of the Kilkenny, &c., Archæological Society, New Series*, Vol. V.

⁴ An Irish account says, "Only some French grenadiers took part with his Majesty's [James's] forces."

offer, and the man made his appearance on the following day in Ballyshannon with horse, arms, and guineas.

It was thus that after the lapse of little more than two months, Sarsfield succeeded in re-capturing Sligo, having advanced against it with almost as much rapidity as his troops had previously fled from it before Gore.

He had now not less than 5000 men with him, and his knowledge of the weakness of William's forces in the West, was attributed to secret communications from M'Carthy, who was still a prisoner at Enniskillen.¹

The frontispiece of this book is a reproduction (on a slightly reduced scale) of a Dutch etching,² by A. Schoonebeck, published not later than about three or four years after the date of the capture of Sligo by the forces of James II.; it is consequently of extreme interest, as tending to prove the importance attached, by the contending parties, to the possession of the town. The artist, however, has drawn on his imagination for details of an assault upon the "Green Fort," which was evacuated by Colonel Lloyd without a struggle.

The force under Lloyd and Russel, on their retreat from Sligo, were divided into smaller detachments, and helped to garrison Clones, Omagh, Ballyshannon, Enniskillen, and other smaller posts. On the 12th December the garrison at Clones, under Colonel Berry, sent a foraging expedition almost as far as the forts of Sligo; a number of cattle were captured in the neighbourhood, but no hostile force was seen.

On the 10th April, 1690, a successful raid towards Sligo was made by a party of Colonel Tiffan's force at Ballyshannon; on their return with their booty, they were pursued by the Irish, whom they succeeded in beating off, and killed sixteen of their men.

On the 15th of May Charlemont surrendered to the forces of

¹ This account of the capture of Sligo is taken from (i.) *Story's Impartial History*, 1692; (ii.) *An Account of the Present State of Ireland*, 1690; (iii.) *A Letter from Lisburn*, 1689; (iv.) *A Relation of what most remarkable happened during the last Campaign in Ireland*, 1689; (v.) *M'Cormick's Enniskilleners*; (vi.) *Harris's Life of William III.*; and also various pamphlets in the *Thorpe Collection*.

² In the possession of Dr. Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., Dublin.

William, and the Governor, Teigue O'Regan, was then sent by James to take command in Sligo, as that town was considered a post of importance for keeping open communication between his partizans in Ulster and those throughout Connaught. The gallant veteran O'Regan was at the time about seventy years of age.¹

In one of the raids made from Ballyshannon towards Sligo, a detachment sent out by Tiffan attacked the castle of Grange—then garrisoned for James—and just at the moment the assailants hoped for success, an explosion took place, damaging the building, and burying many in the ruins. It was popularly supposed that the officer in command had blown up the castle.

On the 18th of March, 1691, Tiffan, who still commanded at Ballyshannon, made another raid into Sligo; on this occasion he carried off a great number of cattle; many Protestant families, who had been unable to leave the country previously, accompanied him now to safer quarters.

In the following month Tiffan sent out, in the same direction, 200 foot and 100 dragoons, who succeeded, not merely in obtaining cattle and other booty, but they also defeated a party of rapparees encountered on the march. At this period the rapparees in the County Sligo were both numerous and daring, availing themselves of every opportunity for mischief; and the strong force left under Mitchelburne in the North had for one of

¹ It was only after a protracted siege that O'Regan surrendered the fort of Charlemont. He held out till the only provisions left were a little damaged meal and part of a quarter of musty beef, and his men were reduced to such extremity of hunger that, as they marched out, they were eagerly chewing pieces of dried hides. O'Regan's appearance was anything but military; he was hunchbacked; at the capitulation of the fort he made his appearance dressed in a plain red coat, an old weather-beaten wig hanging down at full length, surmounted by a little narrow white beaver, cocked up; a yellow cravat-string all awry; his jack-boots had a thousand wrinkles, and, although the weather was warm, he had a fur cloak suspended from his shoulders. He was mounted on an old raw-boned horse, spavined, lame, and vicious. In this guise O'Regan approached to address General Schomberg, but the kicking and squealing of his vicious old charger effectually prevented any lengthened conversation. Schomberg remarked to his staff, with a smile, that "Teigue's horse was very mad and himself very drunk." O'Regan, however, proved afterwards that he could fight at Sligo as well as starve at Charlemont.

its objects the prevention of inroads by rapparees from Connaught. About this time a party of dragoons from Ballyshannon, stationed at an outpost on the Bundrowse, on the borders of the County Sligo, turned their attention to the capture of salmon; a body of Irish surprised them while fishing, and took them prisoners to the forts of Sligo; but an exchange was soon effected by the Enniskilleners sending to Sligo an officer named Scot, brother of Colonel Scot, Deputy Governor under Teigue O'Regan.¹

The surprise and capture of Athlone (on June 30th, 1691) by William's forces under Ginkel, and the retreat of St. Ruth, produced the greatest consternation in all towns garrisoned by the Irish; even the brave old Teigue O'Regan—who had been knighted by James, and was now in command at Sligo—entertained thoughts of surrender.

The Battle of Aughrim, the death of St. Ruth, and the total rout of the Irish army on the 12th of July, cut off communication between the garrisons of the North-West and the remains of the Irish field-force, whilst the evacuation of Jamestown and Boyle laid open to William's army the road from Mullingar to Sligo.

Mitchelburne—one of the celebrated defenders of Derry—with a considerable force threatened it from Ballyshannon; he sent orders to Colonel Ramsay at Enniskillen, to set out by way of Manor-Hamilton, with 100 foot of Colonel Verner's regiment, 400 militia, and 200 horse and dragoons, to co-operate with him; they marched through the village of Ballysadare, into the Barony of Tireragh, capturing a considerable number of horses, cows, and sheep. O'Regan was at first alarmed at this incursion, but on discovering the small force engaged in it, he marched out of Sligo with 80 horse and 200 foot, which he posted in a good position at Ballysadare, in order to intercept Ramsay on his return. A fierce encounter took place, and Ramsay would have been overpowered had not Mitchelburne meanwhile sent on Sir F. Hamilton, with 200 horse and dragoons—composed principally of Colonel Wynne's regiment, together with some militia—in support of Ramsay's small force,

¹ (i.) *Story's Impartial History*; (ii.) *An Impartial Journal of all the Transactions of their Majesties' Forces*. 1693.

and by making a night march, Hamilton succeeded in coming up just at the critical moment. The result was no longer doubtful; O'Regan's troops fled precipitately, pursued to the very walls of the forts by Wynne's dragoons; thirty of the Irish were killed and nineteen taken prisoners. O'Regan himself narrowly escaped, the storekeeper of Sligo, named Matholland, having been taken prisoner by his side, mistaken for him.¹

This skirmish caused a panic in Sligo; the natives drove their cattle and removed their goods to places of safety, whilst several Irish families of note in the neighbourhood, observing the careful discipline observed by Mitchelburne, sought protection for themselves and property, and were afterwards of great service by furnishing him with intelligence.

To prevent aid reaching Sligo from the North, Mitchelburne garrisoned all the military posts from Cavan to Enniskillen and Ballyshannon; he also posted a detachment at Killybegs, to cut off relief by sea; other English forces occupied positions on the south and south-east of the town, so that Sligo was invested at a distance. By these skilful dispositions, the garrison, it was supposed, would be so distressed from want of provisions, that

¹ *Story's Impartial History*, p. 176.

Mitchelburne gives the following account of O'Regan's escape:—

"The Irish fled, and our militia after them, about four miles. But Sir Teigue was the foremost man, and just at the entrance of the town of Sligo, a sergeant of the dragoons seized on one Matholland, the storekeeper of Sligo, who was with Sir Teigue, and not half a pistol shot from him, but the Hon. Sir Teigue O'Regan, Governor of the town and county of Sligo, won the race. This Matholland, that was taken prisoner by the sergeant, told him, 'Who do you think that crook'd-back fellow was who rid before?' The sergeant replied that he believed him to be his servant. 'The devil take me,' quoth Matholland, 'but he was Sir Teigue O'Regan.' 'By my soul,' quoth the sergeant, 'tis twenty guineas out of my way, for I am sure the General would have rewarded me very well.' Sir Teigue swore that if ever they caught Sir Teigue so far again, he would agree to be cracked as a hog cracks a potato. At this time, by the earnest pursuit of the enemy, one Lieutenant Patrick Moore, formerly a Lieutenant in Derry during the time of the siege, pursuing the enemy into the town, apprehending he was still among his own men, cried out for King William's boys and the honour of Londonderry. The poor man was mistaken and knocked down by the enemy, but accidentally one of the townsmen knew him and had him before Sir Teigue, who protected him and allowed him good quarters."

Mitchelburne entertained strong hopes of bringing O'Regan to a speedy surrender, and he applied to Government for instructions relative to the terms to be granted. It was not, however, till the 6th August that O'Regan agreed to surrender on the 15th of the same month, upon articles so liberal in their nature that it was thought necessary to forward them for the General's approbation. The treaty was protracted, and finally came to nought, through—as was generally supposed—a difference between Mitchelburne and the militia; there was also an impression that O'Regan only sought to gain time with the hope of a favourable change in James's fortunes. From whatever cause the failure of this treaty of surrender may have arisen, the result was to put the Government to the expense of reducing Sligo by force.¹

In the month of August Sir Robert King (who was at Boyle making preparations for the defence of the County Roscommon and the re-occupation of Sligo), penned a letter to Colonel Caulfield, in command at Athlone, from which the following is an extract:—

“We are here (at Boyle) making up our several troops of militia, pursuant to the Government commands, and for the preservation of this side of the country (near to which lie 2000 of O'Donnel's deserters), but we are in the greatest want of ammunition, having some fire-arms, but neither powder or ball to use them, which makes me desire the favour of you to order out of the stores there, only half a barrel of powder, and the like proportion of musket-balls, in which you will oblige many, and, Sir,

“Your most humble servant,

“ROBERT KING.”²

An extract from the correspondence (dated 9th August) of Sir Charles Porter with his colleague, relative to the failure of the surrender of Sligo upon articles, conveys the impression that Sir Teigue O'Regan had to contend not only with avowed enemies without the walls, but also with secret foes within:—

“I hear nothing from Mitchelburne since the 9th, which makes me suspect the difference between him and the militia have spoiled the treaty, or else the non-payment of the money which was agreed to be given may

¹ *Harris's Life of William III.*

² MSS., T.C.D.

have occasioned the delay, both which, I fear, are occasioned by him. For as to the latter, he had our agreement to his giving money in general, and our letter to him to take it from the Collector. And though he had time enough to send to us for a particular warrant for the sum, he never sent it, but only sent our general letter to the officer, and demanded 800 guineas and £60 in silver, which Jemmet, the Collector, thought was not sufficient authority for him to pay it, and, in truth, he never sent till the 14th, and the payment was to be the 15th. So Jemmet sent up to the Commissioners of the Revenue to know what he was to do, whereupon I sent an order down to him to pay the money in case the town were delivered: for Mitchelburne had made him acquainted with the whole transaction, and sent copies of our letters to him, by which, I fear, the whole affair is made more public than a matter of that nature ought to be, and, if the town be not delivered, may ruin those persons by whose means the Governor was induced to consent to surrender. But from want of accounts from Mitchelburne, and, indeed, of any letters from those parts since the 14th, we are entirely in the dark in that business.”¹

On the 4th of September, Sir Robert King wrote to Colonel Lloyd—who had been recently made Governor of Athlone—in the following terms:—

“SIR,—I was on Wednesday at our camp at Collooney, six miles from Sligo, where Sir Albert Cunningham complained to me of his want of horse, to make the duty of the troops he had more easy, about which I have wrote to Captain Ormsby, that a supply may be sent out of our militia, but fear he cannot do it, ours being so ill provided. O’Donnell’s men come into him, but not so fast as perhaps he expected, or I believe will, as soon as they see our army set down to the siege; for we have many of them in the woods on both sides of us, under the command of one Con O’Rourke, to whom, as I had this morning intelligence, a hundred joined him last night, as by the enclosed you may partly see. There is one MacSweeney has a party of about one hundred, well armed, in the same woods (Moygara), four miles from this; and though their numbers are so great to the Sheriff’s twenty men (all that he has) and our yet unsettled militia, they have not ventured on us, nor durst, could you favour us with a company of your men. I could give you a better account of things, from time to time, were there a post settled there, as used to be, which a line from you to the Government would procure.”²

The O’Donnell alluded to in the foregoing letter was Baldearg O’Donnell, descended from a member of the house of Tyrconnel, who had fled the kingdom.

¹ *Harris’s Life of William III.*

² MSS., T.C.D.

Sir Albert Cunningham's dragoons were encamped near Collooney, for the purpose of keeping watch on the garrison of Sligo, and early on the morning of the 5th September, this post was surprised by a detachment of the Irish garrison, consisting of 700 men, under Colonel Scot. The weather being thick and foggy, the Irish musketeers were amongst the tents before Sir Albert's dragoons were aware of their proximity; even when they had succeeded in mounting, the dragoons could do but little, the country being of a boggy nature and closely intersected by ditches; they were forced to retreat towards Boyle, abandoning tents, cloaks, accoutrements, and baggage.

As Sir Albert was in the act of mounting, his charger became restive and broke away; despite all the efforts of his men, he was overpowered, and, as they believed, made prisoner. He was, however, "inhumanly butchered by an Irish sergeant, after quarter given, who, with a taunt, told him—'Halbert is your name, and by a halbert you shall die.' Thus fell Sir Albert Cunningham, as distinguished and brave an officer as any in King William's army."¹

O'Donnell was with the party, and had a narrow escape—for it would have fared badly with him had he fallen into the hands of the Irish—but being reinforced next day by a body of his own brigade, he drove the enemy back to Sligo, and seized all the provisions and plunder they had obtained in their successful attack on Cunningham's camp.

The militia—recently raised from amongst the Protestant population, principally to cope with the rapparees—proved most efficient throughout the whole of this campaign. On the present occasion, the Dublin militia, with another regiment from the North, had been sent from Athlone to effect the reduction of Sligo, and reached Boyle on the 10th September. Lord Granard, who was in command, found that the Irish had gained heart since their successful surprise of Sir Albert Cunningham's detachment; they now mustered 2000 strong, and had accumu-

¹ *Harris's Life of William III.* The monument erected to the memory of Sir Albert Cunningham is still extant in the church at Collooney; the inscription is in Latin.

lated large stores of provisions during the previous cessation of hostilities.

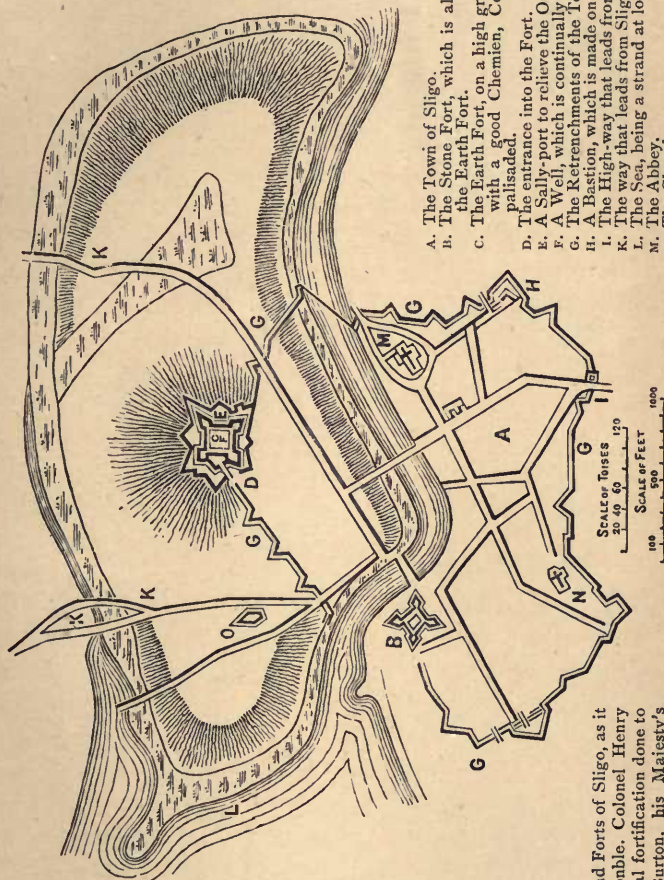
On the day of his arrival in Boyle, Lord Granard sent to summon Ballymote Castle, but the garrison (commanded by one of the O'Conors) refused to surrender; he then despatched Baldearg O'Donnell, with a thousand of his men, to invest the castle, "whither," he wrote to Ginkel, "I intend to march tomorrow, although the arguments I have to persuade them to surrender is one twelve-pounder and two small field-pieces, which, although it may be enough for that place, would be too little against Sligo." O'Connor, however, at sight of the artillery, surrendered upon condition that his party should be allowed to proceed with bag and baggage to Sligo.

Lord Granard continued his advance towards Sligo on learning that Mitchelburne had driven Sir Teigue O'Regan from several outworks, and compelled him to retire within the forts. Mitchelburne had commenced his march against Sligo with about 1200 men, chiefly militia; he encamped at Drumcliffe, and sent a party of thirty men, under Captain Vaughan, to inform Lord Granard of his movements. On the 10th of September Mitchelburne advanced to within half a mile of Sligo, and took up an advantageous position at Rathbraghan—an old Irish circular *doon* or fort, which had been fortified in Cromwell's time. An encampment was then formed; the men were set at work to repair the ramparts, and a drummer was despatched to summon Sligo.

On the 11th, the weather being very inclement, the troops were employed on the earthworks and in cutting faggots; on the 12th Mitchelburne made a careful examination of the enemy's forts and outworks, which had been considerably enlarged and strengthened since their capture by Sarsfield from Colonel Lloyd and Major Wood. About 200 men were observed diligently at work levelling an old ditch at a little distance from the Green Fort, and the country people reported that the garrison had recently been reinforced by Colonel Edward M'Swine's and Captain Conn O'Neal's companies of foot; also great numbers could be observed entering the town. In a small *doon*, in an advanced position, Sir Teigue O'Regan had placed a company of grenadiers, so as to keep watch on Mitchelburne's movements,

Fig. 14.—TOWN AND FORTIFICATIONS OF SLIGO, 1689.

(From a Map in the possession of C. B. Jones, Esq., County Surveyor.)



- A. The Town of Sligo.
- B. The Stone Fort, which is altogether commanded by the Earth Fort.
- C. The Earth Fort, on a high ground, and newly fortified with a good Chemien, Court, and Glacies, well palisaded.
- D. The entrance into the Fort.
- E. A Sally-port to relieve the Outworks.
- F. A Well, which is continually full of water.
- G. The Retrenchments of the Town.
- H. A Bastion, which is made on a commanding ground.
- I. The High-way that leads from Collooney to Sligo.
- K. The Sea, being a strand at low water.
- L. The Abbey.
- M. The Church.
- N. A Redoubt, which commands the two ways at the bottom of the hill.

The Plan of the Town and Forts of Sligo, as it is re-trenched by the Honble. Colonel Henry Luttrell, with the additional fortification done to the Earth Fort by R. Burton, his Majesty's Engineer, 1689.

but they were lulled into security by seeing a fatigue party still at work on Rathbraghan fort; they also thought that nothing could be attempted by the besiegers until the arrival of Lord Granard.

A company of grenadiers, a troop of dragoons, and 200 foot were drawn up by Mitchelburne, under cover of Rathbraghan fort, orders were given to saddle, and the artillery horses were traced. When everything was in readiness, the grenadiers and foot advanced—the tide being out—and drove the Irish from their position in the *doon*, and from the ditches near the works. At the first shot the Irish abandoned the outpost, and ran towards the trenches, where there was sharp fighting; but the fugitives were beaten from cover to cover, and the militia, being well led by Sir Francis Hamilton, Major Tichburne, and Cornet Mead, the Irish finally fled to a strong earthen fort (marked O on the map) some hundred yards from the main work. Mitchelburne did not give them time to rally, but led on his men, scaled this outwork, and as he entered on the one side, the Irish jumped out on the other.¹

In about an hour Mitchelburne became master of all the outworks (marked G on the map), cutting off communication between the garrison and the town, which latter fell into his hands. A lieutenant and thirty men were told off to guard the bridge, and prevent soldiers from entering houses for plunder; the gallows was moved to the market-place for punishment of the first offender, and these measures relieved the anxiety of the garrison, who feared that their women and children might have been put to the sword. Mitchelburne then sent a final summons to surrender to Sir Teigue O'Regan:—

“SIR,—In my last I gave you to understand that the forces under my command was sufficient to reduce you, which you see before your eyes that ye are not able to withstand us. These are the men that bid defiance to Lieutenant-General Hamilton during the four months' siege of Derry, where your whole army was baffled. Therefore, know that I'll be master

¹ The Irish foot, throughout the entire campaign, showed a wonderful lack of cohesion, in remarkable contrast to the horse, which, with but few exceptions, seem to have been well led, well handled, and quite a match for any cavalry opposed to them.

of your counterscarf before to-morrow morning ; but you cannot but acknowledge my kindness in preserving of your families in the town from ruin and destruction, which has been practised when a place has been taken by force. But instead of that, I treat you rather as friends than as enemies ; and if now you will comply with reasonable offers, and make a quick surrender, both you and your families may be preserved. This being the last time you may expect any favour, for when my Lord Granard arrives, the power will be out of my hands. And so pray consider it, and let me have your speedy answer.

“ I am, sir, your humble servant,

“ JOHN MITCHELBURNE.

“ To the Honourable Sir Teigue O'Regan,

“ Governour of the Fort of Sligo.”

O'Regan's reply was as follows :—

“ Sir,—I had your letter by the drummer, and, being a thing of that importance, I cannot answer it before I have the officers of the garrison's advice, which will be in two hours. I see your men go on vigourously with their work ; if you do not immediately make them leave off working, I must take what measures ought to be taken in the case. But I assure you I had rather deal with you in anything than with others of your party, and I desire you to believe that from,

“ Sir,

“ Your most humble servant,

“ TEIGUE O'REGAN.

“ Colonel Scott and Colonel Rourk gives you their kindest service.”

Mitchelburne, satisfied with the answer, and thinking the request reasonable, ordered 100 prisoners, who were engaged in opening the approaches in full view of the garrison, to lay down their tools, and he granted a two hours' truce, but, in return, requested Sir Teigue to stop his men from carrying firewood into the fort. O'Regan replied that the men had gone out without his knowledge, and that the matter complained of should be stopped ; shortly after he sent the following letter by a drummer :—

“ Sir,—I am so well assured of your worth and honour, that I will send out three field officers, Colonel Rourk, Major Connor, and Lieut.-Col. M'Donnagh, without demanding any hostages ; so appoint three commissioners for yourself, and agree what place you shall think fit to treat in.

“ I am, Sir,

“ Your most humble servant,

“ TEIGUE O'REGAN.”

Mitchelburne appointed Sir Francis Hamilton and Major Tichburne to act on his behalf. The Irish Commissioners asked to have the articles formerly signed by Ginkel put in force, the reinforcements to be included in the capitulation, and nine days allowed before rendering the fort. Mitchelburne, however, refused to grant more than twenty-four hours, during which period he would refrain from hostilities only whilst the Commissioners were engaged in treaty; but he agreed to grant all the former articles, with the exception of that relative to the drawing of two cannon, which the state of the roads in winter rendered almost impracticable. A four days' truce was then asked for, accompanied with a promise to surrender one of the forts, and Mitchelburne accepted this offer, provided the upper or Green Fort should be the one surrendered; this was refused by the Irish, on the plea that it contained the bulk of their property; they offered, however, to put the besiegers in possession of the Stone Fort. Mitchelburne would not listen to this proposal, but gave them until morning to consider their reply; and after dismissing the Commissioners, he posted horse and foot for night service, whilst Sir Teigue took the precaution of hanging out lights on the fort to guard against a night attack on the counterscarp. Mitchelburne kept up an artillery and musketry fire on the Green Fort during the night, and about ten o'clock he was informed that his outposts on the south of the town had discovered numerous watchfires, as well as a large body of men encamped between Sligo and Ballysadare Bridge; but they were uncertain whether it might be the force under Lord Granard or Sarsfield, as the latter also, according to popular report, was marching on Sligo. A patrol of twenty men was despatched to reconnoitre, two troopers being sent well in advance; by this means it was found that Lord Granard had reached Ballysadare, having experienced great difficulties in crossing the Curlew mountains, where his men had been compelled themselves to draw the cannon for a considerable distance, the draught horses having proved too weak and jaded for that service.

The following morning Lord Granard was escorted into the town of Sligo, and took up his quarters in the house of Sir Arthur Gore. The Irish, observing a great many waggons with

Lord Granard's party, imagined that they had brought a heavy siege-train; they therefore beat another parley, and consented to surrender upon the articles that had been agreed to on the preceding 6th of August. The garrison were to march to Limerick with arms and baggage, and their detachments at smaller posts in the neighbourhood to have the benefit of the capitulation; they were to be provided with twelve days' rations of beef and bread (from the stores of the fort) for supply of their men on the march to Limerick; twenty-eight truckle-carts, with two horses to each, were to be furnished for the baggage of the garrison.

On the 17th the garrison—consisting of twenty-eight companies—marched out, and Sir Teigue O'Regan¹ delivered the keys to Colonel Mitchelburne, who entered at the head of his regiment, followed by Lord Granard, with a considerable train of officers and gentry of the County Sligo. The keys were then presented, in the names of their Majesties William and Mary, to Lord Granard, who returned them to Mitchelburne, and complimented him on his appointment as Governor of the fort.² There were sixteen cannon on the ramparts of the fort, ample supplies of all kinds in store, and the magazines contained thirty barrels of powder.

On the day of the surrender the Dublin militia commenced their homeward march, and the Northern militia proceeded towards Ballynewtown and Castle Burk, in order to obtain possession of those places, as agreed upon in the articles of Sligo.

From its position the reduction of Sligo was considered sufficiently important to be commemorated—in conjunction with that of Athlone and Galway—by a medal. This medal represents William III. in bust, his head wreathed with laurel, round which is an inscription in Latin, enumerating his titles; ³ on the

¹ On the first day's march to Limerick, O'Regan lost 150 of his men by desertion.

² *Mitchelburne's Account, Transactions in the North, Harris and Story, &c.* Mitchelburne did not long hold the post, as Lord Blaney was appointed Governor, April, 1693, and held the command till 1695. The pay was 20s. *per diem*.—*Treasury Papers*.

³ GULIELM : III., D.G., BRIT : REX : ARAUS : PR : BELG : GUB :

There is said to be another medal in existence, similar to that under consideration, except that it represents both William and Mary in bust.

reverse the cap of Liberty is shown, placed on the point of a lance, to which are fastened, by two laurel branches, three cartouches formed of garlands, surmounted by a mural crown; in the centre are the arms of Ireland; in the upper cartouche is represented the capture of Athlone, the town in flames, and the English army in the act of fording the river Shannon; in the second is shown the march of William's troops into Galway, whilst the third cartouche depicts the town of Sligo, with the Green Fort placed on an eminence, and the entry of Lord Granard's force into it, over which is engraved SLEGO, and underneath xv. xxv. SEPT., denoting the day on which it capitulated, according to old and new style.



Fig. 15.—Reverse of Medal, commemorative of the reduction of Athlone, Galway, and Sligo, from a specimen in the British Museum. Full size.

Upon the surrender of Limerick the 13th article of the military treaty is as follows :—"Those of the garrison of Sligo that are joined to the Irish army shall have the benefit of this capitulation; and orders shall be sent to them that are to convoy them up, to bring them hither to Limerick the shortest way;" and the 5th article of the same treaty gave permission to all French officers and all strangers, whether soldiers or travellers, then living in Sligo, to leave the kingdom, with free passage for themselves and property.¹

¹ For the full text of the articles agreed to by O'Regan, relative to the surrender of the "Green Fort" of Sligo, see Appendix E.

Early in October Solicitor-General Levinge and Sir Richard Reeves were appointed Judges for the Connaught Circuit; but the province being but thinly inhabited, and not yet thoroughly settled, assizes were held only at Mullingar, Roscommon, and Galway—but not at Sligo.¹

Towards the close of November some ships arrived in the port of Sligo from England, with provisions and other needful supplies, which were much wanted in the county,² for the effects of the internecine strife were visible over the entire district; fields lay uncultivated and waste, a great number of horses had died, cattle were scarce, and the houses of the gentry and the cottages of the poor were alike roofless and in ruins. The town of Sligo had suffered terribly. “Most of the houses were beaten down and not habitable; the custom-house,³ excise offices, and all public buildings were destroyed. Food was excessively dear,” whilst in the county “the people were rude and barbarous, the rapparees being numerous.”⁴

The estates forfeited by the adherents of James in the County Sligo were found, by a return of the Commissioners in the year 1699 to the English House of Parliament, to be but 5562 acres, of the yearly value of £993 17s. 6d., the fee-simple of which was valued at £12,985 7s. 6d.

¹ Story's *Impartial History*, p. 268. ² *Ibid.*, p. 286.

³ In the year 1449, the name “Cocket” or “Cokket” was applied to the duties levied at the port of Sligo, &c., &c. (See *ante*, Book V., pp. 263-4.) Later on the term came to mean an office in a custom-house, where goods intended for export were entered, and it also denoted a certificate granted to merchants that goods had been duly entered and duty paid.

⁴ *Petition of James Russel*, Sept., 1693.—*Treasury Papers*.

APPENDIX A.

RENTALS OF THE ESTATES OF LANDED PROPRIETORS OF THE COUNTY SLIGO IN THE YEARS 1633-6.

(Extracted from *Harl. MS. 2048. British Museum.*)

[THE names of the Proprietors appear in the same order as enumerated in Chap. XI., pp. 18-25. Localities not yet identified with any degree of certainty are placed in italics : it is possible that some of them may prove to be merely the names of sub-denominations of land which were not retained in Surveys of later date.]

O'CONNOR, SLIGO.

BARONY OF CARBURY, PARISH OF AHAMLISH.—Aghagode,¹ $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. (mortgaged to John French); worth £6 per annum. Ardnaglasse, 1 qr.; mortgaged also to John French; worth £7 per annum. Gortnoleck and Coltecere, 1 qr.; mortgaged to Andrew O'Crean, Esq.; worth £12 4s. per annum. Dorelean, 1 qr.; in possession of the Countys as parte of her Dowrey from S^r. Donogh O'Connor; worth £12 per annum. Clunorkooe, $\frac{1}{4}$ qr.; mortgaged to Andrew O'Crean, Esq.; it hath bogges and wood; worth £5 7s. per annum. Killcade, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; mortgaged to Patrick French; worth £6 per annum. Carowloile, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; mortgaged to the same; it hath good wood; worth £6 per annum. Carownamaddow, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; mortgaged to John French, merchant; worth £6 per annum. Lecarowmoneygalta,² $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . it is the Lady

¹ There is now no townland of the name in Ahamlish, but there is an Aghagad in the adjoining parish of Drumcliff.

² This townland is written Monygold in an Inquisition of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. P. W. Joyce thus remarks on the derivation of this name: *Dhubhultaigh* means a dark-complexioned lofty person, though *alt* would bear other interpretations besides lofty. This name is generally anglicised Duaid or Dudley, but it is now seldom met with in any form. This personal name is strangely perverted in Moneygold; the last syllable, gold, has been extracted from the long name *Dhubhultaigh*, reduced to Dhuald by throwing off the last syllable; representing this phonetically, and substituting *g* for *dh*: after this it required small pressure to force Moneyguald to Moneygold, for *money* naturally suggested *gold*, according to the ordinary process of popular etymology. *Muine-Dhubhultaigh* therefore means Duaid's shrubbery.

Cressey's Dowrey from O'Connor. She sets it for 2 fatt muttons, 4 medders of butter, 8 medders of meale, 10 workmen, 10 horses a night; it is good arrable lande; it will grase 30 cowes; and it is worth £7 per annum. *Lecarowlaghta*, *Cashellmor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Lecarowcarnamona*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Dromfada*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; my Lady Cressey keeps them as parte of her Dowrey from her late husband Sr. Donnoch O'Connor. She setts these $\frac{3}{2}$ qrs. for £18 per annum (& duties) . . . worth £22 per annum. *Brentletraugh*¹ and *Edenreagh*, 1 qr.; *Carrowclevone*, 1 qr.; These 2 qrs. . . are mortgaged to my Lady Blondon, who setts them for £24 per annum; they are good arrable land, and hath good turffe, 6 dayes mowinge; they will grase 88 cowes and are worth £24 per annum. *Drombalre*, 1 qr.; *Killcoroge*, 1 qr.; they are some parte of my Lady Cressey's joynter from O'Connor . . . worth £27 per annum. *Carrowcriar*, 1 qr; in owne hands; it is a parte good arrable land, it hath a great scope of mounteyne and wood, it hath good meddowes, it will grase 61 cowes and it is worth £12 per annum. *Lecarowdarinerin*² and *Carowbondur*; These $\frac{3}{2}$ qrs. . . mortgaged to John French merchant, who setts it to undertenants for £18 per annum, it is good arrable lande, it hath good turffe, shelter and bogges, 6 dayes mowinge, it will grase 80 cowes and it is worth £20 per annum.

PARISH OF DRUMCLIFF.—*Raghlew*, 1 qr.; *Ardtarmin*, 1 qr.; some parte of the Countises joynture . . . worth £14 8s. per annum. *Kilvickannon*, 1; one half of this townland belonged to Conn mac Phelim Reagh (O'Conor) and Mr. Crow; worth £12 per annum. *Ardtrasna*, 1 qr.; . . . mortgaged to Patt French, whoe setts it to undertenants for £13 per annum; it is good arrable land and good for sheep, it hath 4 days mowing, it will grase 61 cowes, and it is worth £13 per annum. *Donfore*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . mortgaged to Patrick French who setts it to undertenants for £7 per annum, it is good arrable land, it hath good meddowes, and a kind ould buildings uppon it,³ it hath good turffe, it will grase 40 cowes and it is worth £10 per annum. *Lissadole*, $\frac{2}{3}$ qrs; . . . the Countiss keeps it as parte of her jointer,

¹ Brentletraugh is now the townland of Breaghny, i. e. the plain of the wolves; Edenreagh signifies the red hill brow. There is now no townland of *Clevone*, but there still exists the well-known village of Cliffoney, called in Irish *Cliathmhuine*, meaning hurdle shrubbery, so called probably because the shrubbery or copse supplied hurdle makers with twigs.

² In the adjoining parish of Drumcliff there is a townland called Doonerin.

³ "In the townland of Doonfore, about 4 miles to the north of the village of Drumcliff, there is an old edifice in ruins, situated in a marsh; it is surrounded by a wall which is environed by a rampart of earth."—MSS. *Ordnance Survey*.

who settis it for £30 per annum, 20 medders of butter, 20 medders of wheat, 10 fatt muttons, 50 horses, with 30 horse boys a night: it is good arrable land, it hath good turffe, 50 workmen,¹ 10 dayes mowinge and will grase 200 coves, and is worth £40 (forty) per annum. *Lecarowlisnonorus*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . mortgaged to Patrick French . . . worth £6 per annum. Monenonean, 1 qr.;² it is part of my lady Cressey's joynter . . . worth £13 per annum. *Lecarowcashelnogaren*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . my lady Cressey keepes it as parte of her joynter . . . worth £7 per annum. Rahelley, 1 qr.; . . . mortgaged to Patrick French . . . worth £12 per annum. *Sranona*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; Culaghbeg and Culaghmore, $\frac{1}{2}$; Urlar and *Lisduffe*, $\frac{1}{2}$; Gortrowey, Kinosalagh, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Lecarowincarig*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Lecarownoglegh*, $\frac{1}{2}$; Barnrobin, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Cartunlaghtaleanoge* and *Cartunnoculmor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; All these 4 qrs. . . the Countiss houlds . . . for her joynter from Sir Donogh O'Connor, whoe settis it for £12 a peece per annum, 9 medders of wheat, 8 medders of butter, 20 medders of meale, 20 horses a night with their horseboys, 20 workmen alsoe in every year; it is all good arrable land, it hath good turffe, and abundance of good meddowes with 3 or 4 lowe mills, and a good castle in the meringe of these 4 qrs. With duties and rent they are worth £70 per annum. *Lecarowreagh*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; worth £7 16s. per annum. Clonmulle,³ $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . some of my lady Cressey's joynter . . . there is a good English mille uppon the river that runnes from the Glann; it will grase 30 coves, and it is worth with the profits of the mill £10 per annum. Tissan, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . mortgaged to Roebucke O'Crean, who sets it to undertenants for £6 per annum; it is good arrable land, it hath good turffe, 3 days mowinge, it will grase . . . cows, and it is worth £7 per annum. *Magheracarneass*,⁴ 1 qr.; . . .

¹ Even in the present day, if a peasant in the locality were asked how much it would cost—say to repair fences, &c., &c.—the probable form of his reply would be: "It would take 20 men (*sic*) to do it," without any intention of thereby implying that 20 men should be employed, but merely that a man's labour, during 20 days, would be requisite for the purpose. In like manner it should be understood that the large number of horses and horse boys, named in so many instances throughout this survey, amongst the "duties" to be rendered to the landlord, really meant the use of a horse for the number of times so stated, the tenant being bound on such occasions to provide food and attendance for the animal.

² The question here arises, was not this townland name wrongly written at the time of the Ordnance Survey; should it not be Moneynaneane, *i. e.* the moor of the birds, not Mullaghneaneane, *i. e.* the hill of the birds?

³ This townland borders the Drumcliff river, and runs in a narrow strip for a considerable distance up the mountain.

⁴ There is a townland of Carncash in the neighbouring parish of Calry.

mortgaged to John French, who settis it to undertenants . . . it is worth £12 per annum. Rahaberny, 1 qr.; . . . mortgaged to Robuck O'Cream . . . it is worth £10 per annum. Lecarownotullogha, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . mortgaged to John French . . . it is worth £30 per annum. Ballincara and Cricke, 4 qrs.; . . . the Countis houlds it as her joynter, she keeps it in her owne hands, it is good arrable land and good for sheep, it hath some small shelter and boggy ground, it hath some turffe, an Irish mill in y^e q^r Ballincarra, 12 days mowinge, and it will grase 200 cowes and it is worth £80 per annum.

TAMPULLOIN PARISH (ST. JOHN'S).—*Gortvicarrin*,¹ $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; mortgaged to Sir Roger Jones Kn^t. who settis it to undertenants . . . it is worth £10 per annum. Radawritoge, 1 qr.; *Ballyhuinan*, 1 qr.; Knockatowell, 1 qr.; . . . the Countis keeps it as part of her joynter, and shee settis Radowritoge for no lesse than £20, Ballyhuinan for £16 per annum. It is good arrable lande. Knockatowell is sett alsoe for £16. In these 3 qrs. shee getts 16 horses meate a night, and 22 medders of wheate and 36 medders of meale, 80 workmen, 12 fatt muttons, it is all good arrable lande, it hath good turffe, 12 dayes mowinge. Finisklin,² 1 qr.; . . . the Countis houlds it as parte of her joynter, it is good arrable lande, it hath no shelter. Shee settis it for £16 per annum, 30 workmen, 20 horses a night, 4 fatt muttons, 8 medders of good wheat, 8 medders of butter, 24 medders of meal. It hath 6 dayes mowinge of good meddowe, it will grase 68 cowes, and it is worth £20 per annum.

Cnapaghbeg and Cnapaghmore,³ 1 qr.; . . . one $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. of it Sir Roger Jones Knt. houlds, the other $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. is good arrable land, it hath good turffe and 8 days mowinge.

Lecarowlaghta, Connor-I-Kelley, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; Rahemon, $\frac{1}{4}$; *Cartuncarowneir*, $\frac{1}{4}$; . . . The Countis keeps it as parte of her joynter.

¹ The Vicar's field.

² Finisklin, according to P. W. Joyce, signifies "a swift or strong stream." In Cormac's Glossary the word *inesclund* is explained as "a swift or strong stream." This name has long been obsolete in the language, but it still remains in the names of a great many places, of which the correct rendering would be *inisclin*, but in accordance with a well-known custom this word is often found beginning with *f*. It is well to observe that in this instance, as well as in many of the places bearing the designation Finisklin, there are now either very trifling streams or no streams at all, from which we may infer either that there has been considerable physical change in those places, or that Cormac's explanation does not apply to the whole of Ireland.

³ The names are derived from *Cnapach*, a place full of *cnaps* or round hillocks, a feature characteristic of these two townlands.

PARISH OF KILLASPUGBRONE.—Lecarowincarig,¹ $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . mortgaged to Patricke French; the said Patricke settis it to undertenants for £8 per annum, noe duties, it is good arrable lande, and it hath good turffe and 4 dayes mowinge; it will graze 40 cowes, and it is worth £8 per annum.

PARISH OF CALRY.—Carownoraha,² 1 qr.; . . . the Countis houlds it as parte of her joynter, whoe settis it to undertenants . . . worth £36 per annum. *Balleyihunan*, 1 qr., the same, worth £22 12s. per annum. *Bellainnorly*, $\frac{1}{4}$. It is mortgaged to Patrick French and (he) settis it by lease to Nealle O'Hart and Hugh Merrigagh O'Hart for £4; it is good arrable land, it hath good turffe and 4 dayes mowinge of good lowe meddowe, it will graze £20 cowes, and it is worth £5 per annum.

BARONY OF LEYNY, PARISH OF ACHONEY.—Muckalta, 1 qr.; Carrowkill, 1 qr.; Carninaura, 1 qr.; mortgaged to Patrick French; the said Patrick settis them to Henry O'Hart for £40 per annum, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a barrel of butter and 20 horses provender a night. It is good arrable land, in some part heathey ground, it hath good shelter and turffe, 10 dayes mowing, and is worth with the rent and duties £21 10s. per annum. It will graze eight score cowes. *Carrowtresk*, *Aghresk*, 1 qr. . . . mortgaged to Patrick French as aforesaid, the said Patrick settis to Henry O'Hart for £10 per annum. It is in parte good arrable lande and some heathey ground, it hath 2 dayes mowinge and will graze 40 cowes, and is worth £10 per annum.

PARISH OF BALLYADARE.—Kinogrelley, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.

PARISH OF KYLLORAN.—Moymleagh,³ 1 qr.

BARONY OF TIRERAGH, PARISH OF DROMARD.—Carrowmacgillepatrick, 1 qr.; . . . the Countis houlds it as of her joynter, and settis it to undertenants for £7. It is goode arrable lande, it hath some turffe; it will graze 35 cowes and is worth £7 per annum. *Barnnomrack*, 1 qr.; . . . the Countis houlds it as parte of her Dowrey and settis it to Thomas Crofton by a lease for £8 yearely, the said Thomas settis it to undertennants for £9 per annum and some small duties. It is good arrable lande and good for sheepe, it hath some turffe, it will graze 40 cowes and is worth £10 per annum. *Carrownonowge*, 1 qr.; *Carrowincastlan*, 1 qr.; *Carrowlattle*, 1qr.; . . . the Countis houlds them as parte

¹ Probably the present Rathcarrick.

² Probably Rathquarter.

³ *Vide ante*, vol. i., pp. 251-2, for description of an eruption in the year 1490 of the lake which formerly covered the greater part of this townland.

of her joynter and settis them to undertenants for £7 per annum. It is good but small. There is a castle uppon the quarter Castlan. It hath a parke for a meddow. These 3 qrs. will grase 90 cowes and is worth £21 per annum.

PARISH OF SKREEN.—Levallintean, 2 qrs.; . . . the Countys houlds it as parte of her joynter . . . worth £14 per annum. Laragh, 1 qr.; Carrowmacmurtoghreagh, 1 qr. Carowinnorlar, 1 qr.; . . . mortgadged to Patrick French who settis ech qr. of them for £10 per annum. It is all good arrable lande, it hath an ould castle uppon it . . . and is worth £30 per annum.

PARISH OF TEMPLEBOY.—Carowagh Irish, 1 qr.; . . . mortgadged to Mr. Ridge . . . this is a peninsula in the sea . . . worth £30 per annum. Carownonoltan, 1 qr. Carowcore, 1 qr.; is mortgaged . . . to Patrick French . . . worth £14 per annum.

PARISH OF KILMACSHALGAN.—Dunneall, 1 qr.; . . . mortgadged to Patrick French, whoe settis it to undertennants . . . it is good arrable lande, it hath a good quarry for slate . . . it hath a castle and a mill . . . and it is worth £43 per annum. Raglasse, 1 qr.; Farinmacfarill, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Knochraver*, 1 qr.; Lecarow, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . mortgaged to Patrick French . . . worth £30 per annum.

BARONY OF TIRERRILL, PARISH OF DRUMCOLUMB.—Knockbrengher, $\frac{1}{3}$ of 4 qrs. (this is held as a parcell of the baro^y. of Corren) . . . it is verrey good pasture and hath some fir-wood and shelter . . . worth £16 per annum. Knockrawer, 1 qr. . . worth £10 per annum. Curra, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to Edmund O'Halloran, merchant of Ballisadar . . . worth £10 per annum.

BARONY OF CORRAN, PARISH OF KILTURRA.—Knockraver, 1 qr. . . parte of my Lady O'Connor's Dowrey from O'Connor, late O'Connor's father . . . worth £6 per annum. *Knockaglore*, $\frac{1}{3}$. . . some of my Ladeye Cressey's Dowrey . . . whoe settis it M^r. Nugent . . . worth £7 per annum. *Knocknahua*, $\frac{1}{3}$ qr.; Tererrill land . . . some of my Ladeye Cressey's joyneture . . . worth £7 per annum. Knockatober,¹ $\frac{1}{3}$ qr.; Tererrill land . . . alsoe with my Ladeye Cresseye . . . worth £7 per ann. *Toin-a-capull*, $\frac{1}{3}$ qr.; Tererrill land . . . alike the aforesaid $\frac{2}{3}$, and sett for £7 per ann. Knocknogie, 1 qr.; . . . some of my Lady Cressey's dowrey . . . worth £7 per ann. Dromfarnaght . . . 2 qrs. . . in the hands of my Lady Cressey as parte of her dowrey . . . worth £12 per ann. Carrowloghlin . . . worth £7 per ann. Carownalehearowin . . . worth £8 per ann. *Coller*, 2 qrs. . . worth

¹ There is a townland of the name in the parish of Kilross.

£19 per ann. Levalleinvalle, 2 qrs.; . . . worth £20 11s. per ann. *Knocktober* and *Knocklover*, 2 qrs. . . . worth £8 per ann. *Balleyvalle-naraha*, 1 qr. . . . worth £8 per ann.

PARISH OF TOOMOUR.—*Clongannagh*, 1 qr.; . . . worth £8 per ann. Cross, $\frac{1}{2}$. *Knocknafossage*,¹ $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . it is but a small patch of land . . . worth £4 per ann. *Mulloghearow*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . worth £4 4s. per ann.

The following lands are specifically mentioned as being in the possession of other members of the

O'CONNOR FAMILY.²

BARONY OF TIRERRILL, THE HALFE PARISH OF ENNAGH (Ballysaddare).—*Raghraney*, 1 qr. . . .; the half is the inheritance of Donnagh O'Connor, Esq. *Rahingrain*, 1 qr.; worth £8 per annum. *Leacke*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; *Fahey*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. *Shihan*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. . . .; mortgaged . . . to Patrick French, merchant . . .; worth £10 per annum. *Knockbegge*, 1 qr. . . .; worth £8 per annum. *Cloonamachin*, $\frac{1}{3}$ of 4 qrs.; the inheritance of Donnagh O'Connor, Esq., whoe setts it for £6 per annum unto Mullroneymac Donnogh. It is good arable land and good pasture for sheepe, it hath good turfe and 8 dayes moweinge, it will grase 50 cowes, and is worth £10 per annum. *Marginal note in MS.*—This third is in the Bar. of Corren.

PARISH OF KILROSS.—Downnomoray, 1 qr. . . .; out of which the Lady Ellinor, wife of S^r Rob^t Cressey, Knt., hath her thirds; O'Connor's parte mortgaged to Patrick French, merchant . . .; worth £6 per annum. *Cloonin*, 1 qr. . . .; mortgaged longe since by S^r Donnagh O'Connor to Richard Holland, merchant of Athlone. . . . It hath a pretty weare for Eelles and troutes uppon the River Unsinagh, which meares it on the on(e) side.

PARISH OF DRONYAN (now Ballysumaghan).—Carrowcrine, 1 qr.; mortgaged to Patrick French, gent., soe that it is in the present possession of the said Patrick and Dame Ellinor, wife of Sir Robert Cressey, Knt., in right of her thirds from her former husband, Sir Donnell

¹ Now Knocknawhishoge, *i.e.* Lark-hill.

² Donnogh O'Connor; Phelim; Owen mac Shane; Teige boy mac Shane; Conn mac Phelim Reagh; Phelim mac Shane; Edmond boy; Rory mac Manus; Brian of Glann; Chaell mac Shane; Owen mac o'Calloway; Murtagh mac Shane mac Brian Duffe; Murtagh More; Turlogh mac Teige; Daragh Daniel; Conn mac Phelim Reagh; Fardinando; John Glasse; Donnagh mac Phelim; Rorey; Turlogh.

O'Connor . . . ; worth £8 per annum. Carrignagatt, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. . . ; it is a peninsula all inlaid with turffe-bogge, it is verrey good plowing land, and hath store of marketable meddowe . . . ; worth £5 per annum. Knocknagee, 1 qr. . . ; mortgaged to Andrew Creane, Esq.; hee leaves it to his sonn John, whoe settis it to Thomas O'Summaghan,¹ and John Dorrageha O'Laghna, fosterers . . . ; it is good ruffe grassing ground, sheltered with shrubes . . . ; worth £12 per annum. Down-alley, 1 qr. . . ; (mortgaged as above) . . . ; this quarter though it be in the Parish of Dromdoonie, yet it is in the Barroney of Corran in all taxes.

PARISH OF KILLMACALLAN.—Clywragh,² $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. (This is held as parcell of the Baronie of Corren) . . . ; worth £8 per annum. Cloghfinn, 1 qr. . . ; worth £10 per annum.

PARISH OF BALLYNAKILL.—Swoy³ and Lishinny⁴ 2 qrs. . . ; sett . . . to Thomas Reynolds . . . ; worth £20 per annum. Tunnagh, or Dregan, 1 qr. . . ; no woode that is great . . . ; worth £10 per annum.

BARONY OF CARBURY, PARISH OF DRUMCLIFF.—Clonnagh, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. ; . . . may be worth £12 per annum ; it is good arrable land ; it hath 6 dayes mowing ; it will grase 50 cowes. Roinan, $\frac{1}{4}$; worth £5 per annum. *Cartunhaumgarahan*, *Cartunmagheremore*, *Cartanhoburur*, worth £10 per annum. Killvickannon, 1 qr. ; (part of) Lishtydonnell, *alias* Carowmore (*alias* Clunagh), $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. ; worth £8 12s. per annum. Carigin and Lecarownoclunagh, *alias* Carowmore, 3 cartrons, worth £11 9s. per annum. Colladrommanoghta, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. ; worth £8 7s. per annum. Duonaima, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. ; worth £7 6s. per annum. Lisslael, 1 qr. ; Glann, 1 qr. ; Lisslael . . . sett to undertenants . . . ; it hath good fir-wood, 8 dayes mowing, it will grase 100 cowes, and are worth £50 per annum.

PARISH OF CALRY.—Farinacarda, Lismarore,⁵ 1 qr. ; sett to undertenants for the usual duties, and a chosher at Christmas uppon every

¹ From the name of O'Summaghan the parish appears to have derived its modern designation.

² Now Cleavry, and according to P. W. Joyce "this name indicates, either that basket makers lived and grew osiers for their trade there at some former time, or that people used hurdles or rude wickerwork bridges to cross the river or the marshy spots near it: cliabh (cleeve) a basket or hurdle," and the postfix *agh* signifies "abounding in."

³ Now Sooev—means (according to P. W. Joyce) sorrel-bearing land.

⁴ Now Lissaneeny, *i. e.* the Fort of the Fair.

⁵ Probably Lisgorey.

tenant; worth £20 per annum. *Lecarowingoulán*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; worth £10 7s. per annum. *Lecarownolassduffe*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; it hath a great scope of mountaine; worth £10 per annum. *Lecarowerin*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; worth £10 per annum.

PARISH OF ST. JOHN'S.—*Lecarowincarowna*, . . . ; worth £7 per annum.

PARISH OF KILLASPUGBRONE.—*Carowbonan*, 1 qr.; sett to undertenants for £16 per annum, 4 barrells of malt, 4 fatt muttons, 8 medders of butter, 20 medders of meale, 20 workmen; it is good arrable land, it is good sandey ground close to the sea, it hath good meddowe and it will grase 80 cowes, and it is worth £17 per annum. *Drenaghan*, 1 qr.; one $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. of it . . . sett to undertenants for £8 per annum, 6 medders of butter, 12 medders of meale, 3 barrells of malte, 14 workmen, 3 fatt muttons; it is good arrable lande and some heathey ground, it hath good turffe, 3 dayes mowinge, it will grase 30 cowes, and it is worth £7 12s. per annum. *Skardan*, 2 qrs.; . . . mortgadged to S^r. Roger Jones Knt., but I ame not sure for howe much. *Nowe* . . . sett to undertenants for £32 per annum, 8 medders of butter in ech quarter, and 20 medders of meale, 4 barrells of malte, 20 workmen, 4 fatt muttons. It is all good arrable lande, and some parte heathy ground, it hath good turffe, 8 dayes mowinge, it will grase 200 cowes, and it is worth £37 per annum. *Cartunavir*, $\frac{1}{4}$ qr.; it hath good turffe at Knocknora, and 2 dayes mowinge, it will grase 30 cowes, and it is worth £7 per ann. *Cartunbunatruan*, $\frac{1}{4}$ qr.; . . . it is good arrable lande, it hath good turffe at Knocknora, and 2 dayes mowinge, it will grase 30 cowes, and it is worth £6 per annum. *Collinomore*, 1 qr.; . . . sett to undertenants for £16 per annum; it is good arrable lande, it hath good turffe in the toppe Knocknora, and more he getts 4 barrels of malt, 6 medders of butter, 12 medders of meale, 20 workmen, and it will grase 80 cowes, and it is worth £18 per annum.

BARONY OF TIRERAGH, PARISH OF TEMPLEBOY.—*Dunnicohy*, 5 qrs.; *Rorey* (MacSwyne's) $\frac{2}{3}$ qrs. is mortgadged to Andrew O'Cerevan, merchant; the said Rorey payes him £10 out of £100 per annum. . . . *Torlogh* (O'Connor) setts every $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. of them for £3 per. ann. . . . (and duties) . . . worth £8 16s. per annum.

The following lands were held by the

O'CREAN FAMILY.

BARONY OF CARBURY, PARISH OF AHAMLISH. — Carownogransy; The inheritance of Andrew O'Crean, who tooke it in mortdgage from my Lo. of Corke, hee lets it to undertenants for £10 per annum; it is good arrable lande, there is an old castle built uppon it, it hath good turffe, 4 dayes mowing, it will grase 50 cowes, and it is worth £12 per annum.

PARISH OF ST. JOHN'S. — Aghamore, 1 qr.; set for £15 per annum; it is good arrable land a part, it hath a great scope of moun-
teyne and fir-wood, and good turffe, 3 dayes mowing; it now grases 100 cowes and it is worth £16 per annum. *Ballenogarn*, 4 qrs. The inheritance of Andrew O'Crean and Henry Oge O'Crean, who setts them to undertenants for £18 a quar. Of these 4 qrs. they have good shelter and good turffe, it will grase 400 cowes and it is worth £72 per annum. *Lecarownocalry*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.

PARISH OF CALRY. — *Cartronnogrogagh*,¹ $\frac{1}{4}$; sett to undertenants for £5 per annum, and all countrey chardges . . . and is worth £7 11s. per annum. *Lecarownotullagha*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; worth £9 per annum. *Clogherbeg*, 1 qr.; . . . It is some rockey grounde, it hath good shelter, and good turffe, 6 dayes mowing, it will grase 100 cowes, and is worth £20 per annum. *Cloghermore*, 1 qr.; . . . set to undertenants for £17 per annum and country chardges, with 4 barrells of malt, 8 fatt muttuns, 12 medders of butter, 24 medders of meale, the third parte to be wheat, a chosher at Christmas. It is some parte rocky ground, it hath good shelter, and good turffe, 5 dayes mowing, it will grase 100 cowes, and is worth £20 per annum. *Colgoder*,² $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; worth £10 4s. per annum. *Kineltin*, 1 qr.; it is worth £20 per annum. *Carignogroagh*, $\frac{1}{4}$ qr.; worth £6 10s. per annum. *Lecarow-clunestallan*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; Annagh (now Hazlewood), 1 qr.; *Killbride*, 1 qr.; These 3 qrs. and $\frac{1}{2}$ (?) is the inheritance of Andrew O'Crean, Esq^r., whoe setts them to undertenants for £40 per annum and 10 barrells of malt, 10 muttuns, 100 workmen, 20 medders of butter, 40 medders of meale; it is some part good arrable land, hath good turffe and shelter and heathy grounde, it will grase 200 cowes, and it is worth £49 13s.

¹ In the parish of Ahamlish there is a townland named Grogagh.

² Probably Colgagh.

per ann. *Lissacopan* and *Carrownoughter*, 5 cartrons; . . . set to undertenants for £21 per annum . . . it is good arrable land, it hath good turffe, 5 days mowing, it will grase 120 cowes and it is worth £25 per annum. *Srabraghan*,¹ 1 qr.; *Saununighteragh*, 1 qr.; sett to undertenants for £32 per annum. It is all good arrable land, uppon the qr. of *Shrabraghan* ther is a good English mill, one of the best in the country: for duties he getts in these 2 qrs. 8 barrells of malt, 16 medders of butter, 32 medders of meale, 8 fatt muttuns, 40 workmen. It hath good turffe, 12 days mowing of good low meddow, it will grase 120 cowes and is worth £38 per annum.

PARISH OF KILLASPUGERONE.—*Gransagh*, 4 qrs.; *John O'Crean* . . . bought it from *Sr. Robert Kinge*, Knt.; it is all good arrable land, and some heathy ground, it hath good turffe and meddowes; the said *John* getts in these 4 qrs. the som of 16 barrells of malt, 16 fatt muttuns, 16 medders of butter, 64 medders of meale, 8 workmen; it will grase 400 cowes, and it is worth £100 per annum.

BARONY OF TIRERRILL, PARISH OF KILMACALLAN.—*Ardneskin*, 1 qr.; . . . it is a spongey ground and great store of heath . . . it hath a weare of *Eeles* uppon *Unshinagh*.

PARISH OF KILLADOON.—*Moore*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. (now *Ballindoon*); . . . it hath good turffe and (a) good spring with a mill uppon it . . . and is worth £7 per ann. by reason of the burials in the Abbey and the benefitt of the mill.

P. PLUNKETT, Esq.

BARONY OF TIRERRILL, THE HALFE PARISH OF ENNAGH (*Ballysadare*).—*Kenaghan*, 1 qr.; . . . it is good arrable lande . . . it hath a good fishing weare for *Eeles* and trouts uppon the river called *Owinmore* . . . worth £4 per ann. *Mulebryne* (*Mullaghnabreena*), $\frac{1}{3}$ of 4 quarters . . . lately in mortgadge for *Patrick Crafford*, Esq., . . . worth £10 per ann. *Raghraney*, 1 qr.

PARISH OF DRUMCOLUMB.—*Agalebucke*, $\frac{1}{3}$ of 4 qrs.; . . . worth £20 per ann. *Toocerneloddan*, 1 qr. . . worth £10 per annum. *Lishconey*, 1 qr.; . . . a springe with a good corn mill and tucke mill . . . and is worth £13 per annum by reason of the profit of the mill.

PARISH OF KILMACALLAN.—*Knockroe*, 1 qr.; . . . lately purchased from *Patrick Crafford*, Esq., . . . and is worth £10 per ann. *Marginal*

¹ Now written *Rathbraghan*.

note in MS.—‘This Mr. Plunkett came but lately into this cuntry, and therefore what lands pass in his name are lately purchased, Knocknarowe, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. . . . worth £5 per ann.

PATRICK FRENCH.

BARONY OF TIRERAGH, PARISH OF TEMPLEBOY.—Carowcrive, 1 qr.; . . . in mortgage from Edmond Mac Swyne . . . worth £8 per annum.

The following lands were held by two members of the

O'HART FAMILY.

BARONY OF CARBURY, PARISH OF AHAMLISH.—Dorince,¹ the inheritance of O'Connor oge O'Hartt, who settts it to undertennants for £4 and country charges, 2 barrells of malte, 3 fat muttons, 4 medders of butter, 8 medders of meale, 20 workmen, it is good arrable lande, it hath good turffe, 2 days mowinge, it will grase 20 cowes, and it is worth £6 per annum. Ballinviola . . . sett . . . to undertennants for £6 per annum, 2 barrells of malt, 3 fatt muttons, 4 medders of butter, 8 medders of meale, 10 workmen, it is good arrable land, it hath 2 dayes mowinge, it will grase 30 cowes, and it is worth £7 17s. per annum.

PARISH OF CALRY.—Mahereconrosse, 1 qr.; . . . sett to undertennants for £16 per annum, and 4 barrells of malt, 12 medders of butter, 24 medders of meale, the third parte to be wheat, a fatt mutton uppon every tennant, and a cosher at Christmas, and 40 workmen. It is some parte good arrable land and good for sheepe, some parte rocky grounde, it hath good shelter and good turffe, it will grase 100 cowes, and it is worth £20 per annum. Formill, 1 qr.; . . . it is a parte good arrable lande, it hath a great scope of mountayne, and good shelter with an oulde castle uppon it, and it hath good turffe, 6 or 7 days mowinge, it will grase 100 cowes, and it is worth £20 per annum.

O'GARA.

O'Gara (see vol. i., Appendix, pp. 402–5).

¹ The island of Derinsh is situated to the west of the townland of Edenreagh: to the north is a shoal called Carricknaspania; further to the west is Connor's island: on its eastern shore is a point called Runnablonich, and to the westward are the two reefs called Carricknaneane and Taghnashallog or Torgunnell.

O'HARA.

BARONY OF LEYNY, PARISH OF ACHONRY.—Clonbanow (Cloonbaniff, 1 car.; sett by lease of 12 yeeres to Thomas Ormsby for £3 per annum; the said Thomas settis it to undertennants for £4, 4 medders of butter, 12 medders of meale, 2 barrells of malte, 20 workmen. It is good arrable lande, it hath good turffe, it is in parte somewhat heathy. It will grase 30 cowes, and is very well worth £6 12s. per annum. *Carow-hoburvichourlin* (?), 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . for £7 per annum without duties. It is good arrable land, it hath good small shelter and turffe, it will grase 35 cowes, and is worth £8 per annum. *Carowirill* (*Carrowwilkin*), 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . for £10 per ann., but the said O'Hara pays the Bishop hereout the sum of 40s. per annum. It is good arrable lande, it hath good turffe and a mill stands on it. It will grase 50 cowes, and is worth £12 10s. per annum. *Carowemore*, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . by lease to Thomas Ormsby for 12 yeeres for £9 rent per annum; the said Thomas settis it to undertennants for £8 per annum, and 4 barrells of malte, and 4 fatt muttuns, 8 medders of butter, 24 medders of meale, 20 workmen. In some parte it is good arrable lande, it hath good turffe, 8 dayes mowinge, it will grase 60 cowes, and it is worth £16 per annum. *Carownedin*, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to the said Ormsby for the like rent as aforesaid; the said Thomas settis it for the rent and duties as *ut supra*, and it is like the aforesaid lande, and is worth £15 per annum. *Cashel*, $\frac{2}{3}$ qrs.; . . . sett . . . to Thomas Ormsby, but the said Thomas settis it for soe much rents and duties per annum as hee did sett *Carowmore* and *Carownedin*. It is all good arrable lande, it hath good turffe and 8 dayes mowinge of good meddowe, it hath noe mountayne, it will grase 60 cowes, and is worth £15 per annum. *Carownocring*, *Lecarowreag*, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to undertennants for £8 per annum. In some parte it is verely good arrable lande, it hath a good scope of mounteyne, it hath good turffe, 4 dayes mowinge, it will grase 8 cowes, and is worth £10 per annum, besides these duties followinge, viz.: 4 barrells of malte, 4 fatt muttuns, 8 medders of butter, 16 medders of meale, 20 workmen, upon this qr. stands an ould castle and a mill, and altogether the benefit thereof may be verely well worth £20 per annum. *Carownalacolla*, 1 qr.; sett . . . to Thomas Ormsby for a lease of 21 years. The said Thomas settis it to undertennants for £8, 2 fatt muttuns, 4 medders of butter; it is in some parte good arrable lande, it hath a great scope of moun-

teyne, it hath good fir-wood, and good turffe, 2 dayes mowinge, it will grase 60 cowes, and it is worth £15 per annum. Carownolech, 1 qr.; sett . . . to Thomas Ormsby by lease; the said Thomas settis it to undertennants for £8 8s. per annum, 6 medders of butter, 18 medders of meale, 4 barrells of malte, 24 workmen. In parte it is good arrable lande, it hath some wood and a great scope of mounteyne, it hath good turffe, and it will grase 40 cowes, and is worth £10 10s. per annum.

PARISH OF KILVARNET.—Kilvarnet,¹ $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . sett . . . by lease to Robert Ormsby for £18 per annum, the said Robert settis it to undertenants by a lease of 21 yeares for £21 per annum. It is good arrable land, it hath some small shelter, and good turffe, 3 dayes mowinge; it will grase 105 cows and is worth £21 per annum. *Ballynohauogh*, 4 qrs.; . . . every qr. thereof sett to undertenants for £9 9s. per annum. It is good arrable lande; it hath verey good turffe, and 20 Dayes mowinge of good lowe meddowe. These 4 qrs. aforesaid will grase 4 score somes,² are worth £35 per annum, alsoe the said lands yield Mr. Wm. Crofton 2s. 6d. per annum. *Legadadun*, 1 qr. . . . sett . . . to Robert Ormsby for £9 per annum. It is good arrable lande, it hath some shelter, good turffe, it will grase 35 cowes and is worth £10 per annum. *Carowclaraghoghteragh*, 1 qr. . . . sett to . . . Robert Ormsby for £9 per annum. It is good arrable land, it hath some shelter, good turffe. It will grase 35 cowes and is worth £10 per annum. *Carowclaraghoghteragh*, 1 qr. . . . sett . . . to Robert Ormsby for £8 per annum. It is good arrable lande, it hath some shelter and good turffe, 3 Dayes mowinge of good lowe meddowe, it will grase 40 cowes and is worth £10 per annum. *Carowclaraghoghteragh*, 1 qr.; . . . set . . . to Robert Ormsby for £8 per annum. It is good arrable lande, and hath some small shelter, with good turffe, 3 dayes mowinge of good lowe meddow. It will grase 38 cowes and is worth £10 per annum. *Finlogh and Carowlaghta*, 2 qrs.; . . .

¹ In the margin of the MS. is the following note:—"Mr. William Browne, he hath set it to Mr. Fenton a Scotchman." William Browne of Kilvarnet was registrar to the Bishop of Killala and Achonry.

² The expression "somes" is by no means yet obsolete, and it may be described as denoting a mixed stock. The value of pasture land was computed according to the number of full-grown cows or oxen that could be fed upon it; and if occupied by other domestic animals, a computation was made as to how many of each species represented the amount of grass that would be consumed by a full-grown cow. The classification of stock for grazing purposes would be—to an acre of good land—one cow; or three year-old calves; or a two-year-old and a young calf; or four sheep; or twenty-four geese, &c. whilst a horse would be reckoned equal to two "somes."

sett . . . to undertennants for £16 per annum without duties. They are good arrable land, they have good shrubs for shelter, and good turffe, it is in parte somewhat heathey ground, it hath no meddowe, it will grase 4 score cowes and are well worth £14 per annum. Ardreegegtheragh and Ardregoghteragh, 2 qrs.; . . . sett . . . to undertennants for £16 per annum, they are good arrable lande that hath good turffe, 10 Dayes mowinge, they will grase 4 score cowes and are worth £18 per annum. Rahgranh, $\frac{3}{2}$ qrs. . . . sett . . . to undertennants for £12 per annum without duties. It hath good turffe and noe shelter, it will yeald six Dayes mowinge of good lowe meddowe and will grase 60 cowes, and are verely well worth £13 per annum. Carowinmullin and Rahnarowe, 2 qrs.; . . . sett to undertennants for £16 per annum. They are good arrable lande, without shelter, it hath good turffe, and 8 Dayes mowinge of good lowe meddowe, they will grase 60 cowes and are worth £14 per annum. Carowirill, 1 qr.; out of which he (O'Hara) payes my Lord Bpp. £2 per annum . . . sett . . . to undertennants for £10 per annum, it is good arrable lande, it hath good turffe, 6 dayes mowinge of good lowe meddowe, there is a good Irish mill upon the same. It will grase 46 cowes. With the mill and all it is worth £11 10s. per annum.

PARISH OF KILLORAN.—Crivaine, 1 qr.; . . . lett . . . free unto one Rorey O'Malley during the liffe of the said Rorey his wiffe. It is very good arrable lande, and hath good turffe and 3 dayes mowinge of good lowe meddowe, it is good for sheepe; it will grase 40 cowes and is worth £8 per annum. Reevaris, 1 qr.; sett to Rorey O'Malley for £8 per annum, without any duties, it is good arrable lande, both for corn and sheepe, it is some parte heathey ground and hath good turffe, it hath no shrubs for shelter, it will grase 40 cowes and is worth £10 per annum. Rahgramhe and Durosh, $\frac{3}{2}$ qrs.; sett . . . to undertennants for £12 per annum, 4 medders of butter, 8 medders of meale, 3 fatt muttons. It is good arrable lande and good for sheepe, it hath good turffe and 7 dayes mowinge of good meddowe, it will grase 60 cowes and is worth £14 per annum. Carownaccarige, 1 qr.; . . . sett to undertennants for £8 8s. (per annum), no duties. It is good arrable lande and good for sheepe; it hath good turffe and 4 dayes mowinge of good lowe meddowe, it will grase 30 cowes, and hath neither wood shelter nor mountain, and is worth £6 per annum. Curraghinerin, $\frac{1}{2}$ (now Half quarter); . . . sett . . . to undertenants for £4 4s. without duties per annum. It is some parte arrable, somewhat boggey lande, it is bleacke, without shelter, and mounteyne.

It hath 2 dayes mowinge, it will grase 30 cowes and it is worth £5 5s. per annum. Caroweghteragheulany, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to undertennants for £5 5s. and the 4th sheafe, without duties, per annum—Uppon this qr. stands the (castle) of Collaney, O'Hara his house, and alsoe a mill uppon the river hard-by the said castle. Within the town of Coollaney the said O'Hara hath a fayre. It is very good arrable lande and good for sheepe, it hath good turffe, noe mowinge, it will grase 30 cowes, soe with the profit of the fayre and mill, it may be worth £10 per annum. Carowoghteragh and Carownaclohe, 2 qrs.; . . . sett . . . to undertennants for £4 4s. out of each qr., without duties, per annum. They are verey good arrable lande, and good for sheepe, and hath neither wood, mounteyne, nor shelter. It hath good turffe, noe meddowe; they will grase 65 cowes, and are worth veirey well £16 10s. per annum. Carrowinleane and Shancogh, 2 qrs.; sett . . . to undertennants for £15 15s. per annum without duties; they are very good arrable lande, both for corne and sheepe, it hath neither woode, mounteyne nor shelter, they have good turffe, 3 days mowinge of good meddowe, they will grase 4 score cowes and are verey well worth £19 per annum. Rahossey, 1 qr.; Seavnes, 1 qr.; Carrowganoy, 1 qr.; . . . the inheritance of O'Hara, but in the present possession of O'Gallohere's daughter for a dowry from Ould Cormac O'Hara, and are good arrable lande, and hath a great scope of mounteine. The said widdow setts the said 3 qrs. for £30 per annum. She receives out of 2 qrs. of them 4 fatt muttons, 8 medders of butter, 16 medders of meale, 4 barrells of malte, 40 workmen. It hath good turffe; they will grase 100 cowes and are very well worth £77 4s. 4d. per annum. Gortkiran 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to undertennants for £10 10s. per annum, without duties. In some parte it is good arrable lande, and hath a great scope of mounteyne, it hath good shelter and good turffe, and hath no meddowe, it will grase 50 cowes and is worth £12 per annum. Knockadua and Ballinvally (Roadstown), 2 qrs.; the inheritance of Manus mac Sharrey, out of which hee payes £4 per annum unto O'Hara. These 2 qrs. are good arrable lande, and hath a great scope of mounteine and hath good turffe, a lowe mill uppon a river that runes down from the mounteine, they will grase 100 cowes, and are worth £20 per annum with the profit of the mill and all.

PARISH OF BALLYADARE.—*Balleylanlon* and Corkawnagh, 1 qr.; . . . Sir Charles Coot, Knt., hath it in mortgadge for £100, the said Sir Charles appoints Malby Ormsby, for the settinge of the said lande,

whoe settis it to undertennants for £16 per annum without any duties. It is good arrable lande, it hath a great scope of mounteine, good turffe, and hath 2 dayes mowinge, it will grase 70 cowes, and is very well worth £16 per ann. *Drumdirke*, 1 qr.; . . . alsoe mortgadged to Sir Charles Coote, Knt., who hath appointed Malbey Ormsbey to dispose thereof, whoe settis it to undertennants for £9 9s. per annum. It is good arrable land, it has neither wood, shelter, nor meddowe, it hath good turffe and a great scope of mounteine, it will grase 35 cowes, and is worth £10 per annum. *Drumdeck*, 1 qr.; mortgadged to Sir Charles Coote, Knt., whoe hath appointed Malby Ormsbey to dispose thereof, whoe settis it to undertennants for £9 9s. per annum. It is good arrable land, it has neither wood, shelter, nor meddowe, it hath good turffe and a great scope of mounteine, it will grase 35 cowes, and is worth £10 per annum. *Carownekeragh* and *Lecarownecoellur*, 2 qrs.; . . . alsoe mordtgadged to Sir Charles Coote, whoe doth alsoe appoint the said Malby to dispose of the same, whoe settis it to undertennants for £10 10s. per annum, without duties. It is good arrable land, it hath fir-wood and good shelter, it hath noe meddowe, it will grase 80 cowes, and is worth £20 10s. per annum. The said Sir Charles Coote houlds these six quars: in mortgadge for £500. *Knockiara* and *Tullaghan*, 1 qr.; . . . alsoe mortgaged to Sir Charles Coote aforesaid, whoe settis it for £8 8s. per ann., without duties. In some parte it is good arrable lande and hath good fir-wood and shelter, it will grase 40 cowes, and hath no meddowe, and it is worth £9 per ann. *Lishduffe*, 1 qr.; . . . alsoe mortgadged to. Sr. Charles Coote. The said Sr. Charles settis it to undertennants for £10 10s. per ann. without duties. It hath some shelter and fir-wood, and hath noe meddowe. It will grase 45 cowes, and is worth £11 per annum. *Levallecoiltelinye*,¹ 2 qrs.; sett . . . to undertennants for £12 per annum without duties. It is all woode and mounteine, and it lyes close by the strand of *Trayoell*. It will grase 50 cowes, and is worth £13 per annum. Large, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . sett to undertennants for £9 per annum, and the said undertennants sett it for £11 per annum, 3 barrells of malt, 4 fatt muttons, 4 medders of butter, 8 medders of meale. It is good arrable land, it hath good shelter,

¹ Although the name *Coillte Luighne* is frequently mentioned in the Irish Annals, it is not commemorated in the name of any townland in the County Sligo. It would seem to have been an extensive district, and probably comprised, amongst other denominations of land, those of *Mullanashee*, *Crockacullion*, and *Lugnadeffa*, as these names do not occur in the MS. Survey. The ancient district is said to have stretched from the rivulet of *Ballinamuck* to the parish boundary, and comprising all the country to the summit of *Slieve-na-Gamph*.

and turffe, and 3 dayes mowinge, it will grase 48 cowes, and is worth £13 8s. per annum. Glann, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . sett to Christopher Vardon for £13 per annum. It hath some arrable lande, some shelter and good turffe, with a great scope of mounteine. It will grase 50 cowes, and is worth £13 per annum.

The following lands are specifically mentioned as being in the possession of other members of the

O'HARA FAMILY.¹

BARONY OF LEYNY, PARISH OF ACHONEY.—Carrowintuorin, Carrow-innill, 2 qrs.; sett for £16 16s. per annum, 6 barrells of malte, 10 medders of butter, 20 medders of meale, 8 fatt muttons, 40 workmen. It is good arrable lande, and some parte heathey grounde. A good Castle stands uppon it called Balliarareagh, and a lowe Irish mill. It hath good turffe, 8 dayes mowinge, and it is worth £26 per annum; it will grase 165 cowes. Fallduffe, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; sett to undertennants for £5 per annum, 2 barrels of malt, 2 fatt muttons, 3 medders of butter, 6 medders of meale, 15 workmen. It is good arrable lande, it hath 3 dayes mowinge, it will grase 20 cowes, and it is worth £6 13s. per annum. *Cloningragh*, Clooneragh, 1 qr.; sett . . . to undertennants for £7 7s. per annum, 3 barrells of malte, 4 fatt muttons, 4 medders of butter, 8 medders of meale, 20 workingmen. In some parte it is good arrable lande, somewhat heathey ground, good turffe, it will grase forty cowes, and it is worth £9 9s. per annum. Cloonelawcoill, 1 qr.; . . . sett to undertennants for £8 per annum, 3 barrells of malte, 4 medders of butter, 8 medders of meale, 4 fatt muttons, 20 workmen. It is good arrable lande, it hath good turffe, 5 dayes mowinge, it will grase 40 cowes, and it is worth £10 10s. per annum. Carowletrim and Carownamollagh, 2 qrs.; the property of Teige oge O'Higgin, Esqr., paid Teige Keogh O'Hara the some of 14s. sterling Ocham, Cashelleoy, 2 qrs.; sett after the rate of £20 per annum, and it is good arrable land and some heathey ground, it hath good turffe: mor he getts, viz: 6 barrells of malt, 8 medders of butter, 16 medders of meale, 8 fatt muttons, 40 workmen; it will grase 80 cowes, and it is worth £24 per annum. Carrowreagh, 1 qr.; Lecarrowno-

¹ Teige Keogh O'Hara; Hugh; Cormack oge; Rorey Keogh; Cahill; Donnogh backagh; Errill; Dermott reagh; John mac Manus; Dermott Keogh mac Shane oge; Murthogh; Edmond boy; Tumultogh oge; Rorey mac Fardorragh; John; Rorey; Donnell ecene.

corsally, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; Tullacossinmore, 1 qr.; Tullacossinbeg, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; These 3 quarters are the inheritance of Hugh O'Hara, but yett Henry O'Hartt's daughter, called Hartt, keeps them for a Dowry from John oge O'Hara, her former husband; the said Catter(ine) had no issue by the said John, and the said Hugh O'Hara is a brother to the said Catter(ine) Hartt unto whome the said lande shall come after her death. She settts them 3 qrs. for £24 per annum, 10 barrells of malt, 10 fatt muttons, 10 medders of butter, 20 medders of meale, 50 workmen. In some parte it is good arrable lande, and hath great bogges, and heathy ground, it will grase 160 cowes, and it is worth £32 per ann. with six shillinges (and) fower pence. Curraghvonnann, 1 qr. The inheritance of Hugh O'Hara, whoe settts it to undertennants for £7 7s. per ann. and some duties after the countrey fashion, viz. a fatt mutton uppon every tenement, a medder of butter, 3 medders of meale, 12 workmen uppon every one as abovesaid. It is in some parte good arrable lande, and some part boggy and heathey ground, it has good turffe, 3 dayes mowinge, it will grase 40 cowes, and it is worth £9 9s. per annum. Carowmore, 1 qr.; mortgaged . . . to Patrick French, the said Patrick settts it to undertennants for £8 per annum. It is good arrable land, it hath good turffe, 5 dayes mowinge, it will grase 35 cowes, and it is worth £9 per annum. Clunvickcula, 1 qr.; . . . the $\frac{1}{2}$ of it is mortgadged to Patrick French, the said Patrick and Cormac settts it together to undertennants for £18 per ann. 40 workmen, 4 barrels of malte, 8 medders of butter, 20 medders of meale, 4 fatt muttons. It is some parte good arrable lande, it hath great scope of mounteyne and bogges adjoininge to it, and good fire-wood. It will grase 100 cowes, and is worth £21 4s. per ann. Mollan, 1 qr.; . . . keepes it in his own hands; it is in some parte good arrable lande, and it hath good fir-woode, a great scope of mounteyne. It hath a lowe mill uppon a river that runnes neere the house (*i. e.* his residence). It will grase 100 cowes, and is worth £25 per annum. Sessowicoman, 1 qr.; mortagadged . . . to Patrick French, whoe settts it to undertennants for £24 per ann. eight muttons, 12 medders of butter, 24 medders of meale, 40 workmen together with his owne cattle theruppon. It is good arrable lande in some parte, it hath good fir-wood, 4 dayes mowinge, and 2 good stone houses, and a mill uppon it, great scope of mounteine, it will grase 100 cowes, and is worth £28 per annum. Leitrim, $\frac{3}{4}$ qrs. sett . . . to undertennants for £16 per annum, 4 barrells of malt, 8 fatt muttons, 12 medders of butter, 24 medders of meale, 40 workmen. It is in some parte good

arable lande, it hath good fir-wood, and a great scope of mounteyne, it will grase 100 cowes, and is worth £24 per annum. Dunmore, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to undertennants for £21 per ann., 20 medders of butter, 60 medders of meale, 60 workmen. It is in some parte good arable lande and heathy ground, full of bogges in divers parts. It will grase 45 cowes, and is verely well worth £27 per annum. Cloningarar, or Clounarahr, 1 car.; . . . mortgadged . . . to Patrick French, the said Patrick setts it to undertennants for £3 per annum, noe duties. It is good arable lande, and hath good turffe, and some bogges uppon it. It hath 2 dayes mowinge, it will grase 15 cowes, and is worth £3 per ann. Carrowkell, 1 qr.; morgadged . . . to Patrick French, the said Patrick setts it for £8 per annum. It is good arable land, it hath good turffe, three dayes mowinge, it will grase 35 cowes, and it is worth £9 per annum. Carowvinoran or Carownavoran, 1 qr. mortgadged . . . to Patrick French, marchant, the said Patrick setts it to undertennants for £13 per ann. without duties. It is verely good arable land, it hath some good turffe, it will grase 55 cowes, and is worth £13 per annum. Lavallescungell, 2 qrs.; . . . mortgadged . . . to Patrick French aforesaid; the said Patrick setts it to undertennants for £7 per annum. It is good arable lande, it hath good turffe. It will grase 50 cowes, and is worth £12 per annum. Rahscanlan, 1 qr.; sett to undertennants for £8 per annum; it some parte good arable lande, it hath good turffe, 4 Dayes mowinge, it will grase 35 cowes, and it is worth £11 11s. per annum. Sassowgarrih, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to undertennants for £12 per ann., 8 barrells of malt, 12 medders of butter, 40 medders of meale, 50 workmen. It is good arable lande, it hath good fir-wood, and a great scope of mounteyne, it hath good turffe, 5 dayes mowing, it will grase 100 cowes, and is worth £28 per annum.

PARISH OF KILLORAN.—Carowincruir and Carowinloghan, 2 qrs; . . . mortgadged . . . of Patrick French for £200. It is in parte arable lande, and in the other somewhat heathey ground, and the said Patrick settes the said 2 qrs. to undertennants for £16 per annum. Moymleagh, 1 qr.; which Erril O'Hara hath to his inheritance of O'Connor, which halfe the Countis hath as a Dowrey and setts it for £7 per ann., and the said Errill O'Hara keeps his owne part in his owne hands, it is verely good arable lande, uppon it is an ould ruinous Castle, it hath good turffe, 8 dayes mowing, it will grase 60 cowes, and is worth £16 per annum.

PARISH OF BALLYADARE.—Kinogrelleÿ, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; one half of this is

the inheritance of Errill O'Hara, whoe settts it to undertennants for £8 per ann. Some part of it is good arrable lande and hath a great scope of mounteyne, it will grase 40 cowes, and is worth £10 per annum; and the other Cartron is the inheritance of O'Connor of Sligoe, but it is in the present tenancy of the Countis of Sligoe, and she settts it to Christopher Verdon, as parte of her Dowrey for £4 per annum. Some parte of it is good arrable lande, and hath a great scope of mounteyn, it will grase 40 cowes, and is worth £10 per annum, in regard it is as good as the other cartron.

PARISH OF KILMACTEIGE.—Gortermoine, 1 qr.; . . . mortgaged to Sir Roger Jones, Knt., whoe settts it to undertennants for £9 and countrey chardges per ann., 4 barrells of malt, 8 medders of butter, 16 medders of meale, 4 fatt muttons, 20 workmen. It is parte good arrable land, and in parte it hath bogges and moors, it hath good turffe, 6 Dayes mowinge, it will grase 40 cowes, and is worth £13 11s. per annum. Carrowcaragh, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to undertennants for £13 13s. per ann., a barrell of malt, 8 fatt muttons, 8 medders of butter, 20 medders of meale and wheate, 30 workmen. It is in some parte good arrable land with an old ruinous castle uppon it. It will grase (sic) . . . £25 per annum. Carownacapull, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . sett . . . to undertennants for £5 5s. per annum, 3 fatt muttons, 4 medders of butter, 16 medders of meale, 2 barrells of malt, 20 workmen. It is good arrable lande, it hath good turffe, 3 dayes mowinge, it will grase 23 cowes, and it is worth £7 17 per annum. Carownahouale; . . . sett . . . to undertennants for £7 7s. and countrey chardges per annum, 4 barrells of malte, 4 fatt muttons, 8 medders of butter, 16 medders of meale, 20 workmen. It is good arrable lande, and somewhat heathey ground, it hath good turffe, and 3 dayes mowing, it will grase 35 cowes, and is well worth £11 per annum. Lecarowiderell, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to undertennants for £5 5s. sterl. and countrey chardges with . . . (duties) . . . and is worth £7 10s. per annum. Killecollue, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to undertennants for £8 and countrey chardges per ann., and 3 barrells of malt, 4 fatt muttons, 8 medders of butter, 16 medders of meale. In some parte it is good arrable lande and heathey ground, it yeeldes more as 20 workmen, it hath 4 dayes mowinge, it will grase 40 cowes, and is worth £12 12s. per annum. Carowladey, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to undertennants for £7 per annum, and country chardges, 2 barells of malt, 6 medders of butter, 12 medders of meale, 2 fatt muttons, 20 workmen; it is good arrable land and some heathy ground, it hath good shelter and turffe,

it will grase 35 cowes, and is worth £12 per annum. Knochbracke, 1 qr. ; . . . sett . . . to undertennants for £10 and country chardges per annum, 6 medders of butter, 12 medders of meale, 2 barrells of malte, 20 workmen. It is good arrable lande in some parte, and some heathy ground, it hath a greate scope of mounteyne and good turffe, 3 dayes mowinge: it will grase 35 cowes, and is worth £12 per annum. Lishlia and Curaghmore, 1 qr. ; . . . sett . . . to undertennants for £7 7s. per annum, 4 barrells of malte, 4 fatt muttons, 8 medders of butter, 16 medders of meale, and 20 workmen. It is good arrable lande, sumewhat heathey and bogges, it will grase 40 cowes, and it is worth twelve pounds (£12) per annum. Glannawor, 1 qr. ; sett . . . to undertennants for £9 per ann., 4 medders of malt, 8 medders of butter, 16 medders of meale, 4 fatt muttons. It is in some parte good arrable lande, and hath a great scope of mounteine and goode turffe, noe meddowe, it will grase 40 cowes, and it is worth £12 per ann. Carowearagh, 1 qr. ; sett . . . to . . . undertennants for £7 7s. per annum, 4 medders of butter, 8 medders of meale, 2 barrells of malte, 20 workmen. It is good arrable lande, it hath good turffe, 3 dayes mowing, it will grase 40 cowes, and is worth £9 10s. per annum. Tuorlostran, 1 qr. ; . . . mortgaged . . . to Sir Roger Jones, Knt., whoe setts it to undertennants for £8 per annum, 4 fatt muttons, 4 barrells of malte, 6 medders of butter, 12 medders of meale. It is good arrable lande, it hath good turffe and heathey ground, 4 dayes mowinge, it will grase 30 cowes, and is worth £10 12s. per ann. Carownir, 1 qr. ; . . . sett . . . to undertennants for £8 per annum and countrey chardges . . . (and duties) and it is worth £11 15s. per annum.

The following lands were possessed by six members of the

O'HIGGIN FAMILY.

BARONY OF LEYNY, PARISH OF ACHONRY.—Carowletrim, Carownamollagh, 2 qrs. ; sett for £24 per annum ; a barrell of butter, 60 workmen, 8 barrels of malt, 40 medders of meal ech att Christmas and a chosher uppon every tennant. Out of these 2 qrs. of lande, Teige oge O'Higgin payes Teige Keogh O'Hara, the some of 14s. sterling. Some parte of it is good arrable lande, and some other heathey ground, it hath good turffe, and six Dayes mowinge, it will grase 200 cowes, and is worth £33 8s. per annum. Carowkarkfroy, 1 qr. ; Carowkille, 1 qr. ; sett . . . as Carowletrim and Carownamollagh, in

both rent and duties; yett the said 2 qrs. hath some shelter, and is worth £33 8s. per annum. *Mulagha*, 1 qr.; *Carowneduering*, 1 qr. sett . . . to undertennants for the same rent and duties as aforesaid per annum, and these 2 qrs. are in goodness correspondent to the former-mentioned premises, savinge only that these 2 hath no shelter, and are worth £35 per annum. *Carowrevaghmullogha*, 1 qr.; *Ballincurry*, 1 qr.; sett . . . to tennants for the same rent and duties as aforesaid, and they are all alike in goodnesse, and are worth £38 and 8d. *Dromban*, 1 qr.; *Cariglea*, 1 qr.; *Garisanan*, 1 qr.; sett . . . for £8 8s. per annum, a barrell of butter, 20 workmen, 4 barrells of beere or malt, 4 fatt muttons, 8 medders of butter, 16 medders of meale. In some parts they are good arrable land, and heathey ground in other places, with fine bogges. It hath good turffe, 13 dayes mowinge, it will grase 150 cowes, and it is worth £40 per annum. *Carowinteclock*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; *Carownacarow*, 1 qr.; *Carownolkin*, 1 qr. These 2 qrs. and $\frac{1}{2}$ are the inheritance of Gillecollim O'Higgin, and Cormick O'Higgin, his sonn; the said Gillacollum hath mortgadged his owne parte of the lande to James Linch of Ballanriagh, merchant, together with 2 goode mills for grindinge and tuckinge. The said Cormuck's sonn keepes his owne parte of the lande still; hee and the said James setts the premises together for £20 per ann., 60 workmen, 10 barrells of malt, 12 medders of butter, 24 medders of meale. It is good arrable land and heathey ground, it hath turffe, 10 dayes mowinge, it will grase 80 cowes, and it is worth by the profit of the mills and rent £30 per annum. *Levallynagranagh*, 2 qrs.; it is worth £21 per annum. *Rathnagura*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . it is worth six pounds per annum.

PARISH OF KILMACTEIGE.—Kildalluoÿ, Leterbronan, 2 qrs.; sett . . . to undertennants. Kincollur yealds £8 8s. per annum, 4 barrells of malte, 8 medders of butter, 16 medders of meale, 4 fatt muttons, 20 workmen; and Clonneberey £7 7s. per ann. 3 barrells of malte, 8 medders of butter, 20 medders of meale. They are good arrable lande, with good turffe, 6 dayes mowinge, they will grase 60 cowes, and are worth £19 per annum. Kincollumunterclery and Clunbeary, 2 qrs.; sett . . . to undertennants. This qr. of Kincollur yealdes £8 8s. per ann., 4 barrells of malte, 8 medders of butter, 16 medders of meale, 4 fatt muttons, 20 workmen: and also Clonneberey £7 7s. per annum, 3 barrells of malt, 8 medders of butter, 16 medders of meal, 20 workmen. The said Teige pays out of Clonberey 5s. sterlg. to Brian mac Larray every yeare, and keepes one Dwaltogh O'Clery in

Gaole at Sligoe these five yeares past, who sought to inherit the said Clunebery of right, for feare to sue him for the said land. These 2 qrs. as aforesaid, are verrey good arrable lande, and in some parte heathy ground, uppon them are good turffe, and sixe dayes mowinge; they will grase 80 cowes, and soe both the said quarters are verrey well worth £20 per annum. Clungunagh, Culrecoill, 2 qrs.; . . . kept for his owne use. They are good arrable lande, with good firewood and turffe, there is a mill uppon the said quar. of Cullrecoille; both the said qrs. will grase 80 cowes, and hath 8 dayes mowinge, and soe are verrey well worth £20 per annum. Carowentrackey, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to undertennants for £7 7s. per ann. . . . (and duties) it is very well worth £10 17s. per annum.

The following lands were possessed by various members of the

MAC DONNOGH FAMILY.

BARONY OF TIRERILL, THE HALFE PARISH OF ENNAGH (Ballysaddare).—*Clooneihir*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; Carrowmeer, 1 qr.; *Lynamanta*, *Cornakeasagh*, 1 qr.; Cloonvickduffe, 1 qr.; Rahrippen, 1 qr. . . . possess by the said Sily, his mother, whoe setts it to undertennants for £18 per ann. and 40 medders of butter, 80 medders of meale, 13 barrells of malte, 120 workmen, 21 fatt muttons, together with 60 egges and one hen uppon every tennant. These 2 quarters are good arrable lande . . . worth £42 per ann. Cashell, 1 qr.; . . . the Lo. Taaffe hath in mortgadge from Nicholas Browne of Gallaway, merehant, whoe had it in mortgadge from . . . Brian oge (Mac Donnogh) his father, together with 8 qrs. more in mortgadge of £800. The said Lo. Taaffe letts the one half of it unto the said Brian oge, his mother, for £4 per ann., and letts the other halfe to Thomas the Miller, together with the mills, for £16 per ann., soe that the whole quarter may be worth £20 per ann. Carrowmeer, 1 qr.; mortgadged . . . about 10 years past for £100 unto Andrew (O)Creane, Esq., who gave it to his sonne John O'Creane . . . it is in parte good arrable lande, the other parte good pasture, with a great scope of mounteine and woods . . . worth £10 per ann.

PARISH OF KILROSS.—Clonagh, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. (probably portion of Castledargan); . . . it hath parte of the aforesaid loch (*i. e.* Castledargan lake) worth £7 per ann. Tourehowen, $\frac{1}{4}$; worth £4 per annum. Tomeraney, $\frac{1}{4}$; . . . mortgadged to Andrew Crean, Esq., for £26, who setts it together with a small Irish mill, to the said John Grana for £4 per

annum . . . worth £5 per annum. (All the foregoing are sub-denominations of Clonagh.) *Dromnekille*, 1 qr.; . . . worth £4 per annum. Carrowduffey, 1 qr.; . . . worth £5 per annum. Tullaghmore, 1 qr.; . . . worth £14 per ann. Bellagrancy, 1 qr.; . . . it hath a weare for Eeles and troutes. It is meared by the river Unshnagh at the on(e) end, and is worth £9 per ann. *Lishboy*, 1 qr.; . . . worth £10 per annum. Knoeknahua and Killfirlin, 1 qr.; . . . this lande runnes high up in the mountaine of Slyewdaen, it hath good store errable lande, mountaine, woodes, turffe and meddowe, it meetes (or meeres) a small logh (? Ballydawley) and Unshenagh the river, it will grasse 80 cowes, and is worth £16 per ann.

PARISH OF DRONYAN (now Ballysumaghan).—Gaddan, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . worth fower pounds per annum. Falnasheamar, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . sett . . . (to undertenants, and amongst other duties they had to give) 1 barrell of exceeding good beere . . . it is excellent sheepe ground and good errable lande . . . worth £35 per annum.

PARISH OF BALLYNAKILL.—Dromederalene, 1 qr.; . . . it is spongey good grassinge ground. Rosinrewagh, 1 qr.; . . . worth £8 per annum.

PARISH OF DRUMCOLUMB.—Ardeumer, 1 qr.; . . . worth £6 per annum. *Lishnahanala*, 1 qr.; . . . worth £8 per ann. Ardley, ($\frac{1}{4}$ of Cooleboy) . . . worth £5 10s. per ann. *Derredarragh* ($\frac{1}{2}$ of *Dewlarga*). *Faileine* ($\frac{1}{2}$ of the cartron of the quar. of Cooleskiagh).

PARISH OF KILMACALLAN.—*Coillmore*, 1 qr.; Anno 1635; . . . it hath a very good Irish mille. Shihrevagh $\frac{1}{4}$ qr.; . . . it hath a hill of tollerable arrable land, it hath some shelter, is somewhat overrun with fearne, . . . worth £5 per ann. Lisligoane, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . it lies uppon the river Unshennagh . . . worth £10 per annum. Dromraine, 1 qr.; . . . it is compast with a river and bogge, it is good bleake arrable land . . . it hath 3 decayed weares for Eeles and troutes; it is worth £16 per annum. Ballincarne (now Heapstown) 1 qr.; . . . mortgaged this last yeare to Mr. Dodwell, Clerke for £45, who settis it to this same John Mac Donnogh for £11 per ann. It is good arrable land, it hath goode turffe, and 2 weares of Eeles and troutes uppon Unshannagh . . . and is worth £13 per ann. *Unshein*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; it is compassed with a bogge, bleake land. *Carowkile*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . worth £6 per annum. *Kenogh*, $\frac{1}{4}$ qr.; *Lorgah*, $\frac{1}{4}$ qr.; worth £6 per ann. Rathmolphatrick, 1 qr.; . . . about 2 yeares past made . . . over to Mulronee Mac Donnogh, whoe married Teige Keogh O'Hara his daughter Sisslie, to whom, as a Dowrey, Cahill mac Manush gave this

land with his sonne Mulronee . . . worth £12 per ann. *Dromleaghin*, 1 qr.; . . . it is verrey ruffe grassing ground full of great Alder wood, with a large scepe of rushey mounteine. *Dromcoille*, 1 qr. The inheritance of John Mac Donnogh of Ballindoone, mortgaged to Mr. John Ridge at the Hollontide last for £70, from whome hee hath tenancie of it for £6 per ann. . . . is worth £10 per ann. *Annagh-oghteragh*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; verrey good sheepe ground . . . worth £5 per annum. *Carrowsparnagh*, 1 qr.; containeth *Knockeren*, $\frac{1}{2}$, and *Cluintalten*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr., 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ (qrs.); swalled upp in the commission booke for 1 qr. . . . sould . . . to Mr. Wm. Dodwell Clearke . . . worth £20 per ann.

PARISH OF TAWNAGH.—*Carrownahan*, 1 qr.; worth £10 per ann. *Carrownagaricke*, 1 qr.; sett . . . to Kidagh O'Bennachan . . . worth £12 per ann. *Carrowkille*, 1 qr.; . . . worth £6 per ann. (*Marginal note in MS.*—This is held as parcell of the Barr. of Corren.) *Knockbane*, 1 qr.; (*Whitehill*), 1; worth £11 per annum. *Carrownagam* (? *Cams*) 1 qr.; . . . worth £8 per ann. *Carrowan-tampl*, 1 qr.; . . . mortgaged . . . 7 yeares agoe to S^r Roger Jones of Sligoe, Knt., for £40 . . . worth £5 per ann.

PARISH OF SHANCOUGH.—*Cabragh*, $\frac{3}{2}$ qrs.; . . . worth £22 per ann. *Garroke* $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . worth £8 6s. per ann. *Carrownadargin*, 1 qr.; . . . worth £20 per ann. *Carrowcloightolly*, 1 qr.; . . . worth £14 10s. per annum. *Carrowmore*, 1 qr.; . . . It hath good wood for shelter, and fire-wood . . . and is worth £25 8s. 8d. per ann.

PARISH OF KILLADOON.—*Leahardan* $\frac{1}{2}$ quar.; . . . hath good fire-wood. *Carriglassee*, 1 qr.; . . . worth £13 per annum. *Berrin* (*Barroe South*), 1 qr.; . . . some rockey ground, good limestone, and a castle uppon it . . . worth £10 per ann. *Coonagh*, 1 qr.; . . . it is good arrable land for sheep, rockey ground, and good limestone . . . worth £10 per ann. *Tullagh*, *Annagh* (*Kingsborough*), and *Innishmore*, 1 qr.; . . . the $\frac{1}{2}$ of this quarter, called *Innishmore*, lies uppon the logh called *Logharwagh*; it is good arrable lande, good for sheepe; the other third, called *Annagh*, is close by the logh on the one side, it hath good shelter, good turffe . . . the third, called *Tullagh*, is good pasture, it hath good fire-wood, and it lies remote from the other $\frac{2}{3}$. . . worth £10 per annum. *Knockancapal*, 1 qr.; . . . it is woody, good pasture . . . worth £9 per ann. *Rantrahan*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . (*Rorey bane Mac Donnogh*) doth pay 6s. 8d. unto *Tirlogh Mac Donnogh* of *Crivagh* yearly, for the said *Tirlogh* laid some claim uppon the said $\frac{1}{2}$ qr., I cannot find uppon what termes . . . worth £5 per ann. *Knocke-*

daltin, 1 qr.; . . . worth £12 per ann. . . . they are to pay Tirlogh Mac Donnogh of Cryvagh 20s. per ann., for the said Tirlogh laid claim uppon the said land as aforesaid. *Coilleagh*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; *Lishmorog*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . they pay Tirlogh Mac Donnogh, &c. (as before). *Knocklagha*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . it hath good fire-wood . . . worth £5 per annum.

PARISH OF KILMACTRANNEY.—Kilmactranich, 4 qrs., that is to say, 1 qr. Carrickard; 1 Tawnycooissue; 1 qr. Clooninhugh, and Turlagh-igibellan 1 qr.; . . . verely good arrable land, and verely good for sheepe . . . it hath both fire-wood and shelter . . . worth £60 per annum. Moyterrooghteragh, 1 qr.; . . . mortgaged to Mr. Dodwell . . . worth £11 per ann. *Cloonekehan*, 1 qr.; . . . worth £14 per annum. Ballinary, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; worth £5 per ann. *Tawnaghmalten*, 1 qr.; worth £8 per ann. *Tuorkegney*, 1 qr.; . . . worth £9 per annum. *Runnalaghan*, 1 qr.; . . . £7 per ann. Carricknagrip, 1 qr.; . . . is good pasture for sheep . . . worth £10 10s. per ann. *Terraghkeny*, 1 qr.; . . . worth £9 per ann. *Roynnelaghen* (? Rover) 1 qr.; . . . worth £10 per ann. Drombeg, 1 qr.; . . . it is verely good arrable lande and grasing ground, the woods are decayed . . . worth £10 per annum. Cullmurle, 1qr.; . . . worth £10 per ann. *Tullimactennan*, 1 qr.; . . . worth £10 per ann. Ballincullin, 1 qr.; worth £10 per ann. Moaghtorroweghteragh, 1 qr.; . . . it is in parte good arrable lande, full of hard rocke; it is verely good for sheep, and hath a little shelter . . . it will grase 500 sheepe, and is worth £16 per ann. Ballinlegg, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . sett . . . to Thomas Rutledge, worth £6 6s. per ann.

PARISH OF AGHANAGH.—Ballinmullany, 2 qrs.; . . . it hath good wood for fire . . . it hath a litle smalle Irish mille, and is worth £20 per ann. Kollsherey and Killeagh *alias* Balliely (now Hollybrook), 3 qrs.; . . . it hath good fire-wood and shelter . . . it lies close by a lough as you goe towards Sligoe from Bellanafadda . . . worth £24 per ann. Mullaghnaferna, 1 qr.; . . . worth £12 per ann. Annagh-dwna, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . it hath some fire-wood and shelter . . . worth £6 per ann. Dorelea, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. . . . sett . . . to Thomas Rutledge . . . it hath good firewood and shelter . . . worth £15 per annum. Annaghhiroy, 1 qr.; . . . there lies the $\frac{1}{3}$ parte of this quarter called Mucke (Muck Island) within a lough called Logharnagh . . . worth £10 per annum. Enresina, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . it is good pasture land, and it hath greate store of woods . . . worth £4 per ann. Mullaghnacromagh, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; worth £6 per ann. Derinclarey . . . worth £5 2s. per annum.

BARONY OF CORRAN, PARISH OF EMLAGHFAD.—Lisananeybege, 1 qr.; . . . worth £12 per annum. Moinmore, 1 qr. (part of). *Legnananta*, 1 qr.; . . . worth £10 per annum.

PARISH OF KILMORGAN.—*Laghtrein*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . all heathy ground but a little patch, there is a good Irish mill upon this $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter and a weare to catch Eeles and troutes upon Unshin . . . worth £5 per ann. Luggacaha, one cartron; . . . worth 50 shillings per ann. Knockmunagh, 1 qr.; . . . worth £10 per ann. Tawnaghmore, 1 qr.; . . . a good Irish mill . . . worth £10 per ann. Clonegashill, 1 qr.; . . . a chosher for Christmas upon every tennant . . . worth £6 per ann. Ardre, 1qr.; . . . mortgaged to Murtoogh Reagh O'Harroghhey for £26, . . . worth £8 per annum. *Carrowmore*, 1 qr.; Terrorill land . . . mortgaged . . . to my Lo. Taaffe last May, from Nicholas Brown, merchant of Galloway . . . worth £10 per ann. Carigvacan, 1 qr.; . . . worth £10 per ann. Carowinnŷ, 1 qr.; *Lecarownahua* and *Lecarownacarigban*, 1 qr. . . . worth £18 10s. per ann.

PARISH OF CLOONOGHILL.—Cloneclois, 1 qr.; . . . worth £10 per annum. Farrinmorish, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. . . (part of) . . . worth 32/s. 6d. ster. Carowreagh, 1 qr. . . (part of) . . . worth £4 4s. per ann.

PARISH OF KILTURRA.—Ochum, 1 qr.; . . . worth £11 per ann. *Triananenghboŷ*, $\frac{1}{3}$ qr.; it is but a little parcel of lande amonge bogges . . . worth £3 per ann. *Jurrlan*, $\frac{1}{3}$ (part of). Rabane, 1 qr. (one half) . . . worth £9 per ann.

PARISH OF KILSHALVY.—Colteerine, 1 qr.; . . . worth £9 per ann. Clonbannagh and Drumrolla . . . Dromrolla hath good fire-wood, Clunbanagh hath good arrable lande . . . worth £20 per ann. Tawnaghmore, $\frac{1}{2}$; . . . it hath good fire-wood . . . worth £6 per ann. Coldorgan, $\frac{1}{2}$ a cartron . . . worth £6 per ann. Carrownogooah, 1qr.; . . . one halfe of it sould to Mr. Dodwell . . . worth £9 per ann.

PARISH OF DRUMRAT.—Knockbrack, 1 qr. . . . worth £11 4s. per annum. Dawelonagh, 1 qr.; . . . pays to the Lo. Bpp. of Killala . . . 40/s. per ann. . . . worth £10 per ann. Lisoconooy, 1 qr.; . . . payes Sir Robert Kinge, Knt., the sum of 40/s. ster. per ann. . . . in right of the Abbey of Boyle . . . worth £11 11s. per ann. Dromonoile, 1 qr.; . . . payes Sir Charles Coote 40 shillings . . . per ann. . . . worth £9 8s. per ann. Lecarownaborges, Lecarownacarge, 1 qr.; . . . worth £13 per ann. *Knockacollin*, 1 qr.; . . . worth £8 16s. per ann. *Tullogh*, ($\frac{1}{2}$ of) Knockanacr, 1 qr.; ($\frac{1}{2}$ of). *Knockanerle*, 1 qr.; Bunno-

mucke, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . worth £5 per ann. Belragh, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . there is a little mill uppon this . . . £6 per ann.

PARISH OF TOOMOUR.—Laghlavan, 1 qr.; . . . worth £10 per ann. Lorga, 1 qr.; . . . £8 per annum. Finnaghmore, Cloinnin, 1 qr.; . . . worth £8 per ann. Carownavinagh, 1 qr.; . . . worth £10 per ann. Lecarowreagh, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . worth £5 per ann.

BARONY OF CARBURY, PARISH OF DRUMCLIFF.— $\frac{3}{4}$ qrs.; a cartron of these $\frac{3}{4}$ qrs. is Sowe ny Hart's jointure; . . . it is all good arrable land and good for sheepe, it hath good turffe, 6 days mowing, it will grase 80 cowes, and it is worth £20 per annum.

The following lands were held by the

O'DOWDA FAMILY.

BARONY OF TIRERAGH, PARISH OF DROMARD.—Ballylemlage, 2 qrs.; . . . all poor arrable land . . . worth £14 per annum. *Carownognochan*, 1 qr.; . . . Toberavonan, 1 qr.; . . . mortgaged to Wm. Linch, of Galloway, merchant, whoe keepes the quarter *Carownognochan* for his sheepe, and the other quarter he settis; . . . worth £10 per annum. Lisbane, 1 qr.; . . . sett to undertennants . . . worth £8 per ann. Carownogownow, 1 qr.; Carowcongher, 1 qr.; *Carownecarige*, 1 qr.; Carowmovish, 1 qr.; Carowlisvicbrian, 1 qr.; Carowkill, 1 qr.; Bonnefedede, 1 qr.; . . . the rents . . . are divided betwixt him (O'Dowda) and George Crofton by some interest the said George hath in them. They sette ech qr. of them for £8 per annum, a barrell of malte, 6 medders of meale, one fatt mutton, and a medder of wheate. It is parte good arrable lande and heathey groundes, some good turffe, some meddowe, and a tuckinge mill in the quarter of Bonnefedede that Thomas Crofton built. Ech qr. of these will grase 40 cowes, and is worth £10 per annum. Carowloghannocranoge, 1 qr.; . . . sett to undertennants . . . worth £9 per annum.

PARISH OF SKREEN.—Carowloghan, 1 qr.; . . . worth £10 per annum. Mullegussan, 1 qr.; . . . worth £9 per annum. Carowreagh, 1 qr.; . . . worth £8 per annum. Dunluin, 1 qr.; there is a castle uppon it . . . worth £19 per annum.

PARISH OF TEMPLEBOY.—Lecarownocrosse, 1 qr.; Lecarownocrosse, 1 qr.;¹ . . . worth £26 per ann. Rathurlis, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . worth £5 per annum. Balliaris, $1\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . Ed. M'Swine hath the

¹ Subdivision of Corkagh.

other $\frac{1}{2}$; . . . worth £10 per annum. Carrowmoran, 1 qr.; . . . worth £10 per annum. Ardogally, 1 qr. (half of); . . . worth £3 11s. per ann. Doncontrain, 2 qrs.; . . . is worth £20 per annum; there is a castle upon it.

PARISH OF KILMACSHALGAN.—Glaneskow,¹ 4 qrs.; . . . it is all mounteyns and wood, it will grase 80 cowes, and it is worth £40 per annum. Carowballegellicase, 1 qr. . . . (one-third of); . . . worth £10 per annum. Ballinohown, 2 qrs.; . . . it is part good arrable lande; it hath a great scope of mounteyne, it will grase 40 cowes, and it is worth £10 per annum. There is an ould castle upon this qr. Carowincluin, 1 qr.; . . . sett to undertennants . . . worth £10 per annum. Dromore, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . sett . . . to undertennants . . . worth £7 per annum. Carowcaconally, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to undertennants . . . it is all mounteyne lande but a little . . . worth £12 9s. per annum. Carowinrase, 1 qr.; Carowmabelin, 1 qr.; . . . sett to undertennants . . . worth £23 per ann. Carowknockacollin, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to undertennants . . . worth £3 11s. per annum.

PARISH OF EASKY.—Carownobinne, 1 qr.; . . . worth £13 5s. per ann. Carownocloy, 1 qr.; . . . worth £13 4s. per ann. Bonowin, 1 qr.; . . . (one-fourth) . . . worth £10 per annum. Carowclonnoghghleragh . . . (part of). Carowkill . . . (part of). Carowlissinogarke, 1 qr.; . . . worth £10 15s. per annum. Carowreagh, 1 qr.; (part of) worth £16 per annum. Carowrunadulishe, 1 qr.; Cugowleaggan, 1 qr.; Cugnacarne, Carowballewralew, 1 qr.; . . . it is all good arrable land; it hath the best turffe in Ireland as tis reported. The castle stands on the quar. of Ralew . . . worth £40 per annum. Carowinvadden, 1 qr.; . . . (half of). Carowvallin Castlan, 1 qr.; Carowmore, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to undertennants . . . there is a castle and a church upon the qr. of Castlan, and a piece of Gleabe-lande, which belongs to the Viccar, which is worth some 20s. It is all good arrable land . . . and is worth £4 per annum. Finnid, 1 qr. . . . £10 per annum; Carowcugelaghlinkeagh, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to undertennants . . . worth £8 per annum.

PARISH OF KILGLASS.—Carowdrenaghan, 1 qr.; Carowndroma, 1 qr.; Carowlissolongford,² 1 qr.; . . . whoe setts ech qr. of them for £10

¹ Probably Crowagh, or Dunneill mountain, a townland comprising upwards of 3150 acres.

² Query, Longford, Parish of Dromard.

per annum . . . (and duties) . . . and is worth £17 per annum
 ech a qr. Belliogan, 1 qr.; . . . worth £10 per annum. *Balli-
 bronagh*, 2 qrs.; . . . worth £14 per ann. Carowballegillcase, 1 qr.;
 (one-third of) . . . worth £10 per annum. Killviccorkan, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . .
 sett . . . to undertennants . . . it is all wood and mounteyne
 . . . worth £5 per annum. Carowlevone, 1 qr.; . . . it is parte
 good arrable land, with a castle and a mill uppon it. It hath a great
 scope of mounteyne . . . and is worth £12 15s. per ann. Carowna-
 gownolaty, 1 qr.; Cugeowbeg, 1 qr.; . . . it is all bogges and rockey
 groundes . . . worth £15 per ann. Lakan, 4 qrs.; . . . part sett
 to undertennants for £7 a yr., and the rest in own handes. It is all
 good arrable lande; it hath some turffe and a kind of an ould castle
 uppon it; they have some few meddowes, ech quarter of them will
 grase 30 cowes, and may be worth £7 a quar. Cugeowboy, 1 qr.;
 . . . sett to undertennants . . . worth £10 per annum.

PARISH OF CASTLECONOR.—Carownobartrey, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . .
 to undertennants . . . it is good arrable lande and sandy groundes, it
 will grase 40 cowes, and it is well worth £12 per annum. *Carow-
 vilred*, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to undertennants . . . it is worth
 £13 per ann. Clunlanga, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to undertennants
 . . . and is worth £13 15s. per annum. *Carownoskrey*, 1 qr.; . . .
 sett to undertennants . . . worth £14 per annum. Carownaruneroy,
 1 qr.; Carrowincarne, 1 qr.; Carownoveag, 1 qr.; . . . thes 3 qrs.
 are worth £42 per annum. *Carowreagh*, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to
 undertennants . . . worth £39 per annum. *Dromavore*, 1 qr.; . . .
 worth £12 per annum.

The following lands were held by the family of

MAC SWYNE.

BARONY OF TIRERAGH, PARISH OF DROMARD.—Carrowmore (Tonrego),
 1 qr.; Carownocrive, 1 qr.; Carowgarey, 1 qr.; Carowbeg, 1 qr.;
 . . . mortgaged . . . to Mr. Dodwell for £10 out of a £100 in the
 year. Ech qr. of them sett for £6 per ann. and contrey chardges, and
 the ould custome of dutyes, viz.: a barrell of beere uppon every
 tennant, a fatt mutton, 12 workmen. It is all good arrable lande;
 there is a good castle uppon Carrowmore, neere the sea coste. They
 have little meddowe except it be made of drye ground; every quarter

of them will graze 30 cowes, and is worth £8 10s. per ann. Carownoglogh, 1 qr.; sett . . . to undertennants; . . . worth £6 per annum. Lisnoraver, 1 qr.; . . . waste this yeare.

PARISH OF SKREEN.—Dromnogoule, 1 qr.; . . . a plot of this quarter mortgaged to Mr. John Lange, clearke; . . . this quarter may be worth £20 per ann. Carowincullin, 1 qr.; . . . mortgaged to Mr. Dodwell; it is . . . mounteyne and woodes, it hath good turffe . . . worth £7 per annum. Carowwinrie, 1 qr.; Carownogerb, 1 qr.; . . . worth £16 per annum. Carownobole, 1 qr. (two-thirds of) . . . worth £8 per annum. Carownosuderey, 1 qr.; *Carownosinagh*, 1 qr.; Carowardbrone, 1 qr.; . . . it is all good arrable lande, and hath good meddow uppon *Carownosinagh*, and a mill, and the castle is betwixt them both . . . these three years . . . are worth £48 per annum. Carownomaddow, 1 qr.; . . . mortgaged . . . to Sir Roger Jones, Knt., the said Sir Roger setts it to James French, merchant; . . . it is all mounteyne. *Carownocalrey*, 1 qr.; . . . mortgaged . . . to Mr. Dodwell . . . worth £10 per annum. *Criaghan*, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to undertenants. Carowgary (or Carowgarg), 1 qr.; Carowintian, 1 qr.; Carowbeg, 1 qr.; Carowincomin, 1 qr.; . . . mortgaged to Mr. Dodwell. Owen Mac Swyne payes him £10 out of £100, and setts each quarter of them for £8 and duties after the ould custome. It is all good arrable lande, it hath an ould castle uppon it; . . . worth £32 per ann.

PARISH OF TEMPLEBOY.—*Skirre*, 1 qr.; . . . it is worth £11 11s. per annum. Ardogally, 1 qr.; . . . (part of) . . . worth £13 11s. per annum.

PARISH OF KILMACSHALGAN.—Dunoulla, 1 qr.; . . . mortgaged to Peeter Linch, whoe setts it to undertennants; . . . it is worth £10 per annum. *Rossbeg*, 1 qr.; Dunmekin, $\frac{2}{3}$; *Carow Kill*, 1 qr.; . . . mortgaged to Andrew O'Cirovan, marchant of Galloway, whoe setts them to Peeter Roe Linch, the said Peeter setts them to undertennants for £10 a-year.

PARISH OF CASTLECONOR.—Carowmuckeduffe, 1 qr.; sett . . . to undertennants . . . worth £12 per annum.

BARONY OF CORRAN, PARISH OF TOOMOUR.—Lishbanin, $\frac{1}{3}$ qr.; Triannurbull, $\frac{1}{3}$ qr.; . . . it is worth £9 2s. per ann., and gesse you yo'selfe howe these $\frac{2}{3}$ comes to be 3 cartrons.

BARONY OF LEYNY, PARISH OF KILMACTEIGE.—Melcanagh, or Belclare, 1 qr.; sett . . . to undertennants for £8 per ann., 8 medders of butter, 16 medders of meale, 3 barrells of malte, 20 workmen. Parte

of it is good arrable lande, and hath a great scope of mounteyne and somewhat Rocky ground, it hath a castle uppon it. It will grase 80 cowes, and is worth £20 per annum. Carowencarne, 1 qr. (I find some land of Mr. Owen O'Rorke wantinge here) . . . sett . . . to undertennants for £6 6s. per annum, 4 barrells of malt, 4 fatt muttuns, 8 medders of butter, 16 medders of meale, 20 workmen. It is goode arrable lande, it hath good turffe, 3 days mowinge, it will grase 30 cowes, and it is worth £8 10s. per annum. Half of this land is the joynter of Mary ny Connor, the relict of Rory Mac Swine, now the wife of Mr. Owen O'Rorke.

BARONY OF CARBURY, PARISH OF ST. JOHN'S.—Carowinrossin, 1 qr.; Dromskibol, 1 qr.: mortgaged . . . to W. Crofton, Esq., the said W. Crofton settts them to undertennants for £34 per ann.; it is good arrable lande in part, it hath a great scope mounteyne and good turffe, and six days mowinge, it will grase 120 cowes, and it is worth £34 per annum.

RICHARD ALBONAGH.

BARONY OF TIRERAGH, PARISH OF EASKY.—Carowvikbrian, 1 qr.; . . . mortgaged to Peeter Linch, whoe settts it to undertennants . . . worth £8 per annum. *Carowightera*; . . . Grane ny Grelly houlds it as her joynter . . . worth £10 per ann.

ERRIVAN MACDONNELL.

Bonowin, 1 qr.; (part of). Carowelonnoghglerah, 1 qr.; . . . a patch that is close to the riverside where a mill standes the Errevans ancestors gave to a carpenter or masson aboute their works . . . worth £10 per annum. The castle is upon this quarter. Carowkill, 1 qr.; (part of) . . . worth £10 per annum. Carowreagh, 1 qr.; (part of) . . . worth £16 per annum.

PARISH OF KILGLASS.—Clunatarmin, 1 qr.; . . . worth £6 per annum.

O'BENAGHAN FAMILY.

BARONY OF TIRERRILL, THE HALFE PARISH OF ENNAGH (Ballysadare).—Cashelfenur; viz. Carrownacarrigglas, 1 qr.; Carricknacapul, 1 qr.; Coiltimbeg, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . worth £25 per ann.

PARISH OF TAWNAGH.—Ougham, 1 qr. The inheritance of Dualthogh O'Bennaghan . . . worth £8 per ann. (*Marginal note in MS.*—This is held as parte of the Bar of Corren.) Knockedowe, 1 qr. The inheritance of Dowaltogh and Farrell O'Bennaghan . . . worth £8 per ann.

BARONY OF CORRAN, PARISH OF KILMORGAN.—Clonlorge, 1 qr. . . . worth £12 per ann. Dromfin, 1 qr. . . . worth £8 per ann.

PARISH OF KILTURRA.—Balliodrinare, 1 qr. (half of) . . . worth £5 per annum.

PARISH OF TOOMOUR.—Ardsallagh, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . worth £6 per annum.

OWEN DUFFE MACBREHANE.

BARONY OF LEYNY, PARISH OF BALLYADARE.—*Tawmallankillglass*, 1 qr.; . . . mortgadged . . . to undertennants for the some of £40. Cong, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . pastured in common with undertennants whoe payes for their share of the lande the sum of £7 per annum, 4 barrells of malt, 4 fatt muttons, 16 medders of meal, 20 workmen. In parte it is good arrable lande and somewhat heathy rockey ground, in another part it hath good turffe, noe meddowe, it will grase 40 cowes, and is worth £10 per annum. Killnomanagh, $\frac{3}{4}$ qrs.; . . . Bishop's land.

MANUS MAC LARRAY.

PARISH OF ACHONRY.—Lessmaclaray, 1 qr. . . . sett . . . to undertennants for £12 per annum (and duties); . . . it is in some part good arrable land, it hath good fir-wood, and a great scope of mounteyne. It will grass 100 cowes, it hath good turffe, and is worth £24 per annum.

MAC KILLERAY FAMILY.

BARONY OF CORRAN, PARISH OF KILMORGAN.—Durle, 1 qr.; . . . worth £10 per ann.

BARONY OF TIRERRILL, THE HALFE PARISH OF ENNAGH.—Lishrontagh, 1 qr.; Coiltimore, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. . . . the other $\frac{3}{4}$ qrs. of Cashellfennure . . . worth £14 10s. per ann. (*Marginal note in MS.*—These 4 qrs. are in the Barronie of Corren).

OWEN MAC CRANHEY AND MAC NOGLEY.

PARISH OF KILMACALLAN.—*Lishbreslan*, 1 qr.; . . . worth £10 per ann. *Ourlar*, 1 qr. . . . a smalle weare for Eeles and troutes uppon Unshenagh. *Clooninreagh*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . compassed with Unshenagh and a bogge . . . worth £6 per ann. *Ardkerin*, $\frac{1}{4}$ qr.; worth £6 per annum.

OWEN MAC RANIGH.

PARISH OF DRUMCOLUMB.—*Kollogha*, 1 qr.; . . . worth £8 per ann.

ROBERT MAC CONNY.

BARONY OF CORRAN, PARISH OF KILSHALVY.—*Levalleinspur*, 2 qrs.; . . . there is a lowe mill uppon the little river that runes in his lande; . . . worth, with the mill, £22 per ann.

FINN FAMILY.

PARISH OF EMLAGHFAD.—*Lisananeymore*, 1 qr.; . . . worth £12 per ann. *Imlenaghten*, $\frac{1}{3}$ of a towne . . . (amongst the duties is a cosher at Christmas) . . . £17 0s. 4d.

PARISH OF KILMORGAN.—*Laghagh*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . it is good arrable lande and good for sheepe, it hath a good weare for fishinge uppon the river Unshin; . . . worth £5 per ann.

PARISH OF KILSHALVY.—*Colrinde*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . worth £10 per ann. *Lecarownagh*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . worth £6 per ann. *Clonconey*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. . . . they give my Lo. Taaffe some rent to uphould it to them . . . worth £7 per ann. *Ronlaghta*, $\frac{1}{3}$ qr. . . . worth £10 per ann. *Balinitroan*, $\frac{1}{3}$ qr.; . . . some interest to Mr. Dodwell, but they are not fully agreed as yett . . . worth £10 per ann. *Finisklin*, 1 qr.; . . . Mr. Dodwell hath the 8th part of this quarter to himself.

PARISH OF TOOMOUR.—*Levalleymorey*, 2 qrs. . . . it is some parte good arrable lande, it hath good fir-wood, and a greate scope of the hill of Kesscorren . . . worth £20 per ann. *Carowreagh*, 1 qr.; . . . worth £9 per annum.

DALLEY FAMILY.

PARISH OF CLOONOGHIL.—Shancarigan (Oldrock), 1 qr.; . . . worth £10 per annum. Lishlea, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . worth £5 per annum. Carowreagh, 1 qr. . . . (part of). Lecarowdromrain, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. . . . worth £5 per ann. *Carowkill*, 1 qr.; . . . worth £10 per annum.

ANDREW O'CIROVAN, MERCHANT.

BARONY OF TIRERAGH, PARISH OF KILGLASS.—Polloconey,¹ 2 qrs.; . . . it is goode arrable lande neere the sea-coste, it hath an ould castle and a good stone house uppon it, . . . and is worth £10 per annum.

PARISH OF CASTLECONOR.—Lagbane, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to undertennants; . . . worth £12 per annum.

VISCOUNT TAAFFE.

BARONY OF CARBURY, PARISH OF ST. JOHN'S.—Lecarowcornogioge, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; Lecarowknocknoganey, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; Carownomonestrach, 1 qr. (Abbey quarter); Balleydugan, 1 qr.; in mortgadge from Gareld Baxter, some 4 years agoe, and sett to undertenants for £16. It is good arrable land, it hath good turffe, and 8 dayes mowing, it will grase 70 cowes, and is worth £16 per annum.

BARONY OF TIRERILL, PARISH OF DRONYAN (now Ballysumaghan).—Ardlymore, Srananeagh; one quarter; . . . in the present tenancy of Mulmora Mac Swyne; . . . worth £9 per annum.

PARISH OF BALLYNAKILL.—Carownagoillta, 1 qr.; . . . it hath wood on ech haulfe qr.; the whole quarter promiseth good conveniency and yett hath very little good arrable lande . . . and is worth £10 per ann. Mulloghmore, 1 qr.; . . . sett to Thomas Rinolds . . . there are some small groves for shelter . . . worth £13 per ann. Crooskeart, 1 qr.; . . . worth £12 per ann. Carricke, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to Thomas Rinolds . . . worth £12 per ann. *Doontagh*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . it is compassed round with a bogge; . . . worth £5 per ann. Ardnagh,

¹ This is now known as the townland of Cabraghkeel, for along the sea-shore are two localities—Pollboy, or the yellow hole, and Pollacheeny fort, and the remains of the ancient castle and harbour of the name, situate at the debouchure of the river Leaffoney. Northwards, the swell of the Atlantic, before it reaches the little harbour, is broken by a reef of rocks called Carrickfadda.

1 qr.; . . . these 3 quarters and a halfe are occupied by Thomas Reynolds, whoe houlds them all of my Lo. Taaffe. Kincolly, 1 qr.

PARISH OF DRUMCOLUMB.—Cooleboy, 1 qr.; . . . $\frac{1}{2}$ is the inheritance of the Lo. Taaffe, whoe settis it to Jesber Britte, Esq^r.; . . . worth £5 per ann. *Deowlarge* . . . $\frac{1}{2}$ of the said quarter . . . sett . . . to Jesber Britte, esq^r.; . . . and is worth £6 per annum by reason this halfe quarter hath a castle uppon it. *Fahie* alias *Killfarney*, 1 qr.; . . . worth £10 per ann. Coolskeagh, 1 qr.; . . . worth £8 per ann.

PARISH OF KILMACALLAN.—Carrowclines, 1 qr.; . . . it is a spongey ground neere to Logh-Arvagh (Lough Arrow); . . . worth £9 per annum.

PARISH OF TAWNAGH.—*Culfeagh*, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to Jesber Britte, Esq^r.; . . . worth £10 per annum. *Knockmill*, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to Jasper Britte, Esq^r. I knowe not for what rent . . . worth £10 10s. per annum.

BARONY OF CORRAN, PARISH OF EMLAGHFAD.—Imlaghfada, 2 qrs.; . . . (amongst the duties are 10 horses for cariage) . . . worth £25 5s. 4d. *Resshan*, 1 qr.; . . . (amongst the duties are) 20 henns with a number of eggs, 20 horses for carriage. It hath noe shelter, it is good for sheepe, heathy grounde amonge bogges and rivers . . . worth with the rent and duties £18 per ann. Cariginmore, 1 qr.; . . . (same duties as above) . . . worth £18 14s. per ann. Ardconell, 1 qr.; . . . close to the river called the Owenmore . . . worth £9 per annum. *Balbrunarawan*, 1 qr.; . . . (amongst the duties are) . . . 20 henns with a number of eggs . . . 10 horses for carriage . . . a fat beefe which is worth 20s., soe with the rent and duties it is worth £19 1s. per ann. Carownanta, 1 qr.; . . . on which the Court (Ballymote Castle) is uppon. It is verey good sheepe ground and good for corne. It hath good turffe, and it is worth £24 per ann. with the profit of the Towne. It will grass 100 cowes, and a (?) halfe of sheep. Camrus, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to James Smith, merchant of Balley-motte for £8 (no duties) per annum . . . the said James Smith settis it unto Andrew Fergison of the said towne for £7 per ann. and no duties . . . worth £9 per ann. Duron, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to Andrew Fargey, merchant, of Balley-motte . . . £8 per annum. Carrowikally (now Earlsfield), 1 qr.; . . . worth £11 per ann. Carrow-nasagairt (now Stoneparks), 1 qr.; . . . set . . . to W^m. Wilson, taylor, of Ballimotte . . . the abbey lies uppon it . . . it is worth £9 per ann. Ranecelige, 1 qr.; . . . sett by lease unto Murtogethe Reagh O'Harroghue, but the said Murtogethe settis one halfe quarter of it with

Caldramkilloge unto James Smith of Ballemott for 7 yeares. It is upon this quarter the mill of Ballemotte lies . . . soe with the profit of the mill and the Towne, it is worth £35 per ann. Kenaghan, 1 qr.; . . . no duties, but 10 horses for carriadge . . . worth £10 per ann. Corhober, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to M^r. Fargey (clearke) of Ballimott, and Arkey Trumble, merchant, for £11 per ann.; no duties but some few horses for carriadge . . . worth £12 per annum. Raduncybeg, 1 qr. Radunemore, 1 qr. Caroweclude, 1 qr. Knockagaltin, 1 qr. Carrowcoscley, 1 qr. Dunnbroe, 1 qr. (each of the above qrs. were valued at £20 per ann., and on each the tenants were obliged to supply 40 horses for carriadge). Gobodagh, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . worth £5 per annum.

PARISH OF KILMORGAN.—Lisdugan, 1 qr.; . . . worth £10 per ann. *Granemore*, 1 qr.; . . . worth £10 per ann. *Uinggin*, 1 qr.; . . . worth £12 per ann. Laggacaka, one cartron; . . . 50s. per ann. Dromcormache, 1 qr.; . . . worth £9 per ann.

PARISH OF KILTURRA.—Killtorow, 1 qr. Rabane, 1 qr.; . . . one half . . . worth £4 per ann. *Balliodrinan*, 1 qr.; . . . (one half) . . . worth £5 per ann.

PARISH OF CLOONOGHILL.—Ballenaglogh, 1 qr.; £7. Cloncosey, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . in variance betwixt my Lo. Taaffe and my Lo. Bpp.; . . . worth £6 per ann. Farrinmorish, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . (part of) . . . 32s. 6d. ster.

PARISH OF KILSHALVEY.—Dromdivin, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . worth £5 per ann.

PARISH OF TOOMOUR.—Knocknacroy, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . worth £4 per ann. Ranorey, 1 qr.; . . . worth £9 per ann. Rosscrib, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . sould . . . to Frances Bertt—this last May—and George Dowdall for £20 yearley, it is good arrable lande. The said George payes 20 horses for carriadge. *Knockmulkin*, *Knockrahosa*, 2 qrs.; . . . worth £20 per ann. *Carowlegardemor* and *Carowknockilenoghan*, 2 qrs.; . . . worth £11 7s. per ann. *Granemore*, 1 qr.; . . . worth £20 per ann. *Carownacrive*, 1 qr.; . . . worth £9 per ann. *Coltebeg*, 1 qr.; . . . 3 cartrons are in pawne with my Lo. Taaffe. *Carnavillin*, 1 qr.; . . . worth £10 per ann.

LORD WESTMEATH (NUGENT).

BARONY OF LEYNY, PARISH OF ACHONRY.—Carrowcaragh, Carowclare, 2 qrs; set to Walter Terrill for £7 per annum, out of each quarter; the said Walter setts them to Brian O'Hart for £9 9s. a qr. It is

good arrable lande, it hath some shelter and good turffe, 8 dayes mowinge, it will grase 70 cowes, and it is worth £18 18s. per annum. Tobertellie, Toberscardan, 2 qrs. Set to Walter Terrill for £14 per annum. In some parts it is good arrable lande and heathy grounde, in the other parte it hath good turffe, it will grase 86 cowes, and it is worth £20 per annum. *Lecarowcarginnagannah*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; set to Wa(1)ter Terrill for £3 10s. per annum, the said Wa(1)ter letts it to undertennants for £4 per annum. It is good arrable lande, it hath good turffe and heathey grounde, it hath 6 dayes mowinge, it will grase 25 cowes, and it is worth £6 per annum. *Tullamoy*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; sett . . . to the said Wa(1)ter Terrill for £14 per annum, the said Walter setts them to undertennants for £20 per annum, 8 barrells of beer or malte, 8 medders of butter, 16 medders of meale, 50 workmen. It is good arrable land, it hath a castle upon the qr. of land called Tullanagloge, and a mill; it hath good turffe, 12 Dayes mowinge, it will grase 80 cowes, and it is worth £25 6s. 4d. per annum. *Lecarownacoilehil*, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to Walter Terrill for £7 per annum, the said Walter setts it to undertennants for £8 per annum; 2 barreles of malte, 2 fatt muttons, 4 medders of butter, 8 medders of meale, 20 workmen. It is in some parts good arrable lande, it hath good turffe, 3 days mowinge, it will grase 40 cowes, and it is worth £10 19s. per annum. *Tullavelle*, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to Wa(1)ter Terrill by lease for £7 per ann. The said Walter setts it to undertennants for £14 per ann. and country Duties, as a barrell of beere, 5 fatt muttons, 2 medders of butter, 4 medders of meale, and 40 workmen uppon every tennant. In some parte it is goode arrable land. It hath good fir-wood, a great scope of mounteyne, it will grase 100 cowes, and is worth £25 per ann. *Clonmichkorish*, 1 qr.; set . . . to Walter Terrill for £7 per annum, the said Walter setts it to undertennants for £8 per ann. (and duties) . . . and it is worth £11 per annum.

PARISH OF KILMACTEIGE.—Curraghboy, 1 qr.; . . . sett to Walter Terrill for £7 per annum, the said Walter setts it to undertennants for £8 8s. per annum . . . (and duties) . . . and is worth £11 4s. 8d. per annum. *Levallenaneskaragh*, 2 qrs.; . . . sett . . . to the said Walter Terrill for £14 per annum. It is waste this present yeare. In some parts it is good arrable lande and heathey grounde, it will grase fower score cowes, and hath 8 Dayes mowinge, and is worth £20 per ann. *Cluneduvfin*, 1 qr.; *Cnockacony*, 1 qr.; *Kannagallagh*, 1 qr.; *Drommartin*, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . for £28 per annum to Walter Tirrell, and the said Walter setts every quarter of them to under-

tennants for £8 8s. per annum, 3 barrells of malte, 4 fatt muttuns, 8 medders of butter, 16 medders of meale. It is good arrable land and boggy, and hath good turffe, 6 Dayes mowinge, on every quarter, and ech of them will grase 40 cowes, and so every qr. is worth £12 6s. per annum. Tullaghlog, 1 qr.; Tullanamuoy, 1 qr.; . . . both sett . . . to Walter Tirrell for £14 per annum, the said Walter settts them for £16 16s. per annum; 8 fatt muttuns, 8 medders of butter, 20 medders of meale, 40 workmen; they are good arrable lande and hath good turffe, ech qr. of them hath 3 Dayes mowinge, and it will grase 45 cowes, and is worth £25 per annum. Lavallenahuahle (Oughaval), 2 qrs.; Carowdrumine, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to Walter Tirrell by a lease, and the said Walter settts them to undertennants for £26 per annum . . . (and duties) . . . and soe are worth £32 per annum.

LORD CORK.

PARISH OF ACHONRY.—Clonaraÿer, 1 qr.; sett . . . by lease to Thomas Ormsby for £7 per annum, and the said Thomas settts it to undertennants for £8 and Duties. It is good arrable lande, and hath good turffe, it hath noe shelter nor mounteine, it hath 5 dayes mowinge, it will grase 35 cowes, and is worth £8 per annum. Killcomyn, 1 qr.; sett . . . to Annably Spring during hir life, the said Annably settts it to Robert Ormsbey by a lease of 21 years; the said Robert settts it to undertennants for £12 per annum, 4 fatt muttuns, 4 medders of butter, 20 workmen. It is good arrable lande in some parte, it hath a great scope of mounteine and some wood for fire, it hath good turffe, 3 dayes mowinge, it will grase 80 cowes, and is very well worth £20 per annum. Lissonneagh, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to undertennants for £5 per annum, noe duties. It is good arrable land, sumewhat heathey-grounde, it hath good turffe, and 3 Dayes mowinge, it will grase 20 cowes, and it is worth £5. Carowentaury, Ardower, 2 qrs.; . . . sett . . . to Annabley Springe, wiffe to Mr. Nicholas Verlinge, the said Annabley settts them during her life to Robert Ormsby, for and in consideration of a certain some of money she received from the said Robert, who settts them for £20 per annum without duties. It is verely good arrable lande, it hath good turffe, 12 dayes mowinge, it will grase 80 cowes, and is worth £22 per annum.

PARISH OF KILLORAN.—Carowneskehe and Carownebany, 2 qrs.; . . . mortgadged . . . to Mr. Dodwell, whoe settts them to under-

tennants for £16 16s. per ann., 4 fatt muttuns, 8 medders of butter, 16 medders of meale, 40 workmen, 4 barrells of malt; they are good arrable lande, and hath a great scope of mounteyne, and hath good turffe and fir wood, they will grase 80 cowes, and are well worth £24 per annum in duties and all. Carowmiccarn, Cappagh, 2 qrs.; . . . sett . . . to Thomas Ormsby by a lease of 12 years whereof 3 years are expired, and the said Thomas settis it to undertennants for £16 16s. per ann. Cappagh is all woode and mounteyne. Carrowmiccarn is good arrable lande, and it hath a great scope of mounteyne; it hath 4 dayes mowinge, it will grase 80 cowes, and is worth £16 16s. per ann.

BARONY OF TIRERAGH, PARISH OF CASTLECONOR.—Lecarowinskurmore, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . it is mortgaged to John Linch, or French, the which John keeps it for his owen cattle, it is good arrable land, and by the seaside, it hath two stone houses, it will grase 15 cowes, and it is worth £5 per annum.

LORD CLONRICKARD.

BARONY OF CARBURY, PARISH OF DRUMCLIFF.—Ballenogalagh, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to a merchant of Galloway, the said merchant settis it to Brian O'Connor of Glan, son of Phelim O'Connor, the said Brian settis it to undertenants for £12 per annum and 1 barrell of malte uppon one tenant and a fatt mutton, 2 medders of butter, 8 medders of meale, 12 days work, and a cosher at Christmas, it is good arrable lande, it hath a greate scope of mounteyne and fir-wood, it will grase 110 (cowes), and is worth £21 per annum.

SIR ROGER JONES, KNT.

PARISH OF DRUMCLIFF.—Culladrammaneghter, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; worth £8 per annum. Gortnogrellig, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; in mortgadge from Owen O'Connor . . . it is worth £6 per annum. Killsolagh, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; Dromkill Colma, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; worth £21 per annum. Knockannohorna, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; Knockannocally in mortgadge from Owen Mac Rorey (O'Conor) . . . worth £7 per ann. Lecarrowhaunanaghoghter, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; in mortgadge from the same; . . . worth £8 per annum.

PARISH OF CALRY.—Calgagh and Coltecahel, $\frac{5}{8}$ qrs.; . . . sett to undertennants for £24 per annum, it is some parte good arrable lande and Rockey Grounde, it hath good shelter, and good turffe, and for duties 8 barrells of malt, 8 fatt muttuns, 12 medders of butter, 24

medders of meale, 8 medders of wheat, 20 horses a night, 40 workmen; it hath 6 dayes mowinge, it will grase 6 score cowes, and it is worth £31 5s. per annum. Lecarowsrainaran, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. One cartron of it is the inheritance of S^r Roger Jones, Knt., who tooke it in mortgadge from Owen O'Connor, who settis it to Hugh Merrigagh O'Hart for £5; the other cartron of his $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. is sett to Nealle O'Hart by the aforesaid Owen O'Connor, by lease of 80 years; it is all good arrable land, it hath an Irish Mill uppon it, it is as good as the other cartron, and is worth £5 per annum. This $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter hath 12 Dayes mowinge, it will grase 30 cowes, and is worth £10 per annum.

PARISH OF ST. JOHN'S.—Carownomadow, 1 qr.; in mortgadge from the sonnes of Brian Mac James Mac Swyne, . . . worth £15 per ann., with Tulloghnagragin, 1 qr.; which hath a great scope of mounteyne and good shelter. Lecarownotullagha, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; in mortgage from Ferdinando and Cormac Phelim O'Connor; . . . worth £10 per annum.

PARISH OF KILLASPUGBSONE.—Carownokille, 1 qr.; it is good arrable lande, close to the seaside, it hath good sande, and it (is) all alike, the 2 qrs. aforesaid (*i. e.* Carownaduagh), and it is worth £17 per annum. Tullagh, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; worth £8 per annum, Lecarowivanell, 1 qr.; worth £8 per annum.

BARONY OF LEYNY, PARISH OF KILLORAN.—Rahmore, 1 qr.; in mortgadge from John O'Hara in tymes past, and soe S^r Roger settis it to undertennants for £13 per ann., 4 barrells of malt, 3 fatt muttuns, 4 medders of butter, 8 medders of meale, it (is) verey good arrable lande and good for sheepe, it hath good turffe, 5 dayes mowinge, it will grase 50 cowes, and is worth £15 8s. per annum.

PARISH OF ACHONRY.—Toberecorra, 1 qr.; he took it in mortgadge from Hugh O'Hara, or Teig Keogh O'Hara, and settis it to undertennants for £8 per annum. It is some part good arrable lande, and hath much heath uppon it, some good turffe, 4 Dayes mowing, it will grase 40 cowes, and it is worth £10.

PARISH OF KILMACTEIGE.—Bannada, $\frac{3}{4}$ qr.; . . . taken in mortgadge from my Lord of Corke; . . . sett to undertennants for £16 per ann., whereuppon is a good Abbey or monestarey which is called the Abbey of Bennada, together with a good English Mill. It is very good arrable land, and good for sheep, it hath good turffe, 8 Dayes mowinge of good lowe meddowe, it will grase 65 cowes, and is worth £17 per ann.

BARONY OF TIRERAGH, PARISH OF DROMARD.—Altnolueck, 3 qrs.; . . . taken in mortgadge from Owen Mac Swyne in tymes past. S^r Roger

setts it to Mr. Ridge for his sheepe. It is parte good arrable lande, it hath good scope of mounteyne and good turffe, it will grase 60 ewes; it is worth £30 per annum.

SIR THOMAS WENMAN, KNT.

BARONY OF TIRERRILL, PARISH OF KILLERRY.—Gortlaunan, 1 qr. . . . lately purchast from the Lo. Viscount Taafe, whose father obtained letters patent from Kinge James for the whole Lordship of Ballintoher containing this quarter and the 18 following, all which Sir Thomas Wenman had bought 2 years past. It payes the Kinge £15 sterling per annum and 10 groats homadge. This quarter of Gortlawnan is verey pleasant, and full of groves and shrubes. It payes to Sir Thomas Wenman £9 3s. 9d. per annum. It's singullar good arrable lande, hath small store of meadowe and loose turffe, it will grase 50 ewes, and may be well worth £11 per annum. Tobernany, 1 qr. . . . the woods that were thereon were all decaied, it hath some few shrubes for shelter . . . being one of the six quarters that Sir Wm. Taafe was, by a decree in Chancery, bound to sett to him and his kinsmen. Crosbeoy, 1 qr. . . . it is verey good arrable lande, hath noe woods unless a verie fewe shrubes not sufficient for shelter; it . . . lies adjacent to the mounteins, but of itself hath no turffe; . . . worth £11 11s. per ann. Drommore, 1 qr. . . . it is good arrable land, hath much mounteine and hath store of woode, but it is decaied; . . . worth £14 per ann. Casheloe, 1 qr.; . . . it is verey good arrable lande, hath a greate scope of mounteine¹ and some woods, but hath had much more; it is dayley wasted by sale (by the tenants) to Sligoe; it hath 6 dayes moweinge of lowe meaddowe, store of excellent turffe, good shelter, will grase 80 ewes, and is worth £16 per ann. Tirlovicke, 1 qr.; . . . this is a small qr., good arrable lande and very fertill pasture, hath more than 20 dayes moweinge, hath good turffe, some few shrubes; . . . worth £19 per annum. Altvillada, 1 qr.; . . . is pretty lande, hath good arrable and pasture ground, some lowe meaddowes and groves for shelter; . . .

¹ This mountain (called Slish), rising over the south shore of Lough Gill, may, according to P. W. Joyce, possibly derive its name from its shape. Those who have had opportunities of observing the customs of the peasantry must have often seen village girls engaged in beetling clothes at a stream; that is to say, while saturated with water, beating them on a large smooth stone with a heavy wooden beetle or mallet—as part of the process of cleansing—this beetle being called in Irish *slis* (slish).

worth £9 per annum. Raghian, 1 qr.; . . . it hath small store of arrable lande, and is all most ranke fertill grasseing groundes; . . . some small shrubbes decayed; . . . worth £14 per ann. Levalley, 2 qrs.; . . . it is good arrable lande and hath a greate scope of mounteine; . . . worth £23 per annum. Rathnaree (Kingsfort), 1 qr.; . . . on this quarter stands the castle (a ruin) of Ballintoher; . . . worth £9 per ann. Dromconre, 1 qr.;¹ . . . is good arrable lande, and hath a parcell of good sheepe grounde, containes some few shrubbes for shelter, it hath a small Irish mill; . . . and is worth £10 per ann. Correy, 1 qr.; . . . it is very good arrable land, and good for sheepe, hath a great scope of woode, but it is lately wasted beinge (by the tenants) sould to Sligoe; . . . it hath a small Irish mill upon it, . . . and is worth £11 per annum. Kiltcranran, 1 qr. (? Woodfield); it is good arrable lande, hath some shrubbe woods for shelter; . . . and is worth £9 per annum. Ravelvoine, 1 qr.; . . . worth £12 per ann. *Lisherosan*, 1 qr.; . . . verely fertile, ruffe, grasinge lande, and part of it good for oates; . . . worth £8 per ann. *Carrownadallan*, 1 qr.; . . . in the present occupation of James Moore; . . . it is a very pretty small quarter, almost good arrable lande all. It hath good turffe and some few shrubbs for shelter. It hath ten dayes moeing of good meddowe if it were trencht; . . . worth £9 per ann. *Aghrish*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr., in the present tenancy of Cormac Duffe O'Hart; . . . it is a small hill enclosed with a bogge, containinge verely good arrable lande, and good meddowe, great store. Hee keepes it waste everey yeare untill the end of the year to vex his neighbors. It will grase 25 cowes, and is worth £4 per ann. *Drumcahey*, 1 qr.; . . . this qr. is well furnisht with small woode for fyinge and shelter; . . . it hath a small Irish mill uppon it, and is worth £12 per ann. Carrownagh, 1 qr.; . . . it is a coorese land, yett parts of it will yield oates; it hath a great scope of mounteine, some lowe woods for fyinge and for shelter, greate store of good turffe, . . . and is worth £10 per annum.

PARISH OF KILROSS.—Ardmackbrack, 1 qr.; . . . lately purchased from the Lo. Viscount Taaffe, who purchast the same from Sr. William Parsons, Knt. and Barronett; . . . sett unto George Moor for £12 12s. per annum. It is verely good arrable lande, a fyne soile for sheepe, hath great store of meddowe, a goodly scoppe of mounteyne and some good turffe, hath parte of a pretty logh, wherein are excellent

¹ On the western extremity of this townland there is marked on the Ordnance Map the site of a castle of that name.

troutes; it claims the ould castle called Castlouloughdargan; it will grasse 70 cowes, and is well worth £13 per annum.

SIR ROBERT KINGE, KNT.

PARISH OF AGHANAGH.—Corduhy; Kilemuine; Castleallin;¹ Carrownanalte, 3 qrs.; . . . in part it is good arrable lande and good for sheep; it hath a great scope of mounteine and rocky ground; it hath good fire-wood and shelter; . . . worth £35 per ann. Carrowkille, 1 qr.; . . . worth £10 10s. per annum.

PARISH OF KILMACRANNY.—*Killerigh*, 1 qr.; Drommore, 1 qr.; *Cloghcarrogh*, 1 qr.; *Tullagh*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; *Corgagh*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; *Cloghinmagh*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. These 4 qrs. . . . hath some good arrable ground, and some rocky and heathy land; it is good for sheepe; it hath good wood, both fir-wood and shelter; worth £37 per ann. Killkerey,² 1 qr.; . . . it hath good fire-wood and turffe; it will grasse 40 cowes, and is worth £9 per annum. Drommore, 1 qr.; . . . worth £9 per ann. *Cloghcoragh*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . worth £4 per ann. *Tullagh*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . worth £4 per ann. *Corcagh*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . it is rocky ground; . . . worth £4 per ann. *Cloghameenagh*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . worth £5 per ann.

BARONY OF TIRERAGH, PARISH OF SKREEN.—Portovad, 1 qr.; . . . lately purchast . . . and sett to Owen MacDermott by lease. It is good arrable lande; it hath some turffe and a haven wherein shippes come in from sea; . . . worth £10 per annum.

BARONY OF CORRAN, PARISH OF EMLAGHFAD.—*Carowmore*, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to my Lo. Taaffe, whoe settis it to Garrod Messett, of Ballimott, for £15 per ann. and 20 horses for carriage; . . . worth £20 per annum. *Gargah*, Lagnascarey and Lagnagapule, 2 qrs.; . . . it is worth £36 per annum. *Lagviny*, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to my Lo. Taaffe; . . . these 4 quarters . . . is right to the Abbey of Boyle.

THE CROFTON FAMILY.

BARONY OF LEYNY, PARISH OF KILVARNET.—*Ballivore*, 2 qrs.; . . . sett . . . to undertennants for £21 per annum, without duties. It is

¹ Now Carricknahorna.

² Regni A. 1. James I. to Martin Lisle, gent., was demised amongst other grants, "the town or village of Kilkerre, containinge 4 quars., and the tithes of the same in the Barony of Tiririll."

good arrable land, it hath good turffe, 3 dayes mowinge, it will grase 105 cowes, and is worth £21 per annum. Carrowfalloghra and Lecarowrosta (this ajoyneth to Portnecart), 1 qr.; . . . the $\frac{1}{2}$ of it sett to undertennants for £7 per annum, and the other $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. in . . . owen hands. It is good arrable land, it hath good turffe, 4 days mowinge, it will grase 40 cowes, and is worth £14 per ann. *Purtneycart*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . in owne hands for sheepe, for which it is verrey good, and hath a new warren of Cunneyes (rabbits); it is somewhat rocky, hath neyther woode nor meddowe, and may grase 20 cowes, and is worth £5. Carowentawney, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . by lease to Mr. Welsh of Sligoe for 21 years for £11 per annum. The said Mr. Welsh setts it to undertennants for £13 per annum, whoe letts a parte and house to Mr. Wyls's bucher for £5, and another little parcell of the said quarter hee setts for 20s. per annum, over and above the said £13 sterl. It is good arrable lande and somewhat heathey ground, it hath 6 dayes mowinge and good turffe, it will grase 80 cowes, and is worth £20 per annum. *Carownaglogh*, 1 qr.; . . . kept for owen use. It is good arrable land, it hath noe turffe, it hath 4 days mowinge of good lowe meddowe, and is worth £10 per annum. It will grase 40 cowes. Rabeam, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to undertennants for £14 14s. per annum, 30 workmen. It is good arrable lande, it hath good turffe, 6 days mowinge, it will grase 35 cowes, and it is worth £15 per annum. *Monenassan*, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . by lease to William Ellish Mazon for £9 9s. per annum. It is good arrable land, it hath good shelter and good turffe, it is part somewhat heathey ground, it hath 4 Dayes mowinge of good lowe meddowe, it will grase 35 cowes, and is worth £10 per annum. Ballenacarow, 4 quars.; . . . every qr. of them sett to undertennants for £11 per ann. Uppon them are two several mills, one for grinding and another for tuckinge. And are verrey good arrable lande; it hath good turffe, 20 dayes mowinge of good lowe meddowe. The aforesaid mills are erected uppon the river called Owenmore. The said 4 qrs. will grase 9 score cowes, and are very well worth £44 per annum. *Ederin*, $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter; . . . sett . . . to undertennants for £4 per annum. It is verrey good arrable land, it hath good turffe and noe shelter, it hath 2 Dayes mowinge of good lowe meddowe, it will grase 20 cowes, and is worth £5 per ann. Ballynahanagh, 4 qrs. (the property of O'Hara, but liable to a yearly rent of 2s. 6d., payable to William Crofton).

PARISH OF ACHONRY.—Tullahiugh, $\frac{3}{4}$. . . set to Connor macKynine for £9 per annum, 3 fatt mutttons, it is good arrable lande, it hath

goode turffe, 8 dayes mowinge, it will grase 70 cowes, and it is worth £18 18s. per annum.

PARISH OF KILLORAN.—Killorin, 1 qr.; Dinod, 1 qr.; *Ucerig*, 1 qr.; Carownogleragh, 1 qr.; Ramickternan, 1 qr.; Clunin, 1 qr.; Lislogha, 1 qr.; Carowinlorgan, 1 qr. All these 8 qrs. of land are the inheritance of John Crofton, Esq., saving only one cartron in Carowlorgan . . . every quarter of them sett to undertennants for £9 per ann.; they are all good arrable lande and hath good turffe in the meringe.

PARISH OF BALLYSDARE.—*Garvally*, 1 qr.; sett . . . to undertennants for £8 8s. per annum, it is good arrable (land), it hath neyther woode nor turffe nor meddowe, but all bleake lande, it will grase 35 cowes, and is worth £10 per annum. Boile, 1 qr.; sett . . . for £8 8s., without duties, per ann. It is good arrable lande, it hath neyther wood, turffe, shelter, nor meddowe, but all bleake lande, it will grase 35 cowes, and is worth £9 10s. per annum. Runatallin, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to undertennants for £8 8s. per annum; it is goode arrable lande, it hath neither turffe, shelter nor meddowe, but all bleake lande, it will grase 35 cowes, and is worth £9 per ann. as aforesaid. Knockvildoney, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . sett . . . to undertennants for £7 per ann. without duties. It is good arrable land and hath some little shelter, it hath neyther turff, wood nor meddowe, it will grase 25 cowes, and is worth £8 per annum. Bille, $\frac{1}{3}$ qr.; . . . sett . . . by lease to . . . Christopher Vardon for £9 per ann. It is good arrable lande and good for sheepe, it hath good turffe, 6 days mowinge of good meddowe, it yealds alsoe to the said Christopher 4 barrells of malte, 6 fatt muttons, 8 medders of butter, 16 medders of meale. It will grase 50 cowes, and is worth £13 10s. per ann.

BARONY OF TIRERRILL, THE HALF PARISH OF ENNAGH.—*Clooneihr*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . it is very good arrable land, it hath good shelter, good turffe . . . and may be worth £20 per annum by reason of the profit of the town (? Collooney or Ballysdare).

PARISH OF KILROSS.—Killsallagh and Knocktobber, 2 qrs.; . . . in right of Trynitie Abbey in Loghkey, sett to John Johnson, cleark, for £18 per annum. It containeth good arrable lande and good pasture, hath little shelter, great store of meadowe and good turffe, it may grase 80 cowes, and, by reason it is tythe-free, may be worth £18 per annum. Tullabeg, 1 qr.; . . . in right of Trynitie Abbey in Loch Key . . . it hath a small Irish mill . . . it is tythe-free, and therefore is worth £12 per annum.

PARISH OF KILMACALLAN. *Trimnamada*, $\frac{1}{3}$ qr.; *Trimnavoihog*, $\frac{1}{3}$ qr.; *Trimvohy*, $\frac{1}{3}$ qr.; . . . it hath good timber wood and turf, there is a good fall of English mill uppon it, and another Irish mill upp the river Owyn-na-parke (the field river). These 4 quarters will feed 400 cowes, it hath 8 dayes mowinge, and in all sortes is worth £100 per ann.

PARISH OF KILLADOON.—*Killinedun*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . £6 per ann.

PARISH OF SHANCOUGH.—*Shancoagh*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . all the parsonadge in the aforesaid halfe quar.; . . . worth £5 per ann.

PARISH OF KILMACRANNY.—*Killamoy*, 4 qrs.; *Trynamore*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; *Trynnaughay*, $\frac{1}{3}$ qr.; *Tryvohy*, $\frac{1}{3}$ qr.; . . . *Trinvoy* is verely good arrable land, it hath good limestone and a good fall of English mill, it hath some little wood, good turffe and 3 dayes mowinge. The $\frac{1}{2}$ which is called *Trinnamadoe*, is verely good pasture ground, it hath a great scope of mountaine and wood and verely good pasture land in some part, and the other parte verely good arrable lande. It hath good woods, good turffe and 5 days mowinge. These 4 qrs. will grase 400 cowes, and they may bee very well worth £80 per ann.

PARISH OF AGHANAGH.—*Knockfosogil*, 1 qr.; . . . it is arrable land and good for sheep, it hath small shelter, a good springe, good turffe . . . and is worth £14 per ann. *Clahog*, 1 qr.; . . . worth £10 per ann.

BARONY OF CORRAN, PARISH OF EMLAGHEAD.—*Carowantampull*, 1 qr.; . . . (part of; the remainder belonged to a family named O'Scanlan) . . . it is good arrable lande, it hath a great scope of bogge and Drowninge places.¹ *Killbratin*, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . for £7; no duties. It is good arrable lande, it hath some shelter close by the logh. It hath good turffe, 4 dayes mowinge, it will grase 35 cowes, and it is worth £7 per annum. *Moinmore*, 1 qr.; . . . (part of) worth £5 per ann. *Carrowkeel*, 1 qr.; . . . (part of) £5 per ann.

BARONY OF TIRERAGH, PARISH OF DROMARD.—*Carowblooagh*, 1 qr.; *Carrowincottena*, 1 qr.; *Trianmore*, 1 qr.; *Drominicahir*, 1 qr.; *Carowinlughen*, 1 qr.; *Carrownoclunaghbeg*, 1 qr.; . . . all kept for owen use . . . they are parte good arrable lande, and hath good shelter and a great scope of mounteyne and 5 dayes mowinge, ech qr. of them will grase 36 cowes, and are worth £9 per ann. There is a mill and a castle uppon the qr. of *Cottena*. *Moneyvanan*, 1 qr.; *Mulleroe*, 1 qr.;

¹ This is probably an allusion to bog holes or treacherous quagmires, for several bodies have been found, in the County Sligo, in situations where the people had evidently met their death by falling into similar "drowning places."

Carowinrasa, 1 qr.; (divided between Thomas and George Crofton) . . . mortgaged two qrs. of these to Mr. W^m. Dodwell, the other quarter, Mullero, is in owen hands; . . . worth £30 per annum.

PARISH OF TEMPLEBOY.—Corkaghbeg, 1 qr.; . . . sett for £17 per annum. *Monnegea*, 1 qr.; . . . sett for £8 10s. per ann.

WILLIAM DODWELL, CLK.

BARONY OF CARBURY, PARISH OF KILLASPUGBRONE.—Carownoduagh, $\frac{1}{4}$ qr.; it is good arable lande and sandey ground, it hath 6 dayes mowinge of good lowe meddowe, it will grase 80 cowes.

BARONY OF TIRERRILL, PARISH OF DRONYAN (now Ballysumaghan).—Lishnagie, 1 qr.; Gaddan, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; Kelfialtee, 1 qr.; . . . lately purchast from the Lo. Viscount Taffe, and alsoe the qr. of Dowrea, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. of Gaddan for £120; . . . worth £24 per annum.

PARISH OF KILROSS.—Dawrey, 1 qr.; . . . it is bleake and spongey land, yett good for cowes and corne.

PARISH OF BALLYNAKILL.—Carrowkille, 1 qr.; . . . bought the last yeare of Mr. Croe in Dublin, and sett to Thomas Rinolds . . . worth £10 per annum.

BARONY OF CORRAN, PARISH OF KILMORGAN.—Laggacaka, 1 qr.; . . . (one half); . . . worth £5 per annum.

PARISH OF KILTURRA.—*Jarrlan*, $\frac{1}{3}$ (part of) . . . worth £7 per annum.

PARISH OF KILSHALVY.—Tonnagh, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . worth £7 per ann. Dromdivin, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . worth £5 per ann. *Tullogh*, 1 qr. ($\frac{1}{2}$ of); Krockanaer, 1 qr. . . . ($\frac{1}{2}$ of); Knockgrane, 1 qr.; . . . worth £8 per annum.

PARISH OF TOOMOUR.—Knocklogha, 1 qr.; . . . worth £5 per ann. *Coltebeg*, 1 qr.

ROGER BAGGER, CLK.

PARISH OF KILSHALVY.—Ardranie, 1 qr.; . . . worth £8 per ann.

GEORGE DOWDALL.

PARISH OF TOOMOUR.—Townaponra, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . worth £5 per annum.

PARISH OF CLOONOGHILL.—Dicoved and *Knockraher*, 2 qrs.; Lecarownahua, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. of Lishlea; . . . £4 per ann.

MR. FAGGAN (OF DUBLIN).

PARISH OF KILSHALVY.—*Knockacollin*, 1 qr.; *Knockeraver*, 1 qr.; *Knockacorke*, 1 qr.; *Dawclunagh*, 1 qr.; . . . they are but small measure; . . . worth £30 per ann.

BARONY OF TIRERRILL, PARISH OF SHANCOUGH.—*Carrowkissog*, 1 qr.; . . . it hath good fire-wood; . . . worth £17 per annum. *Carroiclooane*, 1 qr.; . . . worth £20 per annum. *Umerae*, 1 qr.; . . . it hath a very good English Mill, with a tucke-mill, a verrey good quarry for building; . . . worth £30 per annum.

PARISH OF KILMACALLAN.—*Cartownagoilta*, 1 qr.; . . . purchast . . . from Brian Mac Donnogh of Coolooney, deceased, about 10 yeares past. . . . It is good, woody, ruffe, rushey, land, with a great scope of mounteine, . . . and is worth £15 per annum. *Ballinasihe*, 1 qr.; . . . it hath a great scope of mounteine, and hath good firewood; . . . worth £16 per annum. *Shraduffe*, 1 qr.; . . . in goodness it agrees with the former quarter. It hath an Irish mill uppon it. It will grasse 60 cowes, and is worth £16 per annum. *Cashell*, 1 qr.; . . . £13 per annum. *Tullirie*, 1 qr.; . . . worth £13 per annum.

MR. CROE, OR MAC CROW (OF DUBLIN).

PARISH OF KILMACALLAN.—*Cliveragh Oghteragh*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . purchast . . . from Teige Rewagh O'Harra, about 11 years past, for £80. Teige O'Hara had it for 12 years of Captein Baxter, whoe obtained it amonge other lands from the late King James, &c., whoe was entitled thereto by the execution of Teige Rewagh MacDonnogh, put to death by Sir George Bingham, at Ballymote, about 35 years past; . . . it is worth £20 per ann.

BARONY OF CARBURY, PARISH OF DRUMCLIFF.—*Carownogarke*, 1 qr.; . . . it is good arrable lande, it hath some turffe, and 4 dayes mowinge, it will grasse 50 cowes, and it is worth £12 per annum. *Killvickannon*, 1 qr. (part of).

JOHN RIDGE, Esq.

PARISH OF AHAMLISH.—*Lecarowlishgarg*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; *Lecarowdonsaskin*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; *Carowhampullvanan*, 1 qr.; *Lecarowaghacarow*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; *Tumpullmore*, &c., $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; *Falbollew*, 1 qr.; *Lecarowfriedy*, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; *Rossbrenin*, $\frac{1}{4}$ qr. These . . . are the inheritance of Mr. Ridge, whoe settis

them to undertenants for £76 per annum; it hath some good arrable land, it hath a greate scope of heathy ground and goode turffe; it will grase 320 cowes, and it is worth £76 per annum.

BARONY OF TIRERRILL, PARISH OF DRONYAN (now Ballysumaghan).—Ardlybeg, $\frac{1}{2}$ quar., and Killcloghan, $\frac{1}{2}$ quar. The inheritance of John Ridge, Esq., lately purchast from Sir George St. George, Knt., who obtained letters patente for the same, and 12 qrs. more, in the dayes of the Lord Grandizon's Government from the late Kinge James, &c., he was entitled thereto by the attainder of Anthony Linch, of Gallo-way. This land is in the present tenancy of Murtoogh O'Cunnegan . . . all tolerable arrable lande; . . . the whole quarters without duties may be worth £12 per annum. Drommie, 1 qr.; . . . it is good ruffe grassing ground, . . . and is worth £12 per annum. Sromiull, *alias* Mulloghbeg, 1 qr.; . . . worth £16 per annum. *Caroweatera*, 1 qr.; . . . it is good ruffe grassinge lande, full of rushes, well stowed with fire-woode and turffe; . . . worth £13 per annum. *Carowoghteragh*, 1 qr.; . . . hath good fire-wood and rushey-ruffe ground; . . . worth £20 per annum. Lurga, 1 qr.; . . . worth £10 per annum. Coliloghan, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . £6 per annum.

PARISH OF BALLYNAKILL.—Coiledangene, 1 qr.; . . . pareel of the 13 qrs. mentioned in Dromdoney (Ballysumaghan) Parish; . . . it is well furnished with wood and turffe; . . . worth £10 per annum. *Coilmacmurtaghfin*, 1 qr.; . . . well furnished with fire-wood; . . . worth £10 per annum. Knockenster,¹ 1 qr.; . . . it hath a small Irish mille; . . . worth £11 per annum.

ROBERT NUGENT.

BARONY OF CORRAN, PARISH OF KILTURRA.—Rabane, 1 qr.; . . . bought . . . from my Lo. Taaffe; . . . worth £10 per ann. Dubege, 1 qr.; . . . worth £8 per ann. Knockaprehan, 1 qr.; . . . worth £10 per ann. (both bought . . . from Lo. Taaffe).

CAPTEYNE BINGLEY.

PARISH OF KILSHALVY.—Ardflartey, 1 qr.; . . . in possession of Capteyne Bingley of late, but nowe it is mortgaged to Owen O'Scanlan; . . . worth £8 per ann.

¹ Probably Rockbrook.

WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.

PARISH OF DRUMRAT.—Clonesanvalle, 1 qr.; . . . had from Brian Oge Mac Donnogh's Father in the behalfe of Capteyne John Baxter his bond, which quarter he sould to Wm. Harrison . . . it hath good turffe and fire-wood; . . . worth £10 per ann.

GAROD BAXTER.

BARONY OF CARBURY, PARISH OF KILLASPUGBRONE.—Laresse, 1 quar.; one half of it the inheritance of Garod Baxter, whoe settes it to undertenants for £ . . per annum, 4 barrells of malte, 4 fatt muttuns, 8 medders of butter, 12 medders of meale, 20 workmen. The other $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. the inheritance of Hugh Mac Owen Mac Gilleduffe; it is all good arrable lande, it hath 12 dayes mowinge, it will grase 80 cowes, and it is worth £20 per annum. Carownohince, 1 qr.; . . . sett to undertennants for £18 per annum. It is goode arrable lande uppon the sea betwixt the Ross and Larisse. It will grase 80 cowes, and it is worth £20 per ann.

EDWARD ORMSBY.

BARONY OF TIRERRILL, PARISH OF TAWNAGH.—Cloonegad and Cloonemachin, 1 qr.; . . . bought from Tirlogh Roe Mac Donnogh of Bricke, about 12 years agoe; . . . worth £15 15s. per annum.

JOHN NOLAN, Esq.

BARONY OF TIRERAGH, PARISH OF KILGLASS.—Carowedin, 1 qr.; Carowincoller; Carowconny, 1 qr.; . . . ech qr. sett for £10 per annum. It is all good arrable lande, it hath some turffe, it will grase 120 cowes, and is worth £30 per annum. Iskerowne,¹ 4 qrs.; . . . ech qr. of them sett for £12 per annum, and 4 medders of butter, 8 medders of meale, 4 barrells of malt, 48 workmen. It is all good arrable lande, it hath good turffe; ech qr. of them will grase 50 cowes, and is worth some £15 per annum.

PARISH OF CASTLECONOR.—Ballevoghene, 1 qr.; Carownorlar, 1 qr.; Carowvallyman, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to undertennants; . . . worth £43 per ann.

¹ There is now no townland of Iskerowne; but in the townland of Carrowhubock South, is the well-known village of Inishcroane.

PARISH OF KILMACSHALGAN.—Carowballegillicose, 1 qr.; . . . (one-third of); . . . worth £10 per annum.

PARISH OF EASKY.—Carowniroda, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to undertenants; . . . worth £15 per ann. There is a castle uppon it.

MR. BROONAGH, MERCHANT.

PARISH OF KILGLASS.—Cartunetampull, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; . . . it is good arrable lande, it will grase 15 cowes, and is worth £5 per annum. There is a good stone house built uppon it.

PARISH OF CASTLECONOR.—Carowincarden, 1 qr.; . . . sett . . . to undertennants; . . . worth £13 per ann.

MR. DORSEY (OF GALLAWAY).

PARISH OF TEMPLEBOY.—Grangebeg, 4 qrs.; . . . purchast . . . from S^r Robert Kinge, Knt., which is his inheritance in right of the Abbey of Boyle, the said Mr. Dorsay did sett it by lease to James French; . . . worth £44 per ann. These 4 qrs. doe pay noe duties nor tythes, but the book money. Grangemore, 4 qrs.; . . . purchast from S^r Robert Kinge, Knt., . . . sett . . . by lease of 21 years to Hugh Jones; . . . well worth £44 per annum. These 4 qrs. payes no duties nor tythe, but the book-money.

PARISH OF EASKY.—Carowvahivallin, 1 qr.; . . . in mortgadge from Sir Robert Kinge, Knt., the said Dorsey setts it to Patrick O'Dorroghey, merchant; . . . worth £16 per annum.

PEETER ROE LINCH.

PARISH OF TEMPLEBOY.—Dunalton, 2 qrs.; . . . worth £16 per annum.

PEETER SMITH.

PARISH OF EASKY.—Carrowinvaddin, 1 qr.; (half of).

APPENDIX B.

DEPOSITIONS CONCERNING MURDERS AND ROBBERIES COMMITTED IN THE COUNTY OF SLIGO.

(MS. F. 3. 2, Trinity College, Dublin.)

Henry Dodwell (Minister) deposed the day of february, 1641, that at Michaelmas last he was possessed of these undernamed lands, goods, and chattells, and of these debts, whereof he was deprived by the Rebels in the beginning of the Rebellion, viz. :—

In the County of Sligo, in lands in the Barony of Currin :

Ronyrouge one quarter of lande, Ardmenane halfe a quarter, Enerland halfe a quarter, Ranylaghtah (a quarter) and the third parte of a quarter, Tonrehowen and Knocknagowre halfe a quarter, Ruskihome a cartron and halfe a cartron, ffinisland a cartron, Collyteig halfe a cartron, Ballintrohan one quarter, and the third parte of a quarter, Carrowereoh one cartron and the fourth parte of a cartron, Knocklough halfe a quarter, Tullibegg and Knocktully halfe a quarter, Coahlabane a cartron, Carrickdraitaine one cartron, Coahes one quarter . £213 1 0

In the Barrony of Tirrerill in the said County :

Knockkerrine halfe a quarter.

In the Barrony of Tirrerah in the County aforesaid :

Rosse, Gerb, and Carowrye two quarters; Caldry one quarter, Lissnarowre one quarter, in Carrowcashell five cartrons, in Tonrego two quarters, called Carrowbegg and Carrowharry, of the said lands a year's rent did amount to

In Leasses in the said County of Sligo, Knockmore,

Carrowbanine, and Carrowskeah three quarters, worth yearly above the chief rent, Twenty-eight pounds; Clonybane one cartron, worth yearly above the chief rent, two pounds; the said lands, a year's rent did amount to £30 (the lease was worth £120) . . . £120 0 0

In goods and cattell in the said County :

ffourscoare cowes, oxen, and younge cattell; Three-scoare and Tenn mares, coultis, rideinge horses, and garrans; in Corne Thirty pounds' worth, in Hay Tenn pounds, Turffe six pounds; the Burninge of his house that was worth Twenty pounds, Twenty English weathers worth ffive pounds, in all worth . . . £371 0 0

Totall some aforesaid comes to £614 1 0.¹

Debts in the said County due to him Twoe yeares since £120.

Soe in all the said County . . . £734 1 0

Lands in the County Roscommon :

In Letrime in the Barrony of Ballintobber seven quarters, one cartron, and one Third parte of a cartron, one year's rent at Allhollintyde one hundred forty and seven pounds; in the quarter of Ahowheryny (one cartron and a halfe) one year's rent at Allsaints seven pounds and seven shillings; Carrowgarrafe (one quarter) one year's rent Thirty-one pounds, and Tenn Shillings; Carrowskeah one quarter, one year's rent at Allsaints Sixteen pounds sixteen shillings; Mullinygihy half a quarter, one year's rent eight pounds eight shillings; Ralenah and Lisparstone Twoe quarters, one years rent at Allsaints fforty and twoe pounds; Carrowkeel one quarter, one year's rent at Allsaints Twelve pounds Twelve shillings; Lisnagearke Twoe Gueenes, one years rent at Allsaints, Eight pounds eight shillings; the rent of the said lands as aforesaid comes to . . . £274 1 0

¹ The total here is wrong, owing to the middle figures having been subsequently altered from £30 to £120, recte £704 1s. 0d.

More lands in the County of Roscommon :

Clonymeltoge halfe a quarter, one year's rent eight pounds eight shillings; Corresline twoe gueenes, one year's rent six pounds six shillings; Kearnes one quarter twenty and one pounds; Killnadoan one quarter, Thirteen pounds one shilling for one year's rent. The totall some for the said lands for one years rent ending at Allsaints last £322 15 0

The Totall some for the year's rent of the lands in the said Countys of Roscommon and Sligo as afforsaid comes to £596 16 0.

Debts, goods, and cattell in the said County of Roscommon :

On the quarter of land called the quarter of Cluncullin, Twoe hundred and fifty pounds, payeing fforty pounds thereout per annum, till it did amount to the said some; Twoe thowsand and five hundred English sheep, worth at least foure hundred pounds; the said somes comes to £650 0 0

Chattells, goods, and Cattells in the County of Gallway :

The Tythe corne of the Parsonages of Ahaskerah and Killasollan, sould this said for one hundred and twenty pounds, to be paid at Allsaints and St. Patrick's Day; eight rydeinge horses and garrens worth Thirty pounds; Beddinge, Pewter, Brasse, Tables, Stooles, Beddsteeeds, househould stuffe, plate, and corne to the valew of Twoe hundred pounds; certaine Leasses and Mortgages to the valew of Twenty pounds. The said parcellls comes to . . . £350 0 0

Totall some of the said debts, goods, and cattells in the said County of Gallway is . . . (blank in MS.)

The full some of all the said rents, debts, goods, and cattells that was taken by Rebbells from the said Henry Dodwell, in the County of Sligo, Rosecommon, and Gallway about (a month before Christmas) 1641, comes to £2420 17 0

Jurat Febr. 25th, 1641, coram nobis.

H. DODWELL.

JOHN WATSON.

JOHN STERNE.

And this depon^t by means of the same Rebellion is like to bee from henceforth deprived of the rents & profits of his lands (& farmes) within the County of Roscommon and Sligoe, and of his tythes within the County of Gallway, being all worth (when the rebellion began) seven hundreth and sixteen poundes one shilling sterling per annum, untill a setlement of peace be had.

H. DODWELL.

Edward Braxton of Sligo in the Countie of Sligo gent: Being duely sworne upon the holy Evangelists and examined saith: that his mother Mary Braxton, and this depon^t were in the monthes of October, November, December, January and ffebruary, 1641 (or in some of those monthes) despoiled and robbed of the rents and profits of their farmes and landes to the value of Three-score poundes per annum, and of their goods and chattells to the value of six hundred sixtie five poundes or thereabouts by the Cap^{ts} of the Rebels and their confederates of the counties of Sligo and Letrim. And saith that these undernamed persons were at the seige and taking of Sligo, viz^t: Teige O'Connor, Sligo, reputed generall of the Rebels in those parts, Cap^t Bryan O'Connor, Cap^t Charles O'Connor and Cap^t Hugh O'Connor, brothers to the said O'Connor, Sligo; Cap^t Bryan M'Donnogh; Cap^t Patrick Plunkett; Cap^t Donnell M'Bryan Darragh O'Connor; Cap^t Teige boy O'Connor; Cap^t Roger M'fferdinand O'Connor; Cap^t John O'Crean; Cap^t Bryan M'Swine; Cap^t Roger M'Owen M'Swine; Cap^t Phelim O'Connor; Cap^t Teige O'Connor of the Glan; Cap^t Con O'Connor of the same; Collonell Owen O'Rourke; Cap^t Owen Oge O'Rourke his sonne; Cap^t Bryan Ballagh O'Rourke; Cap^t Teige M'Bryan Ballagh O'Rourke his sonne; Cap^t Hugh M'Donnogh; Cap^t Robert M'Conmee; Cap^t William Oge M'Phelim M'Glonnagh of the Dartry in the Countie of Letrim; Cap^t Teige M'Phelim M'Glonnagh of the same; Cap^t Wm. M'Glonnagh of the same; Cap^t Owen M'Roory O'Connor; Mr. Kedagh O'Bannaghan; Mr. James ffrench; and Jeffry ffrench his sonne; Edmond M'Swine, guardian of the Dominicans in the Abbey of Sligo; and Cormock M'Guire, servant to the said Cap^t Hugh O'Connor and severall others whom this depon^t cannot remember who devided the goods and chattells of this depon^t his mother and the rest of Brittiish Protestants in the said towne of Sligo. And this depon^t further saith that the said towne of Sligo was in the month of December, 1641, taken by the afores^d Cap^{ts} of the Rebels and their confederates, and quarter was

thereupon given to William Braxton this depon^t brother, William Walsh, and Elizabeth Walsh this depon^t sister, and the rest of the Brittish Protestants in the said towne of Sligo to the number of thirtie-eight persons or thereabouts, who were afterwards (on the 13th of January, 1641) put into the goale of Sligo, by the said O'Connor Sligoes directions, and were about midnight inhumanely murdered by the said Charles O'Connor and Hugh O'Connor, and their confederates. And this depon^t was crediblie informed of the s^d murther by Mr. Owny O'Cullen, who heard it related by the said Collonell O'Rourke, who was in the s^d towne of Sligo that night when the said murther was comitted, and soe fled for his saftie to Newtowne in the Countie of Letrim to Mr. Robert Parkes' house, where this Ex^t staid for a while as a souldier, and went thence to Mannorhamilton. And further saith that there were in the month of December, 1641, taken under the protection of the said Colonell Owin O'Rourk one John Moore a minister, this deponent's brother-in-law, and one Jn: Daln^e Ware a Brittish protestant, and kept in safty (as they conceived), within a myle of the said Colonell Owin O'Rork's house. But about midnight some of the said Colonell's souldgers fell upon them, and most barbarously and cruelly murdered them both—The deponent being then in restraint amongst the Irish and within half a myle of the place where they were murdered.

Jur viii.^o Jan: 1643.

EDWARD BRAXTON.

HEN: JONES.

HEN: BRERETON.

William Browne of Kilvarnet alias Kilvardradagh in the Countie of Sligo gent. being sworne and examined, deposeth and saith:—That since the beginning of this rebellion (viz.) in the months of October, November, December, January, and february, 1641, some one of the said months (and by means of said Rebellion), he was and still is forcible by the Rebels expelled and driven from the possession of severall landes, leases of landes, ffarmes of Tithes and rente offices for life, as the Registers place of the Bishopricks of Killallagh and Aheonry, situate in the Counties of Sligo and Mayo within the Province of Connaught, and offices during good behaviour as Register of the Vice-Admiraltie of the whole Province of Connaught within the Kingdome of Ireland, and of his goods and chattells heerin heerafter mentioned (viz^t) of the Rents of landes and Tithes in lease within the Counties of

Sligo, Letrim and Maio, over and above the said rent, worth one hundred poundes per annum cleere profit or thereabouts (whereof he accompteth 3 yeres proffit lost already) viz^t: the Rents of three Cartrons of land in Dromlease in the barony of Dromheare in the Countie of Letrim.

A lease of tenne quarters of a land and a cartron lying in the Barony of Leyney in the said Countie of Sligo (viz^t.) six quarters of land thereof in Killoran, the two quarters of ffinlogh and Laghtagh, a quarter and halfe of land of Kilvarnet, a castle and mill, and the halfe quarter of land of Tullehugh and a cartron of the quarter of land of Carrowmoore—Clonesharry next adjoining unto Tullehugh towards Tubber, and the parsonage of the Barony of Corren in the said Countie of Sligo, And the quarter of land called Kilfry lying in the halfe barony of Coolavin in the said Countie of Sligo, for which he paid several fines and incombess of money to the value of one hundred and twentie poundes at least, and the halfe quarter of land of Croghan neere to Killallagh in the Countie of Mayo. And of a messuage and garden plot scituate and being in the Cittie of Killallagh, all which landes and Tithes are for long leases yet unexpired, and of divers debts due by several persons upon spetialties within those counties and most of them by those that wore in rebellion amounting to one hundred poundes at least. And of thirteen stackes of wheate, Beare, Barly and oates, three great Rickes of hay and three stacks of Turfe, all standing and made up in and about his haggard scituate in Kilvarnet aforesaid before the beginning of this rebellion with some wheate Beare and Oates in the Barne; some six or seaven acres of winter Beare newly sowne worth two hundred poundes at least. And of his dwellinghouse, Barne, Killhouse, deary-house, stablehouse and cowhouse, all built by the dep^t in Kilvarnet aforesaid within fowre yeares before the beginning of this rebellion, And of his garden and orchard and good store of timber Boards and planks for other uses and great store of inclosures there lately made by him quicksetted, which cost this dep^t at least two hundred poundes, whereof he is ever since deprived, And of five hundred English sheepe that were kept upon the landes of Killoran aforesaid worth one hundred and twenty poundes or thereabouts, And of Thirtie-six English milch cowes worth one hundred poundes, and of six score and sixteene beasts (viz^t) some draught oxen, dry cowes, steeres, Bulls, heifers and yearelings of English breed worth Two hundred poundes, And of saddle horses, Geldings, Mares and Studde

28 or thereabouts worth seaventie poundes, and of Ten plow garrens and implements of husbandrie worth Thirtie poundes, And of all manner of household stufte as Brass, Pewter Plate, 13 gold ringes, and of divers suites of good linnen of diaper damaske, holland and flaxen Bedding, Tables, Stooles, Chaires, Curtaines, Carpets and Cushions worth one hundred poundes, And of wearing apparell wollen and Linnen of this depo^{ts}, his wife and seaven children, of good store of Butter, Cheese and wool, and of Thirty-six yardes of yeardbroad yellow Carsy, and of twenty yardes of redd broad cloath, and of fowerteen yardes of frize and eight yardes of red Shagge Baies worth fowerscore and Ten poundes, and of Bookes of divinitie, historie and other sorts of bookes worth xxl. sterr—A great part of which houshold stufte was at the beginning of the said rebellion carried to Templehouse in the Countie of Sligo, where this dep^{ts} wife remained for her safty untill the place was beseiged and the inhabitants expelled thence by the rebells, whose names and the manner of the expulsion will appear in the dep^{ts} wife's examinacon—Besides the future Annuall profit of his Stock whereof he givith noe estimate, onely saith that he hath before the Rebellion began, raised and made out of and by the same one hundred poundes communibus Annis at least, besides xxxl. of money which was taken from this dep^{ts} wife at Templehouse by the Rebells as she enformeth him. And of two great fowling pieces worth fiftie shillings—And this depon^t is like to be deprived of and to loose the future Rent^t and profits of his landes, farmes and Tithes, besides the perquisites of his offices worth one hundred poundes per annum (all which he accompteth to have lost for 3 yeres already) the records whereof being burnt and destroyed by the Rebells at Templehouse (as this dep^t is crediblie informed) after their taking the castle of Templehouse untill a settled peace in this kingdome bring them to their former value. And further saith that these persons heereafter mencioned are some of the Rebells that forcible tooke away part of this depon^{ts} goods and chattells (viz^t) ffordorragh, ffargananim, Bryan oge, and Laghlin M'Donnogh, the sonnes of Bryan ne Collowe of Coolae, in the barony of Tyrerell in the said Countie of Sligo. And that Con M'Teernan bane O'Roorke, Bryan M'Donnogh M'Hugh boy O'Roorke, Cahir roe O'Gallogher, Bryan M'Teige M'Phelim O'Roorke, Cahir M'Shane M'Teernan, Hugh Moregagh M'Teernan, Rory M'hugh Moregagh M'Teernan, Shane M'hugh Moregagh M'Teernane, Bryan duffe M'hugh Moregagh M'Teernane, Cormuck oge M'Roory M'Teernan, Cahir M'Mlaghlin

grana M'Laghlin, Garrott M'Mlaghlin, grana M'Laghlin, Cormuck M'Mlaghlin, grana M'Laghlin, Phelim M'Teige M'Phelim O'Roorke and Turlagh O'Gallogher M'Phelim Dartry of the Barony of Dromheare in the Countie of Letrim.

And that these undernamed persons are some of them which did likewise forcible take away part of his goods, and chattells (viz^t) Cap^t Turlagh M'Caffry M'Donell and some of his soldiers (whoe was) one of the Capt^s raised under the comand of Collonell Taaffe (now Lo: Taaffe) a little before the beginning of this late rebellion for that expedition for Spaine (who was presently after the beginning of the troubles appointed by the Irish Gentry of the Countie of Sligo to preserve the Inhabitants of the aforesaid barony of Leyney from robbing and spoiling), did forcible take away, kill and destroe one hundred of the said English sheepe the goods of this depon^t or thereabouts. And that Donnell Moyle O'Hara of Moynlogh in the said Barony of Leyny, Teige O'Hara of the same, Shane M'Erriell O'Hara of the same, Bryan boy M'Rory Oge O'Hara, and Donnell O'Timmon, took away some yonge cattell and horses of this depon^t goods. And this dep^t saith that he is crediblie informed that Cap^t Erriell alsoe Oliver O'Hara, the eldest sonne of Cormuck Oge O'Hara, late of Mullan in the said Barony of Leyney, Esq^r, forcible tooke away the depon^t corne hay and turfe, and that Christopher Verdon (one of the Rebells) doth now enjoy the landes and houses of Kilvarnet aforesaid by the said Erriell's appointment. And that Capt^t Patrick Plunkett, now one of the Countie Councell appointed by the Confederate Romish Catholiques did likewise forcible take away and doth detaine from this depon^t 244 of his said sheepe, as Patrick Roe (this depon^t shepherd) enformed him. And that Cap^t Bryan M'Donnogh of Colooney in the said Countie of Sligo (soe raised and called by the Irish) did forcible take away and detaine forty-two English Cowes and some horses and oxen of this depon^t goods. And that some of the scept of the O'Haraes and Cloans doe at this time enjoy the landes of Tullehugh and Killoran, as this depon^t is enformed. And as for the names of those Cap^s of the Rebells, and Actors of the outrage and murther committed at Templehouse, that tooke part of this depon^t goods they are mencioned and declared in Jane Browne's examinacion, this depon^t wife. And this depon^t further saith (he fearing these outrages and Robberies were the beginning of a rebellion) and hearing that Bryan M'Kiggan, Guardian of the ffranciscan ffryars comorant in the Abbey of Crivillea in the Countie of

Letrim, was in few daies after the beginning of the rebellion preaching a sermon (upon some of this depon^t landes of Killoran) sent a letter to him, desiring to conferre with him about the comotion then in hand, and (a meeting being had on or about the second of November, 1641) amongst many discourses passing betweene this depon^t and the said ffryar. The said ffryar then told this depon^t at Kilvarnet aforesaid, that the blood that the Binghames had formerly spilt in the Province of Connaught, and that the monies and fines that had been leavied and taken up from the Recusants in those Counties for their conscience cause would be now remembered, whereunto this depon^t presently told the said ffryar that he was sorry to heare him say soe, wishing him to give better Advice to the people of the Countrie, and bid the said ffryar call to mind the bad success the Irish had in that rebellion of '88, and in those rebellions of Tyrone, O'Doghertie, and M'Guire, and that God was a just God, and would revenge the cause of the innocent. Whereunto the said ffryar answered: "Ah, Sir, it will not be soe with you now, as it was in those daies, for then the Irish of the kingdome were divided as concerning the title of the Crowne, and Crowne landes. And that now they had other matters in hand, and that there should not bee scarce an Irishman in all Ireland that was a Catholique, that should take part with the Protestant," which passages of the said ffryar's this depon^t tooke into consideracion, and acquainted some of his friends with his said words, and thereupon shortly after repaired to the Lo: Rannelagh, then President of Connaught, and acquainted him with those words of the ffryar's, and desired his Lordship to send some forces into the Countie of Sligo to quiet the Rebells there, assuring his Lordship that a few number of horse and foote would then doe it, for that the Irish of that country were then unarmed and had very few considerable strongholds.

Jur viii^o Jan. 1643.

WM. BROWNE.

HEN: JONES.

HEN: BRERETON.

Jane Browne, the wife of William Browne of Kilvarnet aforesaid (alsoe sworne and examined) deposeth and saith:—

That she hath heard and considered of the examinacion of her said husband this day taken, concerning his losses, and of his knowledge of the present rebellion. And saith that she verelie beleiveth and partly knoweth the said examinacion to be in all thinges true, and espetiallie

that passadge of the ffryar's, for at his returne from the ffryar, her said husband told her (this depon^t) the said words spoken by the Fryar mencioned in his examinacion or words to that effect. And this depon^t further saith, that shee (this depon^t) with some of her children and many of the Brittish Protestants of the Barony of Leiney and Countie of Sligo were (in November, 1641, by occasion of this late rebellion) constrained (for their safetie of their lives) to flic unto the Castle of Templehouse, to avoid the handes of the bloodie Rebells of the said Countie. And saith that the said Castle of Templehouse was (about Ten daies before Christmas, 1641) beseiged by the Rebells (viz^t) by Cap^t Hugh M'Donnogh, Cap^t Bryan O'Hara, Cap^t John O'Crean, Cap^t Robert M'Conmee, Cap^t Oliver O'Hara, with a Thousand of the Irishmen by them then commanded; and many other of the Irish Rebellious Cap^{ts} whose names this depon^t cannot remember. And saith that Cap^t Luke Taaffe, Cap^t ffrancis Taaffe, Teige O'Connor Sligo, Cormuck Oge O'Hara, Esq^r, and his sonne Cormock O'Hara, James ffrench and his sonne, Jeffry ffrench, Robert O'Crean, and many others of the Irish gentrie of the said Countie of Sligo were at the seige of Templehouse, and whilest the said Castle of Templehouse was soe beseiged by the beforemencioned Cap^{ts} of the Rebells, and their confederates, and did questionless encourage the said Rebells and their confederates to beseidge and take the said Castle, and to robb, kill, and despoile the Protestants then in the said Castle of their lives, goods, and chattells. And saith that this depon^t did (by meanes of that Rebellion and by the said Rebells or some of them) then and there loose great part of the goods and household stuffes mencioned in her husband's examinacion. And saith that about the tyme beforemencioned, the said Castle was (for want of Ammunition) yeelled by William Crofton, Esq^r, to the said Irish Cap^{ts} (or some of them) upon Quarter as followeth (viz^t), that this depon^t and the rest of the Brittish Protestants then and there in the said Castle should be by them (or some of them the Rebells) safely convoyed to the Boyle, and to have their severall wearing apparrell, some horses and furniture to carry them thither, and some money in their purses. But in conclusion, this depon^t saith that after the said Castle was soe yeelled upon Quarter, the said Rebellious Cap^{ts} and their confederates did (in January, 1641, or thereabouts, contrarie to all honestie) traiterously breake their vowes and fidelitie, and instead of giving quarter did (in the month of February, 1641, or thereabouts) inhumanely stripp William Oliphant, Clerke, preacher of God's Word, and having him

soe stripped naked did (at Templehouse aforesaid) the said Oliphant hang untill he was dead, and after cutting him downe did tye the wyth about his neck to a horse taile, and most inhumanely dragged him at the horse heeles upp and downe the streets, and did (at that same time after that) hang Margret Careless, a midwife, and Henry Norman, and did then and there at that same time most inhumanely, barbarously and bloodily wound, cutt, and stabb George Wray, Clerke, preacher of God's Word, whereof he languished two or three daies, and thereof died. And this depon^t saith, that some of the said Cap^{ts} and their confederates did allsoe at the same tyme bring this depon^t out of the said Castle of Templehouse, being then greate with child, and three of her children being likewise stript did carry to the gallowes (where the beforemencioned parties were hanged) to be by them allsoe hanged and executed; but it pleased God to preserve this depon^t and her said echildren from their bloody intentions. Soe as this depon^t and her said children (being left destitute of all livelyhood) did begg up and downe the Countie of Sligo a quarter of a yeare at least, and had been starved and killed for not going to Mass had not ffarrell O'Gara, Esq^r, charitablie preserved and releived this depon^t and her said children for a long tyme, and afterwards was releived by S^r Charles Coote, Knt. and Baronett. And this depon^t saith that whilst she was in the said Castle of Templehouse, she was crediblie enformed that some of the said Cap^{ts} or some of the Rebells of that Countie of Sligo did (at Rebane, neere unto Templehouse aforesaid in the months of December, January and ffebruary, 1641, or in some one of the said monthes) most bloodilie and barbarously wound, cutt, and stabb six or seaven women, Brittish Protestants either of the Scottish or English nations, and having them then soe wounded and cutt, did then and there (with one yonge child) throwe alive into a ditch or pitt and covered them soe alive in the said ditch or pitt with earth and stones, by means whereof the said woman and child died. And this depon^t saith that whilst she was tormented (as aforesaid) amongst the said Rebells some of the Roirkes of the barony of Dromohere did (in harvest last was twelve month) drowne her eldest sonne ffrederick Browne in the river of Dromohere called the river of Bonnett, and saith that by occasion of the said Rebellion two of her said husband's children (viz^t) Sarah Browne and Roger Browne were starved to death for want of food. All which misdemeanours, Robberies, and murders were comitted and perpetrated by the beforemencioned Rebells and their confederates of the Counties of Sligo and Letrim, and after

such a develish manner as is before related and set forth, and that without cause or provocation made or offered to be done by this depon^t or her said husband to any of the said Rebels or their confederates, they being at the time of the beginning of this late rebellion in God and his Majesty's peace (and all) living at that tyme (as was conceived) in neighbourly love and friendship together.

Jur viii^o Jan. 1643.

IANE BROWNE.

HEN: JONES.

HEN: BRERETON.

Thomas Crofton of Longford in the Countie of Sligoe, Esq^r., sworne and examined, saith: That about the tenth of December 1641, hee was (by means of the rebellion) forcible deprived, robbed, or otherwise despoyled of his meanes, goods, and chattels, consisting of cattle, horses, sheepe, corne, haye: howshold stuff, profitts of his landes (& other things), all worth 3600£. And that he is like to be deprived of and loose the future possession, Rents, and profitts of his Lands worth CCC£ per annum untill a peace be established, By (or by the meanes of) some of the Rebels of the name and sept of the M'Donoghes and M'Swynes in the County of Sligoe, aforesaid, whose Christian names he knows not and their Rebellious crew.

Deposed Maij 18^o. 1643.

THO: CROFTON.

HEN: BRERETON.

JOHN STERNE.

William Walsh, sonne to William Walsh, late of Sligo, in the Countie of Sligo, gent: deceased, who with his wife and thirtie eight Protestants more, of the Brittish, were at midnight in the month of January, 1641, inhumanely murdered in the goale of Sligo, after they were taken into the protection of Teige O'Connor Sligo, sworn and examined before his majesty's comm^r deposeth and saith:

That his (said) father in his lifetime was deprived and robbed (by the rebels) of his meanes and goods heerein heereafter mentioned (viz^t).

Of coyne in silver and gold the summe of one hundred and forty poundes sterling, or thereabouts, of seaventeen gold ringes and Braceletts worth thirtie poundes, belonging to his mother, Elizabeth Walsh, then likewise murdered. Of three silver Bowles, one dozen and halfe of silver spoones, and a silver Salt worth eighteen poundes. Of three

firelocks, five muskettes, one Sword and Pistoll worth Tenne poundes, of six score cowes, fiftie horses, and two hundred sheepe, worth three hundred poundes, or thereabouts. Of the moyetie of the profitts of the customes of the faires and marketts of Sligo, and the moyetie of the halfe quarter of land of Knockneganny held by a long lease, for which he paid a greate fine worth yearly (over and above the Lo: rent) fiftie poundes sterling, whereof he accompteth 3 yeres profit lost, & the future is like to be lost until a peace gr(ow). Of the profitts of a farme of a quarter of land, and the profits of the faires and marketts in Templehouse, which he held by lease from William Crofton, Esq^r., worth yearly (over and above the Lo: rent) two and twentie poundes sterling (whereof hee accompteth three yeres profit lost beside the future wil be lost until a peace gr(ow). Of wheate, malt, oates, Rie, Barly, and all other manner of corne worth two hundred and fiftie poundes sterling, or thereabouts; of Bedds, Bolsters, Pillowes, Rugges, Caddowes, and Curtaines, worth fiftie poundes, or thereaboutes. Of Holland, Scotch cloath, Camrick, Diaper, Damask, flaxen, and other sorts of wearing linnen, worth forty poundes. Of woollen cloathes of his fathers, mothers, and five children, worth thirtie poundes. Of all sorts of Pewter and Brass worth thirtie foure poundes. Of provision, worth twentie poundes. Of Beddsteads, Cubbords, Chaires, Stooles, Trunkes, Tables, and all manner of Brewing vessels, worth tenne poundes. Of houses built by the depon^t father in Sligo, which cost him one hundred poundes at least. And saith that:

Those undernamed persons (being rebels), were at the seige and Taking of Sligo, and devided the before mentioned goods and chattells (amongst) them, and the goods and chattells of the rest of the Protestants of Sligo, which Rebels are thus named, viz^t. :

Teige O'Connor Sligo, reputed Generall of the Rebels in those partes; M'Bryan O'Connor, Capt Charles O'Connor, a fryar; Capt Hugh O'Connor, all brothers unto the said O'Connor Sligo; Capt Bryan M'Donnogh, Capt Luke Taaffe, Capt Francis Taaffe, Capt Patrick Plunkett, Capt Donell M'Bryan, Dorrogh O'Connor, Capt John O'Crean, Capt Bryan M'Swine, Capt Roger M'Owen M'Swine, Capt Phelim O'Connor, Capt Teige boy O'Connor, Capt Teige O'Connor of the Glan, Capt Con O'Connor of the same, Collonell Owen O'Royrke, Capt M'Owen oge O'Royrke, Capt Bryan ballagh O'Royrke, Capt Teige M'Bryan ballagh O'Royrke, Capt Hugh M'Donnogh, Capt Robert M'Nemey, Capt William oge M'Phelim M'Glonnagh of the Dartry, in the County of Leitrim; Capt Teige

M'Phelim M'Glonnagh of the same; Capt William M'Glonnagh, of the same; M' Kedagh O'Bannaghan, Mr. James ffrench, and Jeffrey ffrench his sonne, and Edmond M'Bryan M'Swine, guardian of the Dominicans of the Abbey of Sligo. But for the rest of their confederates this depon^t cannot for the present remember their names. His cause of knowledge is that he this depon^t was present when the before mencioned Rebells and their confederates forcible tooke the town of Sligo, and deprived his this depon^t father and the rest of the Protestants their of all their goods and chattells.

And this depon^t further saith that when the said Capt. Luke Taafe and Cap^t. Bryan M'Donnogh were raised to greater commandes by the Irish in their Army, they, the said Luke Taafe and Bryan M'Donnogh, and divers the before mentioned Cap^t (accompanied with greate numbers of Armed men then under their comands) did (upon Easter Eve last, 1643), march towards Mannor Hamilton in the Countie of Leitrim of purpose to kill and destroy the Brittish Protestants there, and to despoile them of their goods and chattells. At which time it pleased God that in the fight between the Brittish then engarrisoned at Mannor Hamilton, and the said Rebells the said Bryan M'Donnogh was then by the Brittish killed, and the rest of his confederates routed and put to flight, his cause of knowledge is for that he this depon^t was sometimes a Trooper and sometimes a foote soldier engarrisoned at Manor Hamilton aforesaid, and was present at that flight when the said Bryan M'Donnogh was slaine.

This said depon^t further saith that in December, 1641, the said towne of Sligo was taken by the before mentioned Cap^t of the Rebells and their confederates, and quarter was thereupon given (or promised) to this depon^t father, William Walsh, and his mother, Elizabeth Walsh, and to the rest of the Brittish then there remaining unkilld, being then in number thirtie eight persons or thereabouts (viz^t) William Braxton (this depon^t unckle) Thomas Steward, James Scott, and a man child of his of the age of fowre or five yeares, Sampson Port and his wife Mary Port, and her father (whose name he cannot remember), of the age of seventie yeares or thereabouts; John Littell, Arthure Martin, William Doolittle, his wife and three children; William Carter, John Lewis sergeant of the foote companie under the command of the right honorable the Lo: President of Connaght, then engarrisoned there, and Elizabeth his wife, Robert Lyens, Elizabeth Harla, William Blatt, and other

severall Brittish Protestants, whose names this depon^t cannot for the present remember, who were three weekes in the protection of Teige O'Connor Sligo, then reputed Generall for the Irish in the said Countie of Sligo, who had good store of their goods and monies. But the same Brittish were afterwards, by consent of the said O'Connor Sligo, put into the goale of Sligo by Charles O'Connor and Hugh O'Connor (brothers unto the said O'Connor Sligo). And the said Brittish Protestants were about midnight off the 13th of January, 1641, most inhumanely and barbourously murthered in the said goale by the said Charles O'Connor and Hugh O'Connor, and (by) one Hugh O'Connor of Maghere M'Gillernen in the said Countie of Sligo, Teige O'Sheele, Roger M'Murry, Kedagh O'Hart, Edmond Offlin, Charles Gilgin, Richard Walsh, Nicholas Walsh, Thomas Walsh, and other Rebels whose names this depon^t cannot for the present remember. And this depon^t knoweth that Collonell Owen O'Rourke, Bryan ballagh O'Rourke, his brother; Charles O'Connor and Hugh O'Connor, brethren unto O'Connor Sligo: Teige boy O'Connor of Cloonderrereer, Phelim O'Connor, and divers others of the before mentioned Rebels were (some fowre or five houres before the said Brittish were soe murthered) consulting in the Lady Jones' late house in Sligo about the said murther, and how it should be done. This depon^ts cause of knowledge is, for that he was brought into the said house by Owen M'Rory O'Connor, and stood behind the dore in the next roome in the said house, and heard their discourse of what he hath therein deposed, and afterwards was sent privately away to the said Owen O'Connor's lodging by his man.

And this depon^t further saith that William Sheeles and his sonne, and two other Scotchmen (whose names he cannot remembir) were (on the said 13th of January) likewise bloodily butchered and killed in the streets of the said towne of Sligo by Hugh M'Toole O'Gollogher and others of the before recited Rebels, And saith that Elizabeth Scott, wife unto James Scott (that was soe murthered in the said goale, making an escape out of the said towne the next morning), being greate with child, and neere the tyme of her delivery, was apprehended by some of the before mencioned Rebels as she was going over the river of Sligo, and by some of them then stabbed with skeanes to death, her belly being then by some of the said Rebels ript up, and one of the handes of the childe within her wombe let out. His this depon^ts cause of knowledge is, both concerning the before mentioned murther in the goale, and the said murther in

the (said) streete and river, for that he went into the goale to see his father and mother some fowre or five houres before they were murthered, and was there the next morning before day after they were murthered, and saw them and the rest lying their murthered, and was privately carried thither by the said Owen O'Connor, who protected this depon^t for the love he bore to his father, and continued in the said towne part of the next day, untill the (other) before related murthers were likewise comitted, and was afterwards for his safety convaied to M^r Robert Parke's house to Newtowne, where he served as a soldier while he staidd there.

Jur. ult. Febr. 1643.

WILL : WELSHE.

HEN : JONES.

HEN : BRERETON.

Ricd Jones, late of the towne corporation and County of Sligoe, gent., sworne and examined, saith: That in the beginning of the present Rebellion viz^t on or about the tenth day of December, 1641, hee this depon^t at Sligoe aforesaid was forcibly deprived, robbed, or otherwise dispoyled of his goodes, chattells, and estate, consisting of cattle, horses, mares, colts, howshold stuffe, Plate, provision, corne, hay, apparell, ready-moneys and other thinges, of the value and to his present losse of one thousand pounds sterling at the least. By and by the meanes of Owin O'Rourke of Drummahare, in the County of Leitrim a Colonell and cheefe Ringleader of Rebells there, Teige O'Connor Sligoe, another of their Colonells and a grand Rebell, Murtoogh M'Donnoghe, one of the chiefe of that name and divers others (of) the septs or names of the M'Donnoghes, O'Connors (and the Creanes) and their complicees, partakers and souldjers whose names he cannot expresse for that this depon^t for safftie of his liffe fled erely away to the guarrison at Mannor Hamilton in the County of Leitrim, where he contynued untill the late cessatione of armes proclaimed, But for murthers and cruelties can say nothing of his owne knowledge, But hath credibly heard and as verely beleeveth there were murthered and massacred in the gaole of Sligoe by the Rebells in one nyght about 36 or 37 protestants after they were persuaded to goe in thither to save their lives from forreine Rebells, But yet were soe murthered by the Rebells of that towne or of the places nere thereabouts.

Jur. ix^o Die December, 1643.

RIC^d JONES.

HEN : JONES.

HEN : BRERETON.

The examinacion of John Harrisson, Esq^r one of the justices of the peace for the Countys of Sligoe and Roscommon taken before us his Majestie's Com^{rs} to that end authorised, whoe being duely sworne saith that from the 24th of October, 1641, unto the 14th of January, 1642, hee remained at the garrison of Boyle in the County of Roscommon, in Connaght, where hee heard of the several passages heere underwritten :

That (about Christmas an^o 1641) after the takeing of Taghtample M^r W^m Crofton's house in the County of Sligoe, there came to the garrison of Boyle one M^{rs} Oliphant, wife to W^m Oliphant minister and preacher of God's word when this examinat faleing into discourse with her of the passages, and shee being at Titample and askeing of her what became of her husband, shee then in a very pittifull maner related unto this examinat that after the takeing of the said house her said husband was surprised by the direccon of one John O'Crean, who as shee thought was the cheife man in takeing the said house, and often prest by them to become a papist and that if hee would doe soe then they would spare his life, which if hee did not then, not to expect any mercy at there hands, but hee continueing steadfast in his religion at lentgh was by the direccion of the said Crean dragged (at &) after a horse taile for the space of a mile and a halfe and then they perceiving that hee was not quite dead stobbed him with skaines and cut off his head.

John Rodes (Clothier) and his wife great with child stealing over the Curlews to us from Ballinafad, were both hanged, the one at one tree the other at another: this was told this examinat by them that saw them hang there.

John Stanaway, of Sligoe, butcher, with his wife and children, were to be convoyed to the Boyle (by some of the Irish that undertooke to doe it) over the mountaine of Curlews, the wife and children (were directed) to goe before, who did soe and made good hast to us to the Boyle, but Stanaway never came, but was afterwards found murdered (by) the Curlews, this was told unto this examinat as well by Stanawaie's wife as by them that sawe him lye kild in that manner.

After Sligoe was taken uppon quarter (before Christmas, an^o 1641) some of the English came to us to the Boyle, others staid at Sligoe to the number of seaven or eight score persons, being loth to leave there little goods (and) being promised to enioy them quietly, who were in a seemeing manner made much of by Teige O'Connor Sligoe, in soe

much that they were his day guard waiteing uppon him in the day tyme with Armes, who at length being fearfull and to curry favour with the said O'Connor, went all to Masse and soe continued for a matter of six or seven weekes, untill some disaster hapening to the Irish party in the North, one of the Gallochgers came to Sligoe, where within a short space all these English that were there were somoned to be at the goale house, being then a Court of guard, where meeting all together that night were murdered save 2 or 3, that in that hurley-burley (gott) out from among them and gott away, and afterwards related this passage to some that related the same to this examinat.

The dep^t further saith that faleing into discourse with Anny Phips, wife unto Edward Nason, Clothier, soone after the takeing of the towne of Sligoe by the Irish, shee related unto this dep^t to his best remembrance that her husband received severall wounds in the massacre of Sligoe, comitted by the Irish against the English, and that the said Edward Nason was hanged in his wounds hard by Ballinafad, which was confirmed unto this dep^t as well by the relacion of his said wife as by some of the protected Irish with us that saw him there hang.

This dep^t further saith that after the battle of Ballintobber, which was in August 1642, some of the troope of the Boyle, namely—William Stewart and Richard Constable, came from thence to us to the Boyle, where relating the joyfull victory had against the Irish, the said W^m Stewart would neede goe to his wife, being the daughter of Josias Lambert, Esq^r, to a cabin without the walls and joyfully relateing the said newes to his wife, a party of the Irish stood leereing him at the door, who were related to be Teige M'Dermot, in cheife, Robert M'Nemee late of Rollnespurr, and severall others of the County of Sligoe, who at lentgh broke in and said, are you relateing of your Newes, and soe fell uppon the said W^m Stewart and hee defending himselfe dragged him into the street, and there cruelly murdered him & his wife alsoe & left them both uppon their faces in the streets & soe they were found next morning, & they likewise killed severall men, women, and children to the number of seventeen persons; some of the children lived, some two daies after their wounds given, whose gutts this deponent severall times sawe hang out of their sides before their deaths.

Jur. 23^o Aprilis, 1644.

JO: HARRISSON.

HEN : JONES.

HEN : BRERETON.

Jane, the wiffe of Thomas Stewart, late of the towne and county of Sligoe, merchant, sworne and examined before his Majestie's Comm^{rs} in that behalf authoryzed, deposeth and sayth: That after the present Rebellion was begun viz^t about the begining of December, 1641, Her said husband liveing as a merchant in the towne aforesaid with her this deponent as for 26 yeres he had done in very good estate and condicion. And haveing contynually furnished the Inhabitants of the part thereabouts with all sorts of wares and marchandize; and by that course haveing acquired and gained to himself an estate of good value: Hee the said Tho: Stewart and she this deponent, then possessing that estate, were then at Sligoe aforesaid by Andrew Crane of Sligoe, Esq^r then high Sherriff of that county: Neile O'Hart of Donnelly in the same county, gent., Roger O'Connor of Skarden, in the same county, gent., Donnell O'Connor of gent., brother in law to Teige O'Connor, Sligoe, Richard O'Creane of Tirreraghe, gent., John O'Crane, Esq^{re} and a justice of the peace, sonn to the said Andrew Crane, Anthony Crane of nere Ballyshanny, gent., forceably deprived, robbed, and dispoyled of their howshold goods, wares, merchandize, specialties, cattle, horses, plate, mony, and other goodes and chattells of the value of one thowsand twee hundred poundes ster. or thereabouts; which robbery and outrage was committed in or about the begining of December aforesaid, att the very tyme of the Rebellis surprising, robbing, and pilladging of all the English and Scotts of the towne of Sligoe: In the doing whereof not only the persons, rebells beforenamed, But alsoe Teige O'Connor, Sligoe, now of the Castle of Sligoe, generall of the rebells in those parts; James ffrench of Sligoe aforesaid, Esq^r, a justice of the peace (a notorious and cruelle rebell); Brian O'Conner, a frier, and Captⁿ Hugh O'Conner, all three capt^{ns} and brothers to the said Teige O'Conner, Sligoe, Captⁿ Patrick Plunkett, nere Killoony, in the same county (a justice of the peace) Cap^{tn} Phelim O'Conner, Cap^{tn} Teige O'Conner of the Glann, Cap^{tn} Conn O'Connor of the same, and divers others whose names she cannot for the present remember, were most forward and cruell actors; and those rebells haveing altogether deprived and stripped all the british of all the estats they had: shce, this depon^t and her husband & many other Brittish were left in that towne, and amongst the rest there were left there which she can well remember, viz^t William Braxton, the deponent & her husband, & six children; James Scott and his sonn, of the age of foure or five yeres; Sampson Port and his wiffe Mary Port, and her father (of the age of

70 yeres, or thereabouts); John Littell, Arthur Martine, William Dowlittle & his wiff & children, W^m Carter & John Lewis and Eliz: his wiffe, Robert Lyons, Elizabeth Harlow, and one woman that was then great with child and within a month of her tyme; Isabell Beard whoe was great with child & very nere her tyme, and others whom she cannott name; Which Brittish people although they were promised faire quarter & taken into the protection of the said Teige O'Connor Sligoe whoe promised them a colleccion, Yet they were daily threatened to be murdered if they would not turne papists within one month then next after, which (for saveing of their lives) they were inforced to doe, notwithstanding which, about the 6th of January then next following (the said O'Connor Sligoe haveing before called a meeting of his followers & kinred in the Counties of Sligoe and Leitrim: and consulted with them and with a Convent of ffriers of the Abbey of Sligoe for 3 dayes together where they sate in Counsell) All the men, women, & children of the brittish that then could bee found within the same towne were sumoned to goe into the gaole: And as many as could be mett with, all (saveing this depon^t whoe was soe sick that she could not sturr) were carryed and putt into the gaole of Sligoe, where about 12 o'clock in the night they were stript naked & after most of them were most cruelly and barbarously murdered with swords, axes, & skeanes; & particulerly by twoe butchers, namely, James Butts and Robert Butts of Sligoe, whoe murdered many of them, wherein alsoe were acters Charles O'Conner the frier & Hugh O'Conner aforenamed, brothers to the said Teige O'Conner Sligoe & Teige O'Sheile; Kedagh O'Hart, laborer; Rich: Walsh and Tho: Walsh, th' one the gaylor the other a butcher, & divers others whom she cannot name: And saith that above thirty of the Brittish which were soe putt into the gaole were then and there murdered, Besides Robert Gamble, then provost of the said towne of Sligoe; Edward Newsham and Edward Mercer, whoe were wounded & left for dead amongst the rest, & John Stewart this depon^{ts} sonn, which foure being the next day found alive, yet all besmeared with bloud were spared to live. All which particulars the depon^t was credibly told by those that soe escaped, and by her Irish servants & others of the towne: And saith that some of the women soe murdered being bigg with child (by their wounds received) the very arms & leggs of their children in their wombes, appeared & were thrust out—And one woman, viz^t the said Isabell Beard, being in the house of the friers and hearing the lamentable cry that was made, ran into the streete and was pursued by one of

the friers men into the river, where she was barbarously murdered & found the next day with the child's foote appearing & thrust out of her wounds in her sides. And further saith that on the said 6th day of January there were murdered in the streets of the towne of Sligoe theis brittish protestants following, viz^t William Sheiles & John Sheiles his sonn, William Maxwell & Robert Akin. And the depon^t further saith (as she was credibly informed by the persons before in that behalf named): That the Inhumane Rebels after their murthers comitted in the said gaole layd & placed some of the dead bodyes of the naked murdered men upon the naked bodyes of the women in a most immodest posture not fitt for chaste eares to heare. In which posture they contynued to be seen the next morning by those Irish of the towne that came into the said gaole, whoe were delighted & reioyced in those bloody murthers & uncivill actions. And that they of the Irish that came to bury them stood upp to the mid legg in the bloud & braines of those that were soe murdered: whoe were carried out & cast into a pitt digged for that purpose in the garden of M^r Rycrofts (minister of Sligoe). And she further saith, That whereas the River of Sligoe was before very plentifull of fish: Itt did not for a long tyme after those murthers afford any fish at all. And this depon^t saw the frieres in their white habits in great companies in procession goeing to sanctify the water casting thereinto holy water. Shee saith alsoe that the prior of the Convent of Sligoe, after the murder of the said woman in the River, fell frantick & ran soe about the streets & contynued in that frenzie for 3 or 4 weekes. And saith that of her 6 children 3 were starved & died after her release of imprisonm^t which had bin for 18 months amongst the Rebels.

Jur. 23^o Aprilis, 1644.

X

HEN: JONES.

Signu: prd: Jane

HEN: BRERETON.

STEWART alias MENIZES.

John Shrawley, vicar of Eskagh, in the county of Sligoe, sworn and examined before his majestie's commissioners in that behalfe authorized, deposeth and saith, That

In the beginning of the rebellion present in the county of Sligo, one Hugh Crosby, a protestant, and his tenant upon the glebe-land, came and told him of some strange speeches which Richard Albonagh, the popish Priest of that parish of Easkagh had used lately unto his wife, who was a papist. (viz^t.) That she should see shortly their

religion flourish againe: But that it would never be soe well with them, untill the Protestant B^{pps} and ministers were all cutt off. This he privately told him this depon^t coniuring him to keep it secret, and to make the best use of it he could for his owne safety: Therupon for feare I suddenly forsooke my own house, and went out of that Barrony into Tirrawly in the county of Mayo. And att last, for safety of my life gott into the steeple of Rosserk,¹ which steeple eight of us kept almost a yeare in despight of the Rebels. Thither repaired Mr. Thomas Walker, a minister borne in Yorkshire, with his man Darcy Wood, after he was robbed and stripped starke naked of his apparell, saving only a linnen paire of Drawers that he had left him. They refused to leave him in that cold season, soone after Christmas either, shooe, stocking, or shirt. This fact being done nere the steeple, and he being in that pittifull plight in Ballyseechery within a mile of us, we sent for him into the steeple, where he lived untill the later end of September, 1642. Then after the Barretts of Ballyseechery had turned the watercourse from us, and layed a strict siege unto us for 8 weekes we were forced to deliver upp the steeple. And because we thought that they would never make good their word upon Quarter: we did surrender the steeple with all the goods therein unto Edmond Bourk of Ropagh, Esq^r, who promised and swore upon those conditions to convoy us all safe away to any of the next English garrisons. Mr. Walker with his man, and two gentlewomen who had lived all that time in the steeple, desired to be sent to the Abbey-boyle. Thither the said Edmond Bourke faithfully promised to convoy them: And send a Frier, his owne brother, Richard Bourke, with 4 souldiers to convoy them the next way over the mountains. This frier in the depon^{ts} hearing swore to convoy them all safe within a mile of the Boile, and then to turne home and not to leave them till they were past all danger of the Irish in those parts. But before they went 5 miles the frier, being on horse-back leaves them and goes to a village nere adioyning, promising to overtake them presently, being on foote, which he never did, for within halfe a mile of the place where he parted from them there lay an ambush of some 16 kernes, which as soone as they espied, Mr. Walker fell downe on his knees to praier, and the 4 souldiers that were the convoy fell a stripping of the women for that their clothes were worth something, whereas Mr. Walker's clothes and his man's were but old raggs. And as he was on

¹ Rosserk, a townland in the barony of Tirawley, parish of Ballysakeery, County Mayo.

his knees praying, one stroke him a blow with a sword and clove his skull downe to the mouth, as one of the women who saw it told me afterwards, and there he and his man were both barbarously slayne. And some of the Irish told me sithence that they saw their bones there upon the mountaine unburied. The two women were stripped as naked as they were borne, the mother and the daughter, and left there, being not suffered to return with the convoys. The mother was slaine shortly after that neer Ballymote; she was the wife of Mr. John Gardner of Rosserke in the county of Mayo, and her daughter is as yet living with her husband Richard Gardner in Ballycottle in the county of Sligoe. One of their 4 convoys sold a gold ring which was worth 24s. that he tooke from M^{rs} Gardner that time for six shillings unto a marchant of Ardurcer, James Lynch, as I was credibly informed.

About the beginning of Summer 1642 there was (as we in the steeple were told by some fosterers of Mr. Gardner's children) a solemne meeting of the inhabitants about the Moyne, in the county of Mayo, to consult what were best to be done with those Scotts which were still remayning in that country. And as it seemes they concluded to kill them all, both man, woman, and child. For presently after that said meeting, they did gather them together from all parts round about the Moyne, and within a mile & halfe of Rosserke steeple nere unto Bellyseechery, they killed 35 men, women, & children. Two of the men I knew, William Oge Buchanan of Killalla & James a weaver that lived in the town of Moyne, lusty able men. The father of the said William (who was then and there killed with his wife and children) with his owne sister, the wife of William Cambell of Killalla, with her children, is now living with the fryers att the Moyne. They spared his life, to be their slave, to helpe them to build upp the abbey, he having good skill in Architecture. There was likewise about that time one William Gibb, a very old man, who had lived in Killalla (because he would not confess where he had buried his money), killed in the towne of Moyne, with his wife, an old woman, by two rogues, who with their skeines murdered them and were chiefe in the murder of the 35 aforesayd.

There were seaven men, women, and children forced into the sea to drown themselves nere Killalla about that time :

And further saith that James French of Sligo, Esq., owed him the depon^t 12 pounds per bond for tythes that he sett him to farme, and he was possessed of: And the depon^t meeting with him in

his extreame want and poverty, desired him to give me 12s. and he would willingly release him for the 12£. He replies unto him, That he did admire how he durst be soe bold as mention that debt att all, and vowed he would not give him 12d. You are kindly used he sayd, that you have your life. And att his departing in way of charity, here sayed he, there is a whole faced groat to buy you tobacco, which scornfull offer the deponent durst not butt accept of.

Jurat 23 April 1644.

JO : SHRAWLEY.

HEN: JONES.

HEN: BRERETON.

The deposition of M^{rs} Christian Olliphant, relict of William Olliphant, Clarke, taken before mee at Sligo concerninge the severall murthers comitted on the Brittish at Templehouse the 3rd of February 1645. Imp^{rs} the said M^{rs} Olliphant being sworne upon the holy Evangelist doth affirme that John Crean being one cheife in comand at the takeinge of Templehouse, her husband and herselfe being in the lower parlour in presence of the said Crean, was brought forth by the Souldiers of the said Crean, and the Haraes, unto the place of execution, notwithstanding this deponent's earnest pressinge the said Crean for the delaying of herselfe and husband's goinge out with the souldiers untill shee had spoken with Mr. Crofton and his wife yet would hee afford her no answere, but suffered the souldiers to bringe them forth, to witt her selfe, her husband, Henry Norwell an elderly man, and an auntient woman, at which tyme her husband and the other two were executed. After they had executed this deponent's husband, they tyed him to a horse tayle and dragged him about the streets in a most inhumane and barbarous manner, notwithstanding that this deponent's husband and the other two which were executed had quarter given them by the said Crean, and the Haraes under their hands for the safety of their lives, at the tyme of the surrenderinge up of the said house by Mr. William Crofton to them, and the deponent haveing at that tyme three small children, they were all stript naked, beinge a week before Candlemas, in the extremity of the winter, which so penetrated the infants that since they have all dyed. And further this deponent saith that she was credibly informed that Thomas Morton (a tenant of her brother John Buchanan who was murdered in the county of Mayo) with five or six more of his familie coming out of the county of Mayo and repaying towards the North,

fell into the said John Crean's campe (as they called it) neere Temple-house, where the said Morton and his familye were murthered in a most barbarous manner; after the father being murdred, the children were throwne alive into the grave with the father and there buried alive, and further this deponent saith not.

CHA : COOTE.

(Witnessed; but the Deposition is not signed by the Deponent.)

The examinacion of Rob^t Hussey concerning the Murder of M^r W^m Massam, and Rob^t Pinion of Knockvickar, wherewith he is charged by Capⁿ D^r Renzi Massam; taken the 6th (sic) of Febr., 1652. The said Rob^t Hussey being duely examined saith that the year before the Rebellion he was a soldier in the guarrison of Sligoe, in the Lord Ranelagh's companie, and that about January or February after the said guarrison of Sligoe was taken by the rebels, and that the soldiers ther in guarrison had upon the surrender, quarter for life promised them and liberty to march to Boyle in the County of Roscommon (then a guarrison for the English), and were to have a convoy with them of the Irish for their more secure passage thither. He further saieth that one Capⁿ Patrick Plunkett commanded the convoy, and that he did not (according to engagement) convey them to Boyle, but treacherously kild some of them in the way and tooke him (this examinat) & another (one James Fullard) prisoners. He further saieth that hee remained a prisoner for about a weeke with the said Plunkett, and then tooke up Armes and served him, being threatned (as he alleages) that if he refused to doe it, he should be hanged. He further declareth that about May after, being in the Irish camp near Knockvickar upon intelligence given that some English were travailing (on foote) on the way from Boyle to Knockvickar, (these two guarrisons being but three or fower miles distant one from another) he was commanded out against them (by his L^t one Hugh M'Dermot) with some others of the Irish soldiers, and that they were led by Ferdinand M'Dermot-Roe (then a titular Captⁿ) to a bogge syde by which those English that they had intelligence of were to passe, the said Ferdinande commandinge them to fall upon the English, and assuring them that if they were overpowered or worsted by them they should have releife and assestance. The Examinant further confesseth that he with the rest of the soldiers that were so sent out, and one Connor M'Manus, a gentleman of the country, advanced up towards those English, and saith that they fyred one upon another,

and that there was quarter offered to the English, but they refused to take it, whereupon the Irish fell upon them and killed two of them, who as he afterwards understood were M^r W^m Massam and one Rob^t Pinion of Knockvickar aforesaid, and tooke the rest prisoners.

The Examinant denieth that he killed either of the said persons, but he confeseth that he was present, and of the party that did that execucion, and that he carried a muskett with them, M^r Massam being (as he saieth) killed by one Rob^t Noland, and Rob^t Pinion by one Laghlyn O'Horoghoe; Being demanded the names of those other persons that were of the party that killed the above-named M^r Massam and Robert Pinion, he saieth there were present of the said party, John Cooke & Bryan O'Horven (tenants to the aforesaid Cap^{tn} Plunkett), John M'Cahale M'Dermott-Roe, and John M'Gihin, whether there were any more or noe, he saieth he remembers not, and further he confeseth not.

Taken the day and yeare aforesaid
before us:

H. WARRINGTON.

JA: SHAEN.

ROBERT HUSSEY.

X

[his marke].

The Examincion of Patrick Dowd of Ballicottle in the Barrony of Tirreragh in the County of Sligoe, taken on 25th November, 1652, before the Comm^{rs} of Revenue.

The examine doth acknowledg that he was at the Moyne in the beginning of this rebellion with some men armed with musquetts & pikes, his busines thither being to seeke for meate and drinke for himself and the said men, whereupon he sent to S^r Rob^t Hannay, desiring entertainment from him, uppon which the said S^r Rob^t returned him an answeare that he could not entertaine so many, whereupon the said company quartered in the said houses but paid nothing for their entertainen^t. On the next day this examine went into the house of the said S^r Rob^t Hannay, And as the examin^t doth remember Edmond Burke of Roppagh was eyther in the towne or in the said S^r Rob^t's house, and being at the same tyme in the said house S^r Rob^t Hannay gave this examine a carbine. This examine did acknowledg that he was then under no command nor commissioned by any. And this examine further saith that he was desired by S^r Rob^t Hannay to draw his said men out of the towne, which he accordingly

promised him to doe if he should have any power over them, where-uppon he on the next morning marcht away from thence.

And the examinee further saith that after this he went with his father Charles Dowd, M^r David Dowd and about 40 men with some Armes to the house of M^r John Nowlan at Eneskerone, and pushed open the said Nowlan's doores and entered into his said house (he being then in England) and his wife then in bedd it being about 9 or 10 of the clock, put the said M^r Nowlan's wife out of doores and his said father kept possession of the goods, And Master David Dowd of the house.

Saith moreover that one Anthony Marah came to Castle Conner, where the English and Scotch passed at their going from Beleek to Sligo, who threatened to gett satisfaction from Andrew Dare, for some cattle that were taken from the said Anthony upon title.

And the said examinee saith that his father mett with the English and Scotch at their march to Sligo, purposeing to protect S^r Robert Hannay.

This examinee further saith that he had a Company of a hundred men the harvest before the com[mo]tion, by virtue of a commission, as he pretendeth, from the L^d Taaff to goe to Spain, who were all disperst soone after to the number of twelve men, who were with him at his going to the Moyne.

The examinee lastly saith that for that parte of his examination wherein he said that he was under no command he mistooke, for he was then under the command of the Lord Taaffe.

PATT : DOWDA.

The deposition of Oliver Albanagh, now dwelling at Polethonny in the barony of Tireragh and County of Sligo, taken the 18th of May, 1653.

Oliver Albanagh being of the age of 58 years or thairabouts, being duely sworne upon the holy Evangelists and examined, saith that he lived at a place called Cabragh at the begining of this rebellion, within the barony of Tireragh, and being demanded who wer the first actors in the said barony, saith that att the first begining thaireof thair was a generall meeting of the chief gentillmen of the county held at Bellishadare who wer their called togedder by authoritie from Andrew Crean, high Sheriff of the county at that tyme, wherein O'Connor Sligo himself appeared, The end of which meeting was (as this deponent saith) to repress the incursions of forrainers and to

suppress the violent courses of Idle persons within the county ; which all of the foresaid gentlemen promised to doe to the uttermost of thair powers, but so soone as the meeting was ended, many of the inhabitants of that country fell a plundering and robbing of all the protestants, and especially one Brian M'Swyn who was authorised by commission from Theobald Taaff now Lo : Viscount Taaff, to levey a company to be transported into Spaine at that tyme, they wer the first actors in that barony and afterwards this Deponent sayth that by vertue of a proclamation from the Lord Justices from Dublin, thair was a kynd of cessation which endured for a fortnight or thairabouts, and att the end of that tyme, thair was another generall meeting held at Bellishadara by the authoritie aforsaid, from the which meeting the most of the gentillmen of the contrey went toward Sligo and their remained till the said Sligo was taken. And this deponent being further examined who wer the cheif robbers of the English in that barony, sayth that the east part of that barony was altogedder plundered by Brian M'Swyn and his company, but becaus this deponent lived in the other part of the barony he knoweth not particulary, but he sayth that there was no great robbery committed their in these parts till about the moneth of Januar, in the year 1641, when M^r John Nolan his hous was plundered by Charles O'Dowd, Patrick Dowd, David fitzdonogh O'Dowd, with all thair souldiers and followers, and Owen M'Shan Glas O'Dowd, with many others who wer sein by this Deponent the next morneing eftir the robbery committed in the forsaid hous. And this deponent further saith that thair wer seeverall murders committed in that barony afftir that tyme, bot he knoweth non of the murderers bot Brian M'Swyn and his souldiers, M'Connor roe M'Conmy, as he was credibly informed ; and being further demanded who wer the stoppers of S^r Robert Hannay and thes others who cam alongs with him, with his comvoy, sayth that hee knoweth not, for hee this deponent was in Sligo with severall others at that tyme, and upon thair goeing towards the barony of Tireragh from Sligo they, this depon^t with Lieu^t Collonell Teag O'Dowd, mett S^r Robert Hannay and the rest of that people, comeing from Ardneglas to Sligo, who wer Ryhly (sic) to be crossed and held by the multitud, who than surrounded tham, and with great threatnings terrified tham ; and being demanded who wer the chief men and mos active in that sarvice, saith that Brian M'Swyn and Roger M'Owen M'Swyn wer the mos active, and this Deponent further sayth that he this Deponent with Lieu^t Colonell Teag O'Dowd stayed with the Convoy which

conducted S^r Robert Hannay till such tyme as they mos of the contrey people returned, and when they wer clear hee left tham ; bot he further sayth that that wery night all of tham followed S^r Robert Hannay and his convoy to Sligo. And this Dep^t being further examined whidder or not thair was any murder committed in or about Rathly att that tyme, sayth that thair came some Scottish people from Tirawly in the County of Mayo, to Rathly, who stayed thair all night with this dep^t his wyff, and the next morneing shee the said Dep^{ta} wyff sent them away safe with Teag M^cConmy, whom shee appoynted to be a convoy unto tham, and upon the way one Dermott O'Dowd cam to the said Teag M^cConmy upon the way, and told him that Richard Albanagh (who is now dead) had sent him to kill thes people, wherupon severall other persons cam about tham who led the said people to the sea syd thinkeing to have drowned tham, which the said Richard Albanagh heareing sent immediatly on(e) Richard Albanagh a priest with severall others who brought tham back safe, wher they continued three or four dayes, bot this Deponent sayth that they wer terrified, and altered thair resolution, for some of tham went back againe to Tirawly and some of tham cam towards Sligo, and further this Deponent sayth not.

Signed and acknowledged before

mee, as witness my hand

OL : ALLBONAGH.

RICH : COOTE.

The deposition of Robert Nisbitt, now liveing at Cornegillagh within the barony of Rapho and County of Downegall, taken at Sligo the 16^o of Jan^y, 1653.

Robert Nisbitt being of the age of twentie years or thaireabouts being duely sworne upon the holy Evangelists and examined, sayth that he lived with his father Robert Nisbitt in Ardneglas within the barony of Tireragh and County of Sligo, att the beginieing of the rebellion, and that the said Robert with his wyff and fyeve small children wer constrained to continue in the said place for a year and a half or thaireabouts eftir the said rebellion began, till about the moneth of May, in the year 1643 : Att which tyme this deponent sayth that thair cam a company of Ulster men to the said towne of Ardneglas commanded by on Captan M^cSwyne, who dureing the tyme of thair abod this deponent sayth they wer hyred by the M^cSwyns of Ardneglas to murder his father, his mother, and thair children, whereupon upon a Saturday at night thes murderers cam to this Deponent's father's hous,

and quartered thair all night, and did dress a beeff for their supper, which Roger M'Swyn of Ardneglas had given tham as a part of thair hyre, and on the Sondag morneing the forsaid murderers bound the deponent's father Robert Nisbitt elder, and in the meantyme this Deponent's mother Emelin Nisbitt went to the said Roger M'Swyn his hous, and told him that they had bound her husband, and that they intended to murder tham all, and prayed him for God his sake to save tham, wherunto this said Roger replyed that what was to be done was by his command for hee had given orders unto tham, and with all commanded her to depart, adding withall that if they did not kill thes theeves (as he named thame) that he wold doe it himselff, notwithstanding of which answer, as this deponent sayth, this deponent's mother cam back againe to the hous wher her husband was bound and imediatly they tyed the said deponent's mother Emelin with ropes of hair, and Drew tham all, to witt the father, the mother, and the fyve children to the place wher they intended to act the murder, and befor they cam to the place this deponent with his two sisters Helein and Marie shrunk back out of the way and hid themselves, the rest wer led on to the slaughter, wher they murdered the father, and the mother by cutting up of her belly, being than great with chyld, and throacing a young chyld newly weaned into the river, wherupon thair eldest sone, whoes name was John, being than of sixteen yeares or thaireabouts, fled away and run away a great way till he mett with on Owen O'Dowd, now liveing in Ardneglas, unto whom hee addressed himself and told him that the Ulster men had kild his father and mother and prayed him to save his lyff, unto whom this Owen replyed that he wold, and yett he brought him back to the murderers and delyvered him into thair hands who kild him, And this deponent being further examined deposeth that Roger M'Swyn, Edmund M'Swyn, Alex^r M'Swyn, Roger M'Swyn fitz Alex^r Hugh M'Swyn, and divers others wer all of tham contryvers and asisters of the murderers in the fact, and further, he, this deponent sayth, that they the said M'Swyns wer alwayes jelous that the said persons should escap into the English quarters and Discovre thair actions, which was the caus they murdered thamme affir so long a tyme. And further this deponent sayth not, hee further sayeth that one George Evon (sic) now liveing neare Dunnagale cane testify what the Deponent sayeth being present.

ROBERT NISBITT,

X

[his marke.]

CHA : GORE.

The Deposition of John Layng, minister, now liveing att Bella-dreheid in the County of Sligo, taken 24^o Jun : 1653.

This examinant being duely sworne and examined sayth that Major David O'Dowd of Lechan in the County of Sligo, out of a murderous Disposition, with a long skein attempted to murder this deponent in the Castle of Roslie, which undoubtedly hee had done, if hee had not bein prevented. And this examinant further sayth that Roger Oge M'Swyne of Ardneglas was the cheiff of thes persones who brok the quarter whereby S^r Robert Hannay, Captan Andrew Adair, with many persones wer to pass saffe from Beleek in the County of Mayo to Bellishanan in the County of Downegall, wherby great and severall murders wer committed: And that the said S^r Robert Hannay and the rest wer sent prisoners to Dromahair, commanded by Owen O'Rork, thinkeing to release Con O'Rork and Brian O'Rork, who wer than prisoners at Manurhamilton: And further this Deponent sayth that S^r Robert Hannay sent a letter to Manurhamilton to desyre Con O'Rorik and Brian O'Rorik to be exchanged with him and the rest of thes men who wer prisoners at Dromahair, which was denyed, whereupon M^r Thomas ffullerton, M^r William Listin, ministers, and Patrick Dromond, gent, being of S^r Robert Hannay his partie wer brought from Dromahair to the Irish camp, than lyeing against Manurhamilton, wher they wer murdered, bot by whom the murder was committed this deponent knoweth not.

And this deponent further sayth that Moreis M'Conmy was present at Ardneglas when some of thes persons belonging to S^r Robert Hannay and Captain Adair were murdered in that place, and further sayth not.

JO : LAYNG.

This deposition was given in upon oath to me,

S. NICHOLS.

The Examination of William O'Dowd, gent, now liveing in Downeall, taken befor me the 24^o day of May, 1653.

William O'Dowd being of the agde of twentie-fyve years or thaireabout, being examined, sayth that hee lived with his father att Bellinahown in the begineing of the rebellion, within the barony of Tireragh and County of Sligo: and that in regard of his yong years att the begineing of the rebellion hee did not tak that notice of the seeverall murders committed thair, as others did, bott hee this examinant sayth that hee hard that thair was a murder committed att

Skrein, and that Connor Roe M'Conmy, who is now in action, and Colla M'Swyn, who is now dead, wer the speciall actors, as also this examinant sayth that thair was seeverall persons murdered at Ardneglas, and that Cap^m Brian M'Swyn his souldiers wer the cheif actors. And further this examinant sayth that he hard that on William M'Jonyn was hanged at Rakorleis by the command of on Roger M'Owen M'Swyn, bot by what authoritie the said Roger M'Swyn did hang the said William M'Jonyn, this examinant knoweth not, as also this examinant sayth that he hard that thair was a man and a chyld murdered at Donoghalrahan by command of Moreis Herbert, priest, or by on Walter his servant, and another servant, whoes name he knoweth not, and this examinant sayth that it is within this half year that this examinant heard of the committing of this said murder; and this examinant sayth that he hard of a murder committed in Tonrego by Charles O'Connor & Hugh O'Connor, or on of tham and thair souldiers, bot what particular persons assisted tham in the fact this examinant knoweth not and further sayth not.

Signed and acknowledged before
mee, as wittness my hand,

WILLIAM DOWDE.

RICH: COOTE.

The Examinacion of Garett Desse of Iskerown, in the County of Sligoe, gentleman, taken before Samuell Nichols, Esq^r, one of the Justice of Peace for the Province of Conaght, touching the murthering and hanging of som Scotts, the beginning of the Rebellion.

The said examinant being duely sworne and examined, sayth that about Christmas, in the yeare 1641, a certaine Scotchman, whose name he knoweth not, being a tenant to S^r Robert Hany, whoe was then goeing out of the Contry with a Convoy, with whom the said Scotchman was in company, and being a little beheynd, was asalted by some souldiers, belonging either to Capt. Charles Dowd, Patrick Dowd, or Bryen M'Swiny, whoe then comanded the party at Iskerowen in the Barony of Tirrerragh, and was Imediatly killed in the place by the foresaid souldiers, whose names he knoweth not, his cause of knowledge is that he sawe the Scotchman after he was killed, and saw M^r John Nowlan's tenants burrying him, and this deponent further sayth, that the said Scotchman's wife was at the same tyme soe sorely wounded by the foresaid souldiers, of which wounds shee dyed within a

weeek after. He further sayth that within five or six weeckes after the killing of the said Scotchman som of the souldiers under the command of the said Cap^t Charles Dowd, or Patrick Dowd, went to Ballyvoghany, and finding one Robertt Galbrett a Scotchman there tressing corne in a house, brought the said Robertt from thence to Ballyeotle, and there hanged him, and whether it was by order of the foresaid Cap^t or not this deponent cannot tell. Neither did this deponent see the man hanged, but was soe enformed by those that did and further sayth that all the said company belonging to the said Robertt Hany were hanged and otherwise slaine at the same tyme within the said Barony of Tireragh, as they were goeing on their travell.

GARRETT DEASSE.

Diermott Neilan of Ballenrobe in the county of Gallway, gentl., being duely sworne and examined, sayth and agreeth in all points with the Examinacion of the former deponent.

DERMOTT NELAN.

Diermott O'Flanagan of Iskerown, aforesaid, gentl., concurs with the Examinacion of the former deponent in all points, with this addition that he was one of those that burried the said Scotchman that was killed at Iskerowen as aforesaid.

DIERMOTT O'FLANAGAN.

X

[his marke.]

Moyler Bourk of Iskerowen, gentl. agrees in all points with the examinacion of the first deponent.

MEYLER BOURK.

SAMUEL NICHOLS.

Examinations taken at the towne of Sligoe the 14th day of May, 1653.

Robert Litforde of the Abbey of Boyle, a trooper in Maior John Kinge's troope, beinge duely sworne, and examined sayeth that at the breakinge out of the rebellion (in 1641) hee lived at Skreine in the County of Sligoe and soone after Candlemas that yeare, S^r Rob^t Hannay with his lady and children, and many of the Brittish nation whoe had lost their substance by the rebels,

enjoying little butt their lives, were by a convoy of the county of Mayo, from whence they came, brought towards Ardnaglass, but the said convoy beinge surprised by the meanes of Roger Oge M'Swyne of Ardnaglasse, and his brother Brian M'Swyne, the most of those distressed people fell into the enemie's hands and were murdered, butt this examinant particularly sawe one Connor Roe M'Namee pullinge a pretty youeth of those prisoners and him brought within twenty yeards of the place where this examinant was hideinge himselfe nere the church of Skreine, and tooke him by the haire of his heade with one hand, & with the other hand cutt his the said youeth's throate, by stabbinge him through the same fower or five tymes with an Irish skeine, and then seinge a poore churle come accidentally by caused him to dragg the said deade corpse to a greave that was open in the said churchyarde: and there to burry itt. And when hee had soe donne hee sawe the said Connor Roe M'Namee hallinge of an ould Brittish man whoe carryed a younge childe in his armes, and driveinge that ould man before him out of this examinant's sight to murder him as this exam^t. verylie beleeveth but what was donn with them this examinant knoweth nott, hee further sayeth that there was three of those number of Brittish at the same tyme hanged by the country inhabitantts then aboute Ardnaglasse which one Owen M'Edwany liveing there perceaveinge, and that the said Connor Roe M'Namee with other wicked persons were sayinge they woulde passe from Ardnaglasse to the Skreine where this exam^t lived there to kill all the Brittish inhabitantts, did hastily runn to this exam^t to advertise him what hee hearde spoaken, and to putt this exam^t upon his garde against the said rebells approach thither, which hee did the best hee might by hideinge himselfe upp and downe that country. This exam^t further sayeth that one Thomas Coote and his wife, and one Thomas Crowne, two Englishmen, were soone after that tyme murdered at Toneregoe by Hugh O'Connor, sonn of Teige O'Connor of Sligoe, Esq^r, deceased, his brother Cahell O'Connor, and that Teige O'Connor of Sligoe, Esq^r, and the said Hugh & Cahill O'Connor, all brethren, wentt together into the barrony of Tereragh with many idle persons callinge themselves souldiers followinge them, a litle while after the murder of Sligoe was comitted, and the first night they all lay at Ardnaglasse towne, and from thence forward into that barrony, and within fower or five daies returned backe & lay at Toneregoe aforesaid when and where the said murder was comitted, butt whether the said Teige O'Connor of Sligoe the eldest brother of the three were

there at that instant of the doeninge of the same this exam^t cannott tell. This examinant further sayeth that Robert Neisbitt and his wife a Brittish couple & of the inhabitantts of Ardnaglasse were soone after that tyme stabbed & murdered, but by whome this exam^t doth not knowe, the said woman being greate with child at that tyme & this exam^t hearde when shee was killed her belly was riptt upp by the murderers of her, itt being soe commonly reported in the country. And further hereunto this exam^t cannot depose.

Examined before mee

ROBERT LYDFORD.

ROBT^r PARKE.

Owen M^cEdwane of Sligoe yeoman adged forty years, sayeth that hee was at the beginninge of the rebellion in the yeare 1641 dwelling at Ardnaglasse & that hee knowes that Connor Roe M^cNamee was a common murderer of such Brittish people as lived in those parts and otherwise travelled that way, especially of such persons as were murdered at the Skreine as is declared in the former deposition—And that Hugh O'Connor & Charles O'Connor, bretheren to O'Connor Sligoe, murdered Thomas Coote and his wife at Toneregoe but whoe was then in their company hee knoweth nott. He alsoe deposeth that itt was the company of Capt^t Bryan M^cSwyne that hanged the three Brittish men, but cannot say that the said Capⁿ M^cSwyne was present or actor therein—He lastly sayeth that itt was a greate number of Ulster Rebels then in armes at Ardnaglasse whoe murdered Robert Neisbett & his sonn, & his wife beinge greate with child and riptt upp her belly—Beinge asked what persons or inhabitants of the Country which are nowe alive and that were actors in the said murders, deposeth that hee knowes not any particular bodie then as he hath related—And that hee beinge a dweller for a longe tyme before the warr in Ardnaglasse (as soone as it begann) was soe oppressed with the Irish Souldiers that hee was still keepeinge his owne dwellinge quietly, & went nott comonly abroade amonge that wicked crowde of people untill hee gott the opportunity to remove from theme to Sligoe to dwell, & dureinge that tyme hee hath hearde what hee hath herein deposed.

Deposed & examined before

OWEN M^cEDWANE.

ROBT : PARKE.

RICH : COOTE.

The Deposition of Brian M'fferrell now in Belladriheid taken before me the 24^o May, 1653.

Brian M'fferrell being of the age of ffortie years or thaireabouts being duely sworne upon the holy Evangelists and examined saith that hee lived in Roslie att the beginning of the rebellion, and that hee knew severall of the English that lieved about thes parts at that tyme amongst others on Lawra London and her children, who wer all of tham plundered and robd by Roger M'Owen M'Swyn and eftirwards sterwed for want of maintenance. And this deponent being further examined sayth that hee saw sewerall strangers comeing from the barony of Tirawly towards the province of Ulster, and amongst others he sayth thair was on murdered at Donoghatrahan by directions from Moreis Herbert, priest, who sent of on Walter Barrett, who now liveth in Tirawly, and on John Cloan who now liveth about Dromahair, as this deponent beleeweth, to murder the said person, whom they hanged att that tyme : as also this deponent sayth that hee heard that thair was on of on M' John Hamilton's children thrown over the rocks in the sea, and that way murdered. This deponent being further examined concerneing a murder committed in Skrein, saith that Connor ro M'Conmy, Colla M'Swyn the sone of Roger M'Swyn and John Cloan wer the cheif actors ; and being examined concerneing the murder committed in Ardneglas saith that the speciall murderers wer the souldiers of Brian M'Swyn, and that Moreis M'Conmy was in Ardneglas at that time, and that the said Moreis hearing that thair was on of the M'Donnells a Scottchman to be murdered, whom he alledged to be his kinsman, cam in place and took him away from the others that wer to be murdered, and left him to be kept safe in some hous in towne till such tyme as hee the said Moreis should be ready in the smith's forge wher hee was imployed, and from thence he intended to carie him the said M'Donell with him to be secured, bot such was the furie of the murderers that thay fell upon the house and murdered the said M'Donnell among the rest, and this deponent further sayth that thair was on Robert Nisbit and his wyff and sone murdered in Ardneglas the next year eftir the beginieing of the rebellion, by some Ulster men, bot who they wer he knoweth not, and who was thair officer he doeth not remember ; and being examined concerneing the murder committed in Tonrego upon the persons of Thomas Coote and his wyff, Thomas Crowne and others, hee sayth that he knoweth that Charles O'Connor and Hugh O'Connor cam with a great squadron of men thair and murdered the said persons openly in the sight of Mul-

mory M'Swyn and his wyff Gilian Lynch, who opposed tham to the uttermost of thair power, bot could not prevail, and this Deponent being further examined if thair wer any mor murders committed in Tireragh sayth thair was one of S^r Robert Hanny his men murdered at Eniskerowne by on John M'Manus, who is now dead; and further this Deponent sayth not.

BRIAN OGE M'FFERELL.

Signed and acknowledged before me,
as witness my hand,

RICH: COOTE.

The Deposition of Hugh Benson, feltmaker, now liveing in Sligo, taken befor me the 24^o May, 1653.

Hugh Benson of Sligo, being of the agde of twentie-fyve years or thaireabouts, being Duely sworne upon the holy Evangelist and examined, sayth that hee lived in Gransgmore with (in) the barony of Tireragh and County of Sligo, att the begineing of the rebellion, and that he this Deponent knoweth that thair was a man and a chyld murdered at Donoghatrahan by command of Moreis Herbert, priest, who imployed his serwant Walter Barrett and another John O'Clowan to murder the said persons, and that the said John O'Clowan took the chyld by the feet and dashed the brains thaireof out upon a stone, and afterwards handd the man betwix two cars; as also this deponent sayth that one of the M'Swyns of Donaghatrahan, whoes name he knoweth not, took a chyld of on M^r John Hammilton's, whoes name was John, and pretending that the chyld had stoln a sheep, took him the said chyld, and putt a with about his neck, and threw him over the rock, threatening to cast him into the river, bot lett him hang so long that the chyld died within a few Dayes, and this Deponent sayth that he went to visitt the said chylde within two dayes after; and that hee could hardly speake unto him, and nevir eftir rose, and this Deponent further sayth not.

HUGH BENSON,

Signed and acknowledged before mee,
as witness my hand,

X

[his mark.]

RICH: COOTE.

The Examinacion of Roger M'Swiny before two of the Commissioners of Revennue, viz^t. Captain Charles Holcroft, and M^r John Eyre taken on 26^o November, 1652; Saith that in the begining of this

rebellion he lived at Arnaglass, And further saith that being in company with the English and Scotch that were in the Barrony of Tirrauly at their passage to Sligoe he saw Bryne M'Swinie and Patrick Dowd in the company of those that made opposition to the passage of the said English and Scotch beyond Castleconnor.

And further saith that he came in the company of the said English and Scotch to Duneale & there left them, And that he doth not remember any house he went into in the said Duneale, but immediately departed therehence as soone as the said English did light, and whether they went in this examine knoweth not.

And on that night he supped at Donoghtrane, and there he lay untill the next morning, at which tyme he came back to Duneale, where he found M^r And. O'Adare and S^r Robt. Hannay in the Castle, and two Ministers, namely, M^r Montgomery and another, whose name this examine remembereth not, striped naked in the streete, And he saith that Gullne duff O'Hart, now in Carbery, was then Commander of the said Castle, and when the said English & Scotch came to Arnaglas, where opposition was made by Bryan M'Swynie, Alexander oge M'Swyny, now in County of Sligoe, Therlogh O'Boland, Morris oge M'Kum-Mie about Castlelackin, Dualtagh M'Swynie in Tundergoe in the Barrony of Tirreragh, with many others, to the passage of the said British, alleadgeing that it was to good a booty for them to loose, this examine by much perswation prevailed with the aforesaid to give way to the passage of the English & Scotch aforesaid.

And hee saith further that parte of the said English & Scotch goeing a by way to Skreane were slayne by some souldiers of what compeny he knoweth not.

ROGER M'SWYNNE.

June 23rd, 1653.—The Examinacion of Cap^t Andrew O'Adare, taken before Samuell Nicholas Esq^r, & Cap^t Arthur Gore, Esq^r, two of the Justices of Peace for the Province of Connaght.

The said Examinnat being duely sworn and examined, sayth that uppon the quarter of Beleck in the Barony of Tirawly in the county of Mayo, the 10th of Jan: 1641, or thereabouts, he this Examinnat, together with S^r Rob^t Hany, & about six score persons, man, woman, & children, going over the river of Moyn towards Castle Conor, and from thence to Inisscrohin, wher they mett with Charless

O'Dowd of Balicotle and his son Patrick, with three score or fowre score men, whoe treathened to kill this examinant, and all his Company, whoe with Sir Robert Hana and some of the rest of his company, did with difficulty escape, but the remaynder of the persons who came with this examinat from Beleek were at that tyme slaine in the said Barony; but by whom he this deponent canot tell, but verylie beleeveth that they were killed by the said Charles or Patrick, or some of their companyes, And further sayth that comeing along to Ardneglass, from whence this deponent and S^r Rob^t Hanna were brought prissoners to Drumahere in the county of Leitrim by Bryan & Rory M'Shewny, both sons in law to Owen O'Rourk to be exchanged for two of the Rowerkes prissoners at Manerhamelton, which was denyed them; at which Drumeheare ther wer two ministers, by name M^r Wm. Listun, M^r Thomas Fulerton & Patrick Drumont, gentl., who wer sent tyed from Drumheare aforesaid to the campe at Manerhamelton by some of the souldiers of the garrison of Drumheare, then under the command of Owen O'Rourk; where the said three persons were executed, but by whom or by whose order they were executed he knoweth not.

AN: O'ADARE.

S. NICHOLS.

ARTH: GORE.

The Examinacion of Jane Boswell, wife to M^r Thomas Boswell, liwing in Winetawerne Street, Dublin, taken before Sir William Gilbert Knight, and Thomas Richardson Esq., two of the members of the high Court of Justice, the Sixteenth day of Aprill, 1653.

The said Examinat being duely sworne and examined sayth that shee was in the house of William Crofton, Esq^r at Teetemple in the County of Sligoe, in the first yeare of rebellion, and about a fortnight or three weeks before Christmas, in the said yeare there came before the said house one Captaine John Crean, Captaine Hugh M'Donogh and one Iriell O'Hara, and about seawen or eight hundred Rebels in their company and beseiged the same, which seige continued about seaven or eight weeks to her best remembrance, and then the said Irish Captaines and M^r William Crofton came to a parlye, at which tyme it was agreed that the said M^r Crofton and his familie with all the rest of the families then in the house shold have libertye there to remaine for nyne dayes longer, and then such of them as wold departe shall have libertye to departe with bagg and baggadage

and to have safe convoy to the Abby of Boyle in the County of Roscommon, and the said M^r Crofton was to sweare that hee shold not harbor or conceale any goods belonging to any other person then not in the house or comprehended within the saide Agreement, which Agreement was put in writing and signed and sealed by the said M^r Crofton, M^r Oliphant, minister, M^r Wray, a minister, M^r Roger King, this Examinat her selfe and others then present on the one parte, and the said John Crean, Hugh M^cDonogh, Iriell alias Oliver O'Hara, Bryan O'Hara and others on the said Rebels' parte, all which Rebells before named swore uppon a booke (they called a Portooos) to performe the said quarter, and they the said William Crofton, M^r Oliphant, M^r Wray, and this Examinat did sweare uppon a bible that they wold not conceale or coloure any goods of their owne or any others more then they cold carry away according to their quarter, but as soone as the said quarter was soe fully agreed uppon and confirmed the said Rebels refused to goe out of the said house, and the said Captaine John Crean, Captaine Iriell O'Hara and Bryan O'Hara laid violent hands on the said M^r Crofton and his wife and threw him on the ground; and tooke off her hatt, ruffe, and apron & grew very violent, and the next day serched all the house and tooke the view of all goods, and the next day after being Saturday the said Irish divided all the said goods amongst them, and the next day being the Lord's day, all the English, Scottish, and others in the house were summoned by the said Irish to heare Masse, which was said in the hall, and all the said English, Scottish, and Irish did heare Masse accordingly except onely the said M^r Crofton and M^{rs} Crofton, M^r Oliphant, M^r Wray, this examinat, M^{rs} Anne Loftus and some other children. And the next day the said Irish tooke out the said M^r Oliphant and another Scottish man called Henry Begge, and their wyves, and one Margaret Branagh a Welch woman and her husband one Duffe an Irish man and their fyve children, and this Examinat and her three children, shee being then great of the fourth child, all which persons the said Irish led to the middle of the towne where was about foure ash trees, the said John Crean, Bryan O'Haran, and Hugh M^cDonogh being principall actors, and on some of the said trees they hanged the said M^r Oliphant, having first stripped him starke naked, and after hee was dead they dragged his dead body by the with they hanged him in, at a garran's tayle through a mire to a ditch where they buryed him, and further sayth that at the same tyme thy hanged the said Henry Begge and Margaret Branagh in this Examinat's presence who expected nothing

but death all the while, and stript M^r Oliphant and her children most barbarously to the skin, this Examinat being first stripped herselfe to her skin by the said Crean. And the Examinat further saith that one Mulmore M'Swinie one of the said Rebels led this Examinat backe from the said trees to be reprived for thirteene dayes and then to goe to Masse or be hanged : and the rest were all brought backe to the towne of Tee Temple where they remained some about a fortnight after and some not soe long, and then were conveyed away to Ballymote where by the way the said M^r Wray was killed by the Rebels in the street of Tee Temple in this Examinat's view. And further sayth that about the same tyme shee heard some of the same Irish Rebells boost that they had Cooked six women and two men and some children, and that they wold serve this examinat and the rest of the English soe, bidding them sweepe the house cleane for they shold have blood enough, and that English folk loved puddings, or words to that effect. And further shee heard by some that were present and saw it, that the said Irish had halfe killed and throwne into a sawpitt about a mile from Tee Temple six women and two men and three children and cast earth and stones uppon them, buryeing them alyve. And further sayth not.

Taken before us,

WILLIAM GILBERT.
THO : RICHARDSON.

the mark of

X
JANE BOSWELL.

The Deposition of Thomas Jans, now resident in Sligo, taken before mee the 16th of May, 1653, as followeth :

The Examinant being sworne on the holy Evangelists sayth that hee was in M^r William Crofton's house from the first of the rebellion untill the tyme of the surrendry of the town, which was about some tenn weekes time : beeng demanded who it was that besieged them, sayth, that itt was Captain John Crean of Sligo, Cap^t Bryan M'Donogh of Coloony, Cap^{tn} Hugh M'Shane Glass M'Donogh of Kese Corren, Cap^{tn} Patrick Plunkett of Ragrane, and Cap^{tn} Bryan O'Hara, sonne to Cormocke O'Hara of Leyny, that (together with their severall companies) besieged Temple house, being further examined whether they had any quarter given them or no, hee the said examinant sayth that they had capitulated, and artickled for their marching away with their lives, bagg and baggage unto the Abbey of Boyle, which artickles were subscribed by the forementioned officers, which notwithstanding they

immediately broke in every particular by stripping the whole persons that had capitulated and murdering M^r Oliphant, whome they dragged after a horse tayle, and likewise of an old woman whose name he knoweth not and a child which they buried alive where M^r Oliphant was buried, and beeing demanded whose child itt was the said examinant sayth hee knoweth not. And the said Examinant being further demanded whither hee knew any there, to bee more vigorous or active than others in committing of those murthers or plunderings, sayth, that hee tooke notice of Hugh M^rShane Glass M^rDonogh, as one of the most forwardest in the committall of all those villanyes, as for the rest and theire companies they were likewise very busie, but the said Deponent being a stranger to them and haveing come into the Contry but about three weekes before the rebellion nor never beene in the Contry before, hee could not distinguish between them more than that hee particularly noted the aforesaid Cap^{tn} Hugh M^rDonogh, and this deponent further sayth not.

Signed and acknowledged before me,
as witness my hand,

THO: JANS.

RICH: COOTE.

The Examination of Maurice M^rConmy now in Polythowny, within the barony of Tireragh and County of Sligo, taken in Sligo the 26^o of May, 1653.

Maurice M^rConmy being of the agde of thrittie six years or thaireabouts, being examined sayth that he liewed in Dunlyn in the barony of Tireragh about the begineing of the rebellion, and that Capⁿ Brian M^rSwyn, who was than goeing to Spaine with his Company, wer the first breakers of the peace of that barony and that they murdered three men att Ardneglas; and this examinant further sayth that hee this examinatt haveing occation to come to Ardneglas to the smith's forge that day, hee this examinatt with a Scottishman whom he had entertained was there by chance, and a little boy in thair company by whom this examinatt was informed that thair was murder committing in the towne, whereupon this examinatt cam to the place of execution and found on (who was of the name of Macdonnell) hanging up, and that hee this examinant drew oute his sword and cutt him downe, and eftirwards he this exami^{te} waited upon him till he recovered a little and from thence he caried him into a place of saftie, as this exami^{te} conceived, and so returned

unto the smith's forge to finish his business, bot before that this exam^{te} could be ready the foresaid M'Donnell was murdered by the said souldiers of Cap^{tn} Brian M'Swyn, and this exam^{te} further sayth that when he challendged tham for thair wicked part, that he this exami^{te} was threatned in his owne person and that they wold hang that Scottishman who was in his company, and further sayth that he caried with him a boy and wench alonge with him secretly to his owne hous, whom he preservd from thair furie, and efterwards sent tham away safe.

Signed and acknowledged before
mee, as witness my hand,

MAUR: CONMY.

RICH: COOTE.

The informacion of Liuetn^t Newborgh concerning the mur[ther] at Temple howse.

Being duly sworne and examined, saith that about a month since, this deponent with others tooke prisoner one Nele Morogh O'Skanlen, and at that time inquired of him what murthers hee knew of which if hee would discover hee promised hee should fare the better, whereupon the said prisoner informed him that a little before the murther at Temple howse he tooke prisoners the parties which were there afterwards murthered, and having so taken them hee led them to three Captains which commanded there in cheife (viz^t) Cap^t John O'Crean, Cap^t Brian O'Harra, and Cormocke M'Donnagh, at which time hee heard Cap^t John O'Crean say that hee was the third Captain in that place, and therefore hee desired that each Captain might have a third part of the prisoners and hee would execute his part, whereupon hee had his third part of the prisoners delivered to him, who immediately delivered them over to Jefry French his wife's sister's sonne and soon after they were executed.

Sworne and examined before me,
WALT: CARWARDINE.

AR: NEWBURGH.

Edward Blany being duly sworne and examined, deposeth that hee was present and heard the saied Nele Morogh O'Skanlen make the saied confession as is before set down in the deposition of L^t Newburgh.

Sworne and examined before me,
WALT: CARWARDINE.

EDW: BLANY.

Examinations taken at Sligoe the 14th day of May, 1653.

Garrett Baxter of Laras in the Countie [Sligo] gentl., being sworne and examened uppon the holy Evangelists sayeth he came from the Countie of Gallway to Templehouse to where there was then a seidge laid against the said towne, hee being the Alhalontide before banished out of his estate in Larras in the said countie of Sligo, and came to Templehouse, desiring saftie and helpe for preserving of his life, till he should get his wiffe and children out of the contrie, where then the Cap^t that were there as Cap^t Brine O'Harra, Cap^t Hugh M'Donogh, and Cap^t John Creaan promised soe to doe, & that this deponent saith, that he hard that M^r William Crofton would not yeald to give up that place, to any but to Oliver Harra, but whether he did capitulate with him accordingly he doth not know, but onely by a Comon relation of the soylers, and sayeth that he sawe the said Oliver O'Harra thee day affter the said castle was yeilded, in the said towne of Templehouse, but sawe him acting nothing, And further saith not.

Sligoe, 14th of May, 1653.

GER: BAXTER.

Sworne and deposed before

ROBT: PARKE.

Oliver O'Hara of Tullihugh gent. adged 30th yeares or thereabouts sayeth that M^r William Crofton when hee was uppon the surrender of Templehouse to Cap^t Brian O'Hara, Cap^t Hugh M'Donogh, and Cap^t John Creaan writt unto this examinat to come to him to Templehouse & receave both the house and his goodes promised to be secured by the said cap^{ts}; this exam^t thereuppon repaired thether, but when hee was come hee fownde that notwithstanding that Capitulation his the said W^m Crofton's goodes were devided amongst the said Cap^{ts} & carryinge away, & the house despoilinge, soe this deponent departed, & neither received the houlde or any of the goodes therein, And further sayeth nott.

Examined before

OL: O'HARA.

ROBT: PARKE.

RICH: COOTE.

John Boye's examination, taken ffebruary 3rd, 1645, before me. This Exam^t being sworne on the holy Evangelists saith, that Templehouse being ten weekes beseiged by John O'Creaan and the Harayes with their Confederates, M^r W^m Crofton the master thereof

was at last inforced to surrender the same to them on Quarter, given him under the hands of the said Cread and Harayes that they should march safely away with their lyves, and carry away all their bagge and baggage whether they pleased, notwithstanding the said quarter subscribed by them, and that they had sworne punctually to performe the same before A masse preist on one of their Bookes, W^m Ollyphant Clarke was by the souldiers of the said Cread and Harayes first hanged and afterwards dragged at a horse tayle, and one Henry Newell and an old Woman was at the same time murdered by the said souldiers. This Depon^t being examined whether John O'Cread knew of the said murther saith that before the Execution of the said persons he this depon^t went into A Chamber where John O'Cread lay on A bed and told him that the souldiers were Carrying the aforesaid persons to the Gallowes to Execute them, and further told him that it was A Shame that their quarter should be soe broken, to which John Cread made noe other reply then bad hime not to trouble him with it, and further this Examin^t sayth that he never saw John Cread restraine or endeavor to restraine his souldiers from the murther aforesaid, & notwithstanding the Quarter given to those in the House to Convey away all their goods, they were stript many of them naked, and their whole goods taken from them, and soe exposed to the extremity of the Dead of winter (it being about A weeke before Candlemas in the first yeare of the Rebellion), And further the Examin^t sayth not.

CHA: COOTE.

The Deposition of Helein, the wyff of Hector Trimble of Bellimoatt, taken at Sligo, 16^o May, 1653.

This Deponentt being sworne on the holy Evangelist, saith that shee was in Templehous att the begineing of the rebellion, and continued thair Dureing ten weekes' siege, when at last M^r William Crofton, Esq^r master of the hous, was constrained to yeeld the samyn unto Hugh M'Donogh, Cap^{tn}; Brian O'Hara, Cap^{tn}; John O'Cread, Cap^{tn}; and Robert M'Conmy, gent. and others whom this Deponent knoweth nott, upon which surrender this Deponent saith that the said M^r William Crofton upon Capitulation was with his wyff, familie and others who wer within the said hous att thatt tyme, with a convoy to passe to the Boyll, with bagg and baggage. Whereupon the said M^r William Crofton comeing out of the hous with the forsaid people, they wer imediatly striqt and plundered of all that

they had by the souldiers of the forsaid Captans, who gave them way to Doe the samyn, and further this Depon^{te} saith that the said Cap^{ts} especially John O'Crean, brought a great deal of the plunder of the said hous with him to the towne of Sligo, which he converted to his own use. And further this Deponent being examined concerneing the murders committed att that tyme, saith that M^r William Oliphant was hanged publickly upon a Maypole befor the gate of the said hous, and (as shee hard) was efterwards dragged att a horse tayle, as also on Margaret Brenaghe was hangd at that tyme, and another man who liwed formerly in Aghonry, whoes name this Deponent knoweth not, neither did shee see any of the officers opposing of itt, which if they had pleased they might hawe resisted itt. This Deponent being further examined who wer the most active persons in the Irish camp att that tyme against the said M^r Crofton and his people, shee saith that on Robert M'Conmy was the most active, and that he rushed in upon M^r Crofton in his Chamber, and with a drawn Skyn threatened him for his lyff. And further this Depon^{te} saith not, bott that shee this Deponent saith that shee hard that sewerall persons comeing from Strad, in the County of Mayo, with a resolution to go towards the province of Ulster, were murdered by the said Campe, att a place called Rathbane. And that on Neal Murrey O'Skanlan was a cheife actor in the committing of the said murder, neither was any opposition mad by any souldier or officer in the campe.

Signed and Acknowledged
before me, as witnesse my hand,

ELINOR CARNEE.¹

RICH: COOTE.

Examinations taken before S^r William Gilberte, Knight, and Thomas Richardsons, two of the members of the high Court of Justice sitting at Dublin for and on the behalfe of the Commonwealth, by order of the same Court, the Sixteenth day of Aprill, 1653.

Anne Loftus of Dublin, Spinster, aged twenty one yeares or thereabouts, being duely sworne and examined sayth that shee was present at Tee Temple in the house of William Crofton, Esq., about a fortnight before Christmas in the first yeare of the Rebellion, when one Captaine Oliver or Iriell O'Hara and Captaine John Crean and Captaine Hugh M'Donogh, accompanied with one Cormacke oge O'Hara and Brian O'Hara, and about two or three hundred more Irish Rebels

¹ Probably deponent's maiden name, or she may have married again.

came and beseiged the said house and continued the said seige till about Candlemas following, and then the said M^r William Crofton agreed to accept of quarter for himselfe and all that were in his house for their lyves and goods, which was faithfully promised by the said Iriell O'Hara, John Crean, and Hugh M'Donogh, wheruppon they entred the said house, and the next morneing contrary to their said quarter given, they carried out one M^r Oliphant, a Scottish minister and another Scottish man, and one Margaret, an Englishwoman, and hanged them all at an Ash-tree neere the said house, as this exam^t then heard. And further sayth that soone after shee this Exam^t being in M^r Crofton's Chamber in the said house heard some of the said Irish knocke rudely at the Chamber dore, and commanding to bring out M^r Wray, another minister who was then in the Chamber, for that they had dispatched the other, whereuppon the said M^r Wray went cherefullye out to them, and soone after came in againe Stript Starke naked, and the next day after they killed him in this Examinat's sight as hee with the rest that were in the house were marching towards Ballymote, whether M^r Crofton had desired to goe for protection, and where they continued for about a quarter of a yeare untill they were convoyed afterwards to other places of safety by the good providence of God. And further shee sayth not.

ANN LOFTUS.

Rose Ennis, widdow, living at S^r William Leslie's house at the bridge foot in Dublin, aged thirty six years, or thereabouts, being duely sworne and examined, sayth that shee was present in the house of William Crofton at Tee Temple in the County of Sligo, Esq^r, in the first yeare of the Rebellion, and sawe about a fortnight before Christmas in the said yeare (being the yeare 1641) a great number of Irish Rebels come to the said house under the command of Captaine Iriell O'Hara, Captaine John Crean, Captaine Hugh M'Donogh, and one Cormacke oge O'Hara and Bryan O'Hara, who beseiged the said house (the said beseigers being seawen or eight hundred as shee thinks), which house the said M^r Crofton defended till about Candlemas following, and then agreed to surrender it to the said beseigers uppon quarter for life and goods of all that were in the house, and all their goods without dore, Corne and Cattle, which quarter the said Captaines Iriell O'Hara, John Crean, and Hugh M'Donogh did sweare uppon a booke to performe, and the said M^r Crofton did sweare uppon the bible

to conceale noe goods of other persons that were not then in the house, which oathes were taken in this Examinat's presence, and the said Captaines did sweare to give safe Convoy to the said M^r Crofton and all in his house to whatsoever place hee wold appoint, and within nyne days after the said house was to be surrendered, but after the said Condicions made as aforesaid the said Captaines having gotten in many of their rude company kept there and wold not departe the said house, and the very next day after they carried out one M^r Oliphant a Scottish minister and another Scottish man and a woman and stripped the said M^r Oliphant starke naked, and hanged them all three at an Ash-tree neere the said house in this Examinat's owne view, and drew the said M^r Oliphant's dead body at a horse taile and buried him in a ditch, and soone after the said Irish rebels some of them came into the house againe and called for M^r Wray, another minister, an Englishman, then in M^r Crofton's owne chamber (vaunting they had hanged the other) whereuppon the said M^r Wray spoke to M^r Crofton desiring his prayers and soe went out to them, but within short tyme after came in againe stripped starke naked, Captaine John Crean being in the said Chamber all the while, and the next day after the said M^r Crofton, this examinat (and) all the rest were marching away towards Ballimote (though by their quarter they were to have remained for nyne days at Tee Temple) and by the way some of the said Irish Rebells murthered the said M^r Wray, notwithstanding that Captaine Hugh M^cDonogh had taken twenty shillings of M^r Crofton safely to convey the said M^r Wray to Ballimote, And further sayth that (she) credibly heard that the said Irish Rebells about the same tyme had halfe killed many English people, and buryed them alive, eight in one grave at Rabane, within halfe a mile of Templehouse, which grave this Examinat sawe and sayth that shee was told by some that were present and some of the Rebells themselves that six of the said eight cold speake and did speake when they were putt into the grave and Covered with earth. And further sayth not.

Sixteenth day of Aprill, 1653.

Sworne before us:

WILLIAM GILBERT.

THO: RICHARDSON.

The marke of

X

ROSE ENNIS.

The Deposition of Peeter O'Crean, merchant in Sligo, taken the 18th of May, 1653.

Peeter O'Crean of the age of thrittie three years or thairabouts,

being duely sworne upon the holy Evangelists, and examined saith, that he lived in Sligo att the begining of the rebellion, and thair continued till thair was a siege layd unto the towne, And that the inhabitants of the barony of Carbery wer the first that came to the siegde, in two great bodies, one part of tham cam from the lower parts of the barony under the command of Teag Boy O'Connor, Charles O'Connor, Hugh O'Connor, brothers to O'Connor Sligo, Phelim M'Shan O'Connor, Teag O'Connor of Glen. And the other part who lived within the bridges, wer headed by Donell M'Brian Dorrogh O'Connor, Hugh M'Con O'Connor and others, who quartered thamselves in the houses adjoyneing to the church. The next partie of men that cam to the siedege was Owen O'Rork and the inhabitants of the lower part of the County of Lettrim, headed by the said Owen O'Rork, Laughlin M'Glanaghie and others, and the dayes followeing the inhabitants of the other baronies within the County of Sligo cam also headed by Cap^t Brian M'Donogh, who was afterwards mad Lieu^{tt} Colonell; Cap^t Patrick Plunket, Cap^t Moreis Keogh M'Donnogh, Cap^t Brian M'Swyn, Cap^t David O'Dowd, and Cap^t Thibe reagh Bourk and others, who all lay in siege against the towne, till the Castles wer surrendered, and this Deponent being further examined who wer the most active at that tyme in all thair undertakeings, sayth that he observed Teag M'Conmy most active in robbing and plundering eftir the surrendering of the Castles, and this Deponent being further examined saith that the English had gott quarter and that they wer to have thair lyves and so much of thair goods as they wer able to cary upon thair backs, with a convoy to pass whither they pleased, which was immediately broken; And the deponent further saith that eftir the takeing of the Castles, hee this Deponent went to O'Connor Sligoe and procured a protection for on Sampson Porter, whereby he migh[t] have libertie to live in the towne, with his wyff and familie, upon which protection the said Sampson Porter remained with [t]his Dep^t in his hous, and that on Owen M'Rori O'Connor finding his opportunitie when this Deponent was abroad upon his privat occations, fell upon the said Sampson Porter, and did continually tortur him having a rope about his neck and halfe hangeing of him, and tyeing his hand behind his back till hee the said Sampson was forced to confess that he had the matter of seaventeen pound of gold hid in the ground, which att length hee gott, notwithstanding all that the Deponent was able to do for the preservation of the said Sampson, his person or goods, and this Deponent

further saith that he went to O'Connor Sligo and complained of the breach of the protection given to the said Sampson, whereunto the said O'Connor replied, that he was not able to remeidie it for hee had no command of the said Owen M'Rori O'Connor; And this Deponent further saith that the said Sampson remained thair with him eftir this first plundering of him, which incoragded others to come and search for goods belonging to the said Sampson Porter sewerall tymes, by which means this Deponent (as he alledgeth) was lyk to be undone, so that he this Deponent perswaded the said Sampson Porter to remove into another house, whereupon the said Sampson removed with a friar called Hugh M'Martin to the Abbey, and from thence to on Dermott O'Dawan Smith his hous, out of the which hous the said Sampson was carried to the gaole and thair murdered, and further this dep^t sayth that that very night wherein the murder was committed Cap^{tn} Charles O'Connor, Cap^{tn} Hugh O'Connor, with some of thair followers to the number of twelf or thaireabouts, cam in upon this Depon^t rushing into his hous about twelf a clock at night, and eftir some threatenings of the Depon^t the said Charles O'Connor Demanded of the Depon^t which of all the English in prison hee wuld rather have inlargded and sent away safe, whereunto this Depon^t ansered that he wold wish that they wer all safe, and especially hee did wish that on Richard Swash, shoemaker, Sampson Porter, M^r W^m Welsh, and Henri Knapp, might be sent away safe, whereunto Charles O'Connor replied, striking his hand upon his knee, that he should newir see Sampson Porter trott again, whereupon the souldiers of the said Captans rushed in into the Chamber wher this Dep^t was with thes Cap^{tns} with six drawn swords and twelfe drawin skeins, and bragged that these were the swords and skiens that had committed the murder, and gloried in the fact; And this Deponent further sayth that he knew besyd these Captans, thes persons following, who wer present att the committing of the murder, to witt, Teag O'Sheal, dead, Rori Ballagh O'Hart, Owen O'Hart, Brother to Rori Ballagh O'Hart, Gerrard Herbert, and Edward Herbert, Thomas Welsh and Nicholas Welsh, which said Thomas Welsh was then drummer to Cap^{tn} Charles O'Connor, and this Dep^t further sayeth not.

Signed, and acknowledged
before me, as witness my hand,

PEETER O'CREAN.

RICH: COOTE.

The Deposition of M^r John Braxton, provost of Sligo, taken at Sligo the 17^o of May, 1653.

John Braxton of the agde of fortie yeares or thairabouts, being duely sworne upon the holy Evangelists, and Examined, sayth, that hee lived in Sligo att the begineing of the rebellion, and that hee this Deponent remained with O'Connor Sligo att his house During the tyme that the siedge lay about the Castles in Sligo, and eftir the surrendering of the Castles, hee this Deponentsaith that the next morneing eftir the taking of the Castles, he was thrust out of O'Connor his hous, and remained obscurely in towne till about the Tuysday, being (as this Deponent conceaveth) the eleventh of Januar, 1641, att which tyme this Deponent was informed by on John O'Marhan (now a horseman in Cap^{tn} Jones his troop as the Deponent beleeveth), that thair was a murder intended as the said Marhan apprehended, and that hee earnestly desyred this Deponent to leave the towne for the saftie of his lyff, whereupon hee this Dep^t mad an escap into the countrey: and upon the Thursday following the murder was committed by Hugh O'Connor, Charles O'Connor, Hugh O'Galogher, and others, and further saith not.

Signed and acknowledged
before mee, as witness my hand,

JO : BRAXTON.

RICH : COOTE.

Examinations taken at Sligoe, the 14th day of May, 1653.

John Crean of Sligoe sayeth that hee was made Cap^{tn} of a foote company by Teige O'Connor Sligoe, then called Collonell of the County of Sligoe, a litle after Christmas, 1641. And at a meeting of the officers of the Irish army itt was ordered that five Capn^s with their companies shoulde goe out of the barrony of Carby to beseidge Templehouse, the residence of William Crofton, Esq^r, the names of the said five cap^{ns} were these, viz^t, Tiege boy M^rShane O'Connor, Phelym M^rShane O'Connor, Roger O'Connor, M^rFerdinando Donnell O'Connor, M^r Bryan Dorah, and this examinant, and that they should ioine with the captains of the other barronies of the said County of Sligoe to accomplish that service, and that they shoulde yealde obedience unto the comand of Lieut. Collonell Brian M^rDonnoge, then liu^t to the said Collonell O'Connor Sligoe, whereuppon they all wentt to Templehouse, and there it was agreed uppon by the cheife officers that mett for the settinge forwarde of that seidge that there should remaine there only

a partie out of each barrony of the said County, for the barrony of Carbry, this exam^t with his company was left there. Out of the barrony of Leignie Capⁿ Brian O'Hara; out of the barrony of Corren, Capⁿ Hugh M'Donnogh, with authority unto Capⁿ Brian O'Hara to comaund in cheife oer those forces in regarde the said garrison of Templehouse is seituat in O'Hara's country. And that after some continewance of tyme in that seidge, the said M^r Crofton yealded to deliver upp that house uppon Capitulation articed betweene the said three cap^{ns} & him, wherein was a clause of safety to the said M^r Crofton, & all in that houlde with him for their lives and some reservation of M^r Crofton's goodes and others, the certainty whereof hee leaves to the said writinge. But as for the murther of M^r Oliphant layed to his chardge he knewe not of itt, nor did heare hee was executed untill after the same was done by some of Capⁿ Brian O'Hara & Capⁿ Hugh M'Donnoghe's souldiers over whome hee had noe power, neither was in place (sic) but at that tyme ymployed himselfe aboute the preservation of M^r Crofton & his wife with all the English of that house which were in alone roome with them, from the fury of the enraged souldiers, & countrymen whoe were furiously actinge their pleasures aboute that house in the instance of that destratation. And for the murther of Henry Norwell & and the oulde woeman hee sayeth that hee is not knoweing of itt, nor was in Templehouse at the tyme of their killinge, neither did hee see or knowe of the killinge of any of the Brittish which came out of the County of Mayoe; hee at that instant of tyme beinge at Ballymoate uppon a visite to the lorde Taafe that then lay sicke, but hee was afterwards enformed that those persons were seised uppon by Cap^t Brian O'Hara whoe carryed bouletts with him out of Templehouse leager to putt uppon them in a place called Rathbane neere thereunto, where this exam^t heares they were murdered by Neile Murry O'Scanlan and others of the Company of Capⁿ Hugh M'Shane Glasse M'Donnoghe. And as to the killinge of M^r Wray this examinant sayeth that hee procured a horse for him, and his wife (being his tenantts) to Carry them to Sligoe, and soe to Convoy them into the North for their safety, And had them both sett on horse backe to goe alonge in company with M^r W^m Crofton and his wife, when on a sudden Shane M'Rickard M'Manus and Murtagh M'Manus of the Company of Captain Brian O'Hara, tooke the opportunity as they were rideinge before the rest of the Company to fall uppon the said M^r Wray, & some of them to give him a slash or two with a skeine on his heade uppon sight whereof this exam^t advanced forwarder endeavouinge to

stave them of from doeinge more mischeife, And gott M^r Wray to Ballymoate, & there had Chirurgions to dresse his woundes, but for all they could doe within two daies after hee died. This examin^t lastly sayeth that his said Collonell Teige O'Conne Sligoe came to Templehouse soone after the surrender of the same, before either the officers or souldiers were dispersed, and that they the Cap^{ns} whoe tooke in the said houlde bought a barrell of sacke to bestowe uppon him for his welcome thether, where after the same was drunke each man departed without the said Collonell O'Connor's further takeinge noetice of any act or thinge that had bin there donn.

This examination taken before

JOHN CREAN.

ROBT : PARKE.

RICH : COOTE.

The Deposition of Jane Stewart the widow and relict of Thomas Stewart, Merchant, in Sligo, taken the 16^o of May, 1653.

This Deponent being sworne upon the holy Evangelist and examined saith that shee lived with her said husband Thomas Stewart at Sligo in the begineing of the rebellion, and so soone as they hard of the samyn, this Deponent sayth that they took in all thair goods into Andrew Crean his castle, wher they remained with thair goods, till the Irish camp cam about the towne to besiege itt, which siegd continued for the space of eight or ten dayes, att the end whereof Ensigne Cotton, than commander of the castle permitted Andrew O'Crean to go outt into the campe, wher he remained for the space of three dayes, and eftirwards returned, wherupon hee the said Andrew O'Crean told the Ensigne and the souldiers that they should submitt and tak quarter, which they att last was constrained to accept of, and this Deponent saith that shee knoweth not the substance of the quarter bot as shee was informed, they wer to hawe thair cloathes and everie man to have fortie shillings, with a safe convoy towards the Boyll; And this Deponent further sayth upon examination that when Mr. Roycroft with so many as resolved to go towards the Boyll wer ready to go, shee this Deponent desyred her husband to tak the benefitt thaireof, whereunto her said Husband answered that they both wold go to O'Connor Sligo, and know what incoradgement hee wold give tham to stay; wherupon they went, and when they cam unto him hee not only promised to save thair lyves bot also promised to mak him up a stock wherupon he might use his

trade of merchandizeing againe and for his present incoragdemēt, he the said O'Connor Sligo sent his brother Hugh O'Connor with this Deponent and her husband who repossessed tham of thair hous, being wast and plundered of all thair goods; and further this Deponent saith that they continued for a week peaceable in the hous, till heareing of threatning of tham for thair lyves they went into on Ellein Trimble her hous, from whence the said Thomas Stewart was caried into the common gaole with the rest of the protestant inhabitants, wher they wer all murdered; This Deponent being demanded who caried her husband out of Helein Trimble her house into the gaole saith that on Hugh M'Gennis than footeman to O'Connor Sligo, and Donald O'Beolan cook to the said O'Connor Sligo, and on Phelim O'Connor now liveing in the County of Galloway are all the persons this Deponent knoweth to be liveing besyd Hugh O'Connor himselff, of all the number who cam into the said house, and further saith that when the said Thomas Stewart this Deponent's husband saw the said Hugh O'Connor com into the house, haveing prayed to spare his lyff, for God's sak, whereunto the said Hugh O'Connor replied that thair should be no mercie shewed to any whelp of tham all. And this Deponent being further examined concerneing the instruments of that murder which was than committed, sayth that shee herselff att that tyme fell extreme sick, and in the tyme of her sicknes, some of her nyebors and servants cam to visitt and attend her, who told her that the Irish kept a jurie in the Abbey three dayes, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday till two o'clock when they dissolved, and upon thair ryseing they fell a murdering of on William Sheils and his sone under the window wher this Deponent lay, without in the backsyd in a reik of turff wher they had hid thamselves; Which when this Deponent heard notwithstanding of her sicknes she ryseth and went into the lower roome of the said house then Belonging to Ellein Trimble widow, wher this Deponent findeth Hugh O'Connor, Charles O'Connor, Teag boy O'Connor, Donald O'Connor with the matter of Twelf more Captans, all Drinking in the roome, wher this Deponent stayed while they drunk fyve quarts of aquavytie, and a beeff and half putt into a brewing pan for thair suppers: And att last this Deponent prayed Brian Ballagh O'Rork (who was then in the house, but not in thair company) to interceid for her husband's lyff atte the hands of thes captans, which was denyed notwithstanding that Brian Ballagh O'Rork pleaded very earnestly with tham, and really as this Deponent Conceaveth; This Deponent further deposeth that shee is confident that

the murder was committed by vertue of that councell held in the Abbey of Sligo, for at the begineing of the night befor the murder was committed, O'Connor Sligo sentt on Thurlogh O'Connor of Crevie unto that hous of Helein Trimbles wher those men (who wer appoynted to be the murderers) wer drinking, desyreing tham no' to do anything with the prisoners till the next mornening that hee should sie tham, whereunto they gave no answer, bot smyled, and that night the murder was committed, and further this deponent saith not.

Signed and acknowledged
before mee, as witness my hand,
RICH: COOTE.

JANE STEWART,
X
her marke.

The examination of Brian Ballagh O'Rorik, Esq', now liveinge at Cornelaght, in the County of Leitrim, taken the 17^o of May, 1653.

Brian Ballagh O'Rork being examined, saith that he lieved at the forsaid place in the begineing of the rebellion, and did now and than come to Sligo eftir the surrendring thaireof, And that hee had no hand in anything either in counselling or asisting any of these persons who wer att the taking of the towne. That he newir bore armes from the begineing of the rebellion unto this day: and this exam^t further saith, that about the moneth of Januar in the year 1641, hee this examinant being afayrd of the excursions of the Garrison of Manurhamilton did remove with his familie and cattle, and travelling towards the County of Mayo, on Thomas Stewart, merchant in Sligo, sent unto this examinant and desyred him to come to the towne of Sligo, and to interceid with Hugh O'Connor and Charles O'Connor brothers to O'Connor Sligo, who had committed the said Thomas Stewart and the rest of the English that wer than in the towne upon suspition of surpyrseing the Castles: Whereupon hee, this examinant out of his reall respects to the said Thomas Stewart cam to Sligo, and found the said Charles O'Connor and the wyff of the said Thomas Stewart all togedder in the house of on Helein Trimble, widow: and eftir this examinant had interceided a long tyme with the forsaid Charles O'Connor, and had spent some moneyes for wyn and other liquor att that tyme upon him and his company, yett was not able to prevaile for the enlargdment of the prisoner: and being further examined swore that hee had not so much as any conception that ever they wold have presumed to have murdered him or any of the rest of the prisoners; so that this exami-

nant, saith hee came out of the towne that night, and from that tyme he left the County Leitrim & Sligo and went towards the County of Mayo, wher this examinant settled himself, neither ever returned hee to the contrey till about the year 1652, in the moneth of May, and further saith not.

Signed and acknowledged
before mee, as wittness my hand,

BRIA : O'RORIK.

RICH : COOTE.

The deposition of M^r Owen O'Roircke of Belagallwine in the Barrony of Dromaheir and County of Leatrim, taken before mee the 17th of May, 1653.

This deponent being examined and sworne on the holy Evangelist, sayth that hee came not to the siede of Sligo untill about three or fowre dayes after that Bryan M'Donnogh Lef^t Coll.; Charles and Hugh O'Connor brothers to O'Connor Sligo, Captaines; Cap^t Teige Boy O'Connor, Chahell Duff M'Glannaghy, Meleaghlin M'Glanaghy (with severall others whose names the Deponent remembereth not), had besieged the towne. The deponent being demanded what made him then come sayth that hee received two severall threatening letters from Bryan M'Donogh, and Teige Boy O'Connor, that if hee did not immediatly and forthwith advance unto Sligo with his company, that they would burne and destroy him, and give him the like measure with other enemyes. This deponent beeing further examined and questioned, what hee saw acted after his marching into the Towne, sayth that that night that hee came itt was so late that hee ioyned not himselfe unto them until next Morneing, and then hee came to the small parish church ioyning to the Towne, where they had a meeteing, and some debate about who should command in cheife. Att length they resolved itt should be tendered to O'Connor, which accordingly was done, but O'Connor Refusing of itt, Bryan M'Donnogh tooke itt on himselfe without any further questioning of itt. This Deponent further sayth, that by the breake of the next day those Castles which were possest by the English, had made theire capitulation, and hee the said examinant being sent for to James Frenche's house (as he remembereth) by Bryan M'Donnogh was spoken unto by him or some of the officers then present to signe the artickles which they had agreed uppon, which hee flattly denied to doe, because that (as hee sayth) they had not made him acquainted with theire former consultations about itt. The said exam^t beeing

further questioned whither Teige O'Connor Sligo were then present or no, att the time that they sent for him to the signeing of the said articles affirmeth that hee was, but whither hee the said Teige O'Connor signed the said Articles or no hee knoweth not, for hee the said exam^t left the place immediately being somewhat displeased that they tooke no greater notice of him. The said examinant further sayth that a commanded party out of the severall Companies then present were sent into the severall Castles for the maning of them, and receiving the armes which were delivered up unto them imediatly after the articles were signed, in which quiett posture they continued all that night and next day, and the night following untill about after noone the next day, about which time there was a false alarme given (as he conceiveth) by Bryan M'Donnoghs meanes that the English forces from the County of Roscomanward were neare hand uppon their advance unto the towne for the rescueing of the besieged, whereuppon the soldiery fell a plundering of all such Brittish as were in the Castles or towne. The said exam^{nt} being further questioned where hee was at the time of the said plundering sayth, that hee was then in the Lady Jons her castle and in the Lady Jones her owne roome, together with many other officers where likewise M^r William Rycroft, M^r William Welsh, and M^r Browne the minister were, who perceieveing the outrage the soldiers were in, within and abroad, called to the officers then present to assist them in the preserving their lives, and makeing good their quarter unto them, and that none tooke notice of them but were as busie in plundering as the rest. Att lenth M^r Welsh and M^r Rycroft being intimatly acquainted with the examinant called unto him and desired him to secure their lives whereuppon the said examinant immediatly drew out his sword, and made way through the press for those three, which together with the assistance of his sonne hee conveyed in safety unto a house neare Robbuck O'Creans, and from thence sent his sonne with M^r Welsh to O'Connor Sligo's house, as here hee desired to bee secured himselfe, and hee conveyed M^r Rycroft (according to his owne desire) to M^r Andrew Crean's Castle for M^r Browne, hee left him in that said house neare Robbuck O'Creans, which was his owne desire. The said examinant likewise sayth that M^r Welsh, as they were commeing out of the Lady Jones her house gave him the said exam^t a small bundle of cloathes, belonging to his children, which hee desired him to secure for him, and which hee tooke with him out under his arme and restored unto him, and likewise that M^r Browne intrusted him with a little purse of money, which

hee likewise delivered unto him when hee saw him in more safety, all which hee referreth to the testimony of M^r Browne beeing now liveing in the North, M^r Rycroft and M^r Welsh being dead. The Exam^t beeing further demanded if hee knew any thinge relateing to the murther committed on the English and Scotch afterwards in the towne of Sligo, sayes that hee knoweth nothings of itt, and further sayth not.

Signed and acknowledged

OWEN O'RUAIRK.

before mee, as wittness my hand,

RICH: COOTE.

The Deposition of James Martine, now resident in Bellimagroertie, in the County of Downegall, taken the 16^o of May, 1653.

James Martine being of the age of thrittie years or thaireabouts, being duely sworne upon the holy Evangelist, sayeth that he lived with his father, Arthur Martine, in Sligo, att the begineing of this rebellion. And further deposeth that eftir the Castles wer surrendered unto the Irish, hee this Deponent cam with his father back againe to thair Dwellinghouse in towne, wher eftir they had remained a tyme, this Deponent upon a certain day being att the ston cross, upon his way goeing towards the common goale whither hee was commanded to goe and watch that night, was forwarned by Thomas Dillon, sone to Walter Dillon, of the murther which was to be committed that night in the gaole, and dissuaded to go thither att all upon any terms, wherupon this Dep^t saith that he returned back againe to his father's hous and told his said father, who not listening to his speech was conveyed unto the goale, wher he was murdered with the rest. And this Deponent being further examined who wer the principall actors in that murder, saith that Hugh O'Connor, Charles O'Connor, brothers to O'Connor Sligo, and Hugh O'Galogher wer the cheif actors, and being further examined whidder they presumed of thamselves to committ such a villany, or wer they provoked and incoragded by others, sayeth that he cannot certanlie speak, bot that hee was informed by his mother att that tyme that thair was a publick meeting of many of the officers and commanders in the Abbey of Sligo, consulting what course they should tak with the English and Protestants in the towne of Sligo, and that shee the said Deponent's mother was given to understand by a poore beggar, who sieing a great concourse of people in the Abbey, pressed in and listened to thair Discourse, and

heard tham upon that resolution to putt all to the slaughter whom they should find in the towne, which the said Deponent's mother told him befor any of tham wer putt in the gaole, by which means this Deponent with his mother and the rest of the familie wer preserved. Bott this Depon^t knoweth nott who thes officers and commanders wer who wer than in Councell within the Abbey upon the plott. And further this Dep^t sayth not.

Signed and acknowledged
before mee, as witness my hand,

JAMES MARTYNE.

RICH: COOTE.

The Examination of Richard O'Creean of Carowcashell, gen^t, taken befor me the 24^o of May, 1653.

Richard O'Creean of Carowcashell, being of the age of fortie years or thairabouts, being examined, sayth that he lived in Carowcashell, within the barony of Tireragh, and County of Sligo, at the begineing of the rebellion, And that the next day after the committing of the murder in Sligo, hee this Examinant cam to the towne of Sligo, and heard of the said murder, and that hee heard that the said murder was committed by Charles O'Connor, Hugh O'Connor, brothers to O'Connor Sligo, and another Hugh O'Connor, and that thair was on of the name of Butts at that fact whoes names this Examinant doeth not remember, and that on Richard Welsh being gaoler at that tyme was constrained to the murder, as this Examinant was informed. Whereupon this Examinant mad no longer stay in towne, bot being greived att the said fact returned back. And this Examinant further sayth that the said Cahill O'Connor and Hugh O'Connor committed murder in Tonregu upon the persons of on Thomas Coote, Thomas Crowne, and others within the barony of Tireragh, in the hous of Mulmore M'Swyn, and that the fact was committed violently against the wills of the said Mulmore M'Swyn and Gilian Lynch his wyff, who is now living; As also this deponent being further examined heard that thair was a murder committed in Ardneglas upon sewerall persons by the souldiers of Brian M'Swyn. And this Examinant further sayth that eftirwards in the next year on Robert Nisbitt and his wyff and his sone was murdered in the said towne of Ardneglas by some Ulstermen, being of the company of on Neal Merigagh M'Swyn, who is now Dead, and that very day this examinant sayth that hee had entertained two Scottish men as servants in his hous for a year, and

being abroad and hearing of the murdering of Robert Nisbit, his wyff, and sone, hee this examinant mad hast home, wher he found his two servants readi to be execut by on Rori O'flannell, who is now dead, and some others, being in all four in number, of the company of Brian M'Swyn, whom, with much adoe evin with the hazard of his lyve, this examinant rescued out of thair hands, And this examinant heard of the murder of Skryn committed by Connor Roe M'Conmy, Colla M'Swyn, and two women, which woomen was observed to Dy a miserable death; And further this examinant sayth that on Calvagh O'Connor, sone to Donald O'Connor of Donoghtrahan, with a brother of his owen, whoes name this examin^t knoweth not, some six years ago (the said Calvagh and his brother being then in protection) finding some strangers passeing thoro the countrey (as this examinant beleeve^th) they fell upon tham, nigh Donecohy, and murdered tham, and further this examinant sayth not.

Signed and acknowledged
before mee, as witness my hand,

RICHARD O'CREAN.

RICH: COOTE.

The Deposition of Hugh Gaskein of Bundoran, Butcher, taken at Sligo, the 16^o of May, 1653.

This Deponent being sworne upon the holy Evangelist, saith that att the begineing of the rebellion in the year 1641, he was then a prentise unto one John Stanoway, who was than butcher in Sligo, and att the begineing of the commotion, this Deponent with his master went into Andrew O'Crean, his Castle of Sligo, for the saftie of thair lyves and goods, wher this deponent saith they continued a moneth, some tymes goeing out into thair houses and at last about the end of the moneth, being on a Tuesday, the Irish camp cam about the towne, under the command of Teag O'Connor Sligo, Colonell; Brian M'Donogh, Lieu^t Colonell; Cap^t Patrick Plunkett, Cap^{tn} Owen O'Rork, Cap^t Brian M'Swyn, Cap^t Richard O'Crean, Cap^{ts} Roger and Phelim O'Connor, Cap^t John O'Crean, Hugh and Charles O'Connor, with many others, att thair comeing this Depon^t saith they layd siegde to the Castles and possessed themselves of the houses and places of advantage for their siegde, and particularly, this deponent saith that Cap^t John O'Crean possessed himselfe and his Company in the gaole hous, into the which house he violently entered, and mad spyh holes in the said hous to play upon the Castles with thair musquets

by which means the Castles wer constrained to entir into a parley with the Irish camp, and for lack of Amunition they wer dryven to Capitulate; and further this Deponent saith that eftir they had parleyed att first Ensigne Cotton who than commanded Andrew Crean, his Castle, brok off the parley, resolveing to stand outt and so did till they sawe the enemy possessed of the Lady Jones her Castle, which was nigh adjoyneing to Andrew O'Crean his Castle, which Ensigne Cotton perceiving parleyed the second tyme, and obtained quarter. The summe of which quarter was that the English within the Castles were to be convoyed safe to the Abbey of Boyle, with so much of thair goods as they wer able to carie under thair armes, and for thes who thought itt fitt to stay in the towne of Sligo, they were to enjoy the on moytie of all thair goods, and to stay in the towne, and for thair better securitie they wer to stay a moneth in the towne while they resolved what course to tak, either to go to the Boyll or to remaine in Sligo. This quarter was written and signed by O'Connor o Sligo and the rest of the commanders, and Delyweret itt unto Ensigne Cotton who red itt publickly in the Castle befor the surrendering thaireof, att the which tyme the said Ensigne Cotton mad a speech unto the besiegded, and told tham what they might expect was hard, if they did not lyk thair quarter hee should stand outt with tham, and lyve and dy with tham, and did particularly question every particular man in the Castle whidder they wold stand out or tak that quarter that was offered, promiseing friely to dismissee those that wer willing to lay downe thair armes, and to give every one of tham two shillings with his passe and to maintain the hold with so many as wer resolved to stick unto him, whereupon on Mahown Connoghan, on of the garison souldiers replied that he was afraid of his lyff, if he should stand outt to the uttermost, and thairfor was willing to recover his pass and to go outt unto them, whereupon Ensigne Cotton gave him a pass and two shillings, bott when he saw that non else in the Castle followed his course, he stayed in the Castle, bott was disarmed, and spok unto by the said Ensigne Cotton, who told him that hee was unworthy to be trusted in the Castle, for he was a coward. Bott att lentgh this Deponent sayth they wer constrained to tak this quarter, which this Deponent sayth was brok imediatly, for so soone as they entered into the Castle, they stript and plundered all the British that wer in the Castle, and sent tham with a guard to prison, in to on M^r Braxton his house and on M^r Woodworth his house, wher they continued till they wer lyk to sterve; Whereupon M^r William Roycroft,

preacher, sentt out this deponent from M^r Braxton's house unto Lieu^t Colonell Brian M'Donogh, to desyre him to provyd him and those that wer willing to go with him, a guard or Convoy to the Boyll according to thair quarter; which message the said Lieu^t Colonell Brian M'Donogh, imparted unto Captain Patrick Plunkett, Desyreing him to joyne in the sending of the convoy, according to thair capitulation, pressing, that itt was thair Duetie according to thair covenant, and that if it wer not performed, that God wold revenge itt, adding further that itt was the least they could doe: they had mad tham poore enough; and had plundered tham of all thair goods, wherunto the said Cap^t Plunkett replied that he had got nothing of tham but on tenth, and on aquavyte pott, and that he wold go no further with them, except they should cary them to the gallowes, whittther he wold go to sie tham hanged, the said Lieu^t Collonell Brian M'Donogh replied that he wold endeavor to doe his duetie; which he did, for he conveyed so many as went with the said M^r Roycroft safe to the Boyll, which harsh anser given by the said Cap^t Plunkett strook a fear in the harts of many who apprehended that they should be kild upon the way, and thairfor chose rayther to stay and to entir thамseleves in O'Connors Sligo his company, as souldiers; to witt M^r William Welsh and so many as followed him; And this Deponent further sayth that these who stayed with the said M^r Welsh and himself wer permitted to live peaceable amongst the rest of O'Connor's souldiers for the space of about a moneth, Dureing which tyme thair was no murders committed in the county, Till about the end of that moneth, being about the 6^o Day of Januar in the year 1641, att which tyme this Deponent saith on Hugh O'Galogher, and on James Buy O'Galogher came out of the County of Downegall unto Sligo, wher many of the gentlemen of this County of Sligo wer com into the towne, and some of the gentlemen of the County of Leitrim to witt: Cap^m Plunkett, Cap^m Phelim M'Shane O'Connor, Brian Ballagh O'Rork, gent., Lieu^t Colonell Brian M'Donogh, Hugh O'Connor, Charles O'Connor, Donald fitzfferdinando O'Connor, and others whom this Deponent cannott remember, who all with the said O'Connor o Sligo wentt into the Abbey of Sligo, haveing thes English who wer entered as souldiers unto O'Connor Sligo, Collonell, as a gard att the gatte while they had finished thair consultation, which was (as this Deponent conceaveth) for murdering of the said English and protestants who wer att that tyme in the towne, ffor immediatly upon thair comeing out of the Abbey the forsaid Hugh O'Galogher and James O'Galogher mett with on William Sheils and his sone, with two others

that wer Tinkers, on a Scottishman, and the other an Irishman bott a protestant, who fell upon tham and murdered tham in the streete. This first murder was committed about two o'clock in the afternoon, and presently eftir Hugh O'Connor and Charles O'Connor with thair souldiers brethren to O'Connor Sligo, perswaded the rest of the protestants to come under thair protection, and promised that they wold save them, and to that end putt tham all in the common gaole, and putt a gard unto tham for thair saftie as they pretended, and eftir supper the said O'Connors to witt Hugh and Charles was (as it seemed) appoynted to be the murderers; for the forsaid Brian Ballagh O'Rork cam unto tham and besought tham to spare the lyff of on man to witt, Thomas Stewart, a merchant, which they refused, sayeing that they wold not spare any of the breid whatsoever, wherupon the said Hugh and Charles with thair souldiers fell upon all and murdered them in the goale: And this Deponent being further examined whitther or no he knoweth any of the murderers to be now alyve who wer than actors; he saith that thair is on Edward Herbert, sone to John Herbert, Cap' Hugh O'Connor, brother to O'Connor o Sligo, Rory M'Murrey, son to Cormick og M'Murrey, and Connor M'Key who was than a souldier to Charles O'Connor now liveing in the County of Mayo. This Deponent being further examined concerneing his caus of knowledge whidder this murder was Done by a common consent of all the officers att the forsaid Councell or nott, saith that William O'Crean, sone to Andrew O'Crean befor any of thair bloody intentions wer Discovered went to Hugh O'Connor and desyred that he wold be pleased to spare on Henri Knott, a merchant's sone in England, alledgeing that the said Henri Knott, his father did owe unto him the said William a considerable sume of money, and that if the said Henri Knott should be kiled that he should lose his money, which perswasion took place, for by this means the said Henri Knott his lyff was spared. And further this Deponent sayth not.

Signed and acknowledged
before mee, as wittness my hand,

RICH: COOTE:

HUGH GASGEIN.

X

his mark.

The Deposition of James Butts, Butcher in Sligo, taken the 17^o of May, 1653.

James Butts of the agde of thrittie one and upwards being Duely sworne upon the holy Evangelists, and examined, sayth that hee lieved

in the towne of Sligo att the begineing of the rebellion, and that hee this Deponent entered in to the Lady Jones her hous when the siegd cam to ly about the towne, and thair remained dureing the siegde, and that on Robert M'Conmy with a company assaulted the back syd of the forsaid castle, and Captⁿ Patrick Plunkett the other syd, whereupon thair was a parley, and a quarter obtained from the Irish, and being further examined sayth that the quarter was that they should have bagg and baggage with libertie to stay in the towne or to be convoyed to the Boyll, as they pleased ; which quarter was immediatly upon the surrendering of the castles violated ; and within a certain space eftir, so many of the English as remained in the towne wer thrust into the Common Gaole and murdered by Charles O'Connor, Hugh O'Connor, Patrick O'Hart, Owen O'Hart, of Braidcullan ; Edward Herbert, now lieveing ; Hugh O'Mey, now in action with the said Hugh O'Connor ; Thurlogh Bullagh O'Hart, now liveing ; Donald Fitz Brian Dorrogh O'Connor, now liveing in Coosalir ; and Richard Welsh, who murdered his master, M^r William Welsh : and this Deponentt being further examined sayth that the said Richard Welsh had two brothers in the gaole that night, bot knoweth not whidder they had a hand in the murder or not, the names of the brothers, on of tham called Nicholas Welsh and the other Thomas Welsh who are now liveing in the towne of Galloway, and that Nicholas Welsh serveth in a troupe as (th)is Dep^t is informed ; his caus of knowledge is that hee was that night in the upper roome of the prison with on Henri Knott who escaped eftir the murder was committed, with this Depon^t, and this Dep^t further sayth not.

Signed and acknowledged
before mee, as wittness my hand,

RICH : COOTE.

The mark of
X
JAMES BUTTS.

The Deposition of Ann : Gasgein, the widow of John Stanoway, now living in Bondoran, taken befor me the 24^o of May, 1653.

Ann Gasgein being of the age of fiftie years or thaireabouts being Duely sworne upon the holy Evangelists, and examined sayth that shee lived in Sligo att the begineing of the rebellion, and eftir that the English in the town had gott quarter for thair lyves, this Deponent's husband, John Stanoway, being Desyrus to leave the towne, was caried from Sligo by Owen M'Dermott towards his owen hous att Drumbo wher eftir that the said Deponent's husband, John Stanoway,

had remained for the space of three weeks; out of a longing Desyre to bring alonge this Deponent being his wyff and thair children; cam back again to Sligo or Anagh nigh to Sligo wher they remained till such tyme as the murder was committed, Whereupon this Deponent sayth, Andrew Crean sent away this Deponent with her husband and children towards Drumbo to be kept by the said Owen M'Dermott; and upon thair comeing to Drumbo (the said Owen M'Dermott being than from home att Bellimoatt) this Deponent with her husband and children wer commanded to be caried out of the hous by the wyff of the said Owen M'Dermott to be murdered, which this Deponent heareing prayed that they might be kept alyve till such tym as the said Owen M'Dermott should come home, so that with much adoe they gott thair lyves preserved for two or three nights, Dureing which tyme shee, this Deponent, saw burdens of bloody cloathes come into the hous, which did belong to severall protestants who wer all of tham murdered upon the Curlewes by the servants and souldiers of Owen M'Dermott which strook a great fear upon the Deponent and her husband who wer informed by the serwants of Owen M'Dermott that mischeif was intended, for as this Deponent sayth, not only wer thes bloodie cloathes receaved into the hous, bot also the said Owen M'Dermott his souldiers when they wold be cleansing thair skeins eftir the committing of thes bloodie facts, they wold bragg and say that within few dayes they hopped to hawe the harts of a hundreth English and Scottish leaping upon thair hands. And this Deponent further sayth that eftir the said Owen M'Dermott cam from Bellimoat to his hous he began to examin this Depon^t and her husband concerneing thair moneyes and goods, and eftir that he had gott from this Deponent's husband, a silk girdle with twelf pounds into itt hee the said Owen M'Dermott apprehending that thair was no more to be gott from the said Depon^t and her husband, hee thrust out this Depon^t and her husband with thair children out of Doores, and commanded tham to go shift for thamselves. The Dep^t and her husband apprehending Death, with great earnestnes prayed him to secure thair lyves, and nott to expose tham to be murdered, as undoubtedly they wold, wherunto the said Owen M'Dermott answered that they neided not fear, that thair was no danger, and by oathes thought to frie himselff of the importunitie of the Depo^t and her husband, and further he said that he wold send alonge his waiting man and some four of his souldiers to guard tham, and that they should sie tham safe within the bounds of the garison of Boyll; wherupon this Dep^t with her

husband cam away, and upon the way on of the four souldiers brok off from the rest, which this Dep^t sieing shee asked Owen M'Dermott Roe (being the foresaid waiting man of Owen M'Dermott) whitther that man was goeing, who ansered that he was goeing towards the Irish camp which than lay about Bellinafad, and when this deponent with her husband and children wer goeing forward towards the Boyll, upon the bogg shee, this Deponent, sieth this man who had caried the lettir comeing back towards tham, and att his comeing he spoke priwatly to his comerades, and, so soone as they had ended thair discourse, one of thes souldiers who caried a chyld, of this Deponent's, threw away the child, and sayd that hee wold no longer cary any English whelp, yet notwithstanding this Dep^t with her husband and children went forward till they cam within the stone wall of the Deir park nigh the Boyll att which tyme the forsaid guard left tham, and upon leaveing of tham, they whistled with a loud sound, which this Deponent knew really to be a signe of treacherie, and thairupon prayed her husband to escape for his lyff, which hee was not able to doe, yett one of her boyes being light and swift escaped into the Boyll, and this Deponent and her husband wer apprehended by an ambush of seavin men, whereof fyve of tham fell upon the Depo^{ts} husband and stobbed him to death with skeins, and the other two stripped this Dep^t to the skin.

Signed and acknowledged
before mee, as witness my hand,
RICH : COOTE.

ANN : GASGEIN,
X
her mark.

Gallway, 23th May, 1653.

The Examinacion of Coll. ffrancis Taafe. Who being duely sworne and examined saith that hee knew Charles Connor & Hugh Connor, the brothers of O'Connor Sligo: and hee heard of a horrid murder committed in Sligo uppon one Steward, W^m Walsh & divers others, wherein the said Charles & Hugh wer principle actors. Hee further saith that Maior gen^l Lucas Taafe and this Ex^t with 500 men did by force apprehend the said persons for the said murder and brought them prisoners to Ballynefad in order to their tryall for that murder, where they wer kept prisoners a long tyme (but the certaine tyme, hee doth not remember) dureing which tyme hee beeleeves the said Maior gen^l Taafe sent to such as had the cheife authority in this pro-

vince desireing that the said parties might bee brought to a tryall: and at length finding it very inconvenient to continue them any longer in that place, the said Maior gen^l caused them to bee conveyed to Castle Coote to the intent they might bee there brought to justice as hee beeleeives, where Lieut. gen^l Burke then was with an army, who then commanded in cheife both in that army bee-seigeing that place & in the whole province, wher the said Charles & Hugh wer leftt prisoners, & wer within a week sett at liberty, but by what meanes or whose orders hee knoweth not.

Hee further saith that about a twelve month agoe hee saw the said Hugh O'Connor come into the Lord Clanrickard's army neer Ballyshannon, & discovered him to the said Lord Clanrickard and desired hee might bee questioned for the aforesaid murder, who promised & engaged that soe soone as hee gott into Ballyshannon hee would have him hanged; which was prevented by the sudden approach of the English Army, and the said Hugh is now in actuall rebellion not daring to come in beecause of that murder, as hee is informed.

Taken before

FRAN: TAAFFE.

CHA: COOTE.

WALT: CARWARDINE.

APPENDIX C.

DOWN SURVEY.

EXTRACT FROM THE BOOK OF SURVEY AND DISTRIBUTION,
COUNTY SLIGO,

AND

EXAMPLES OF PETITIONS AND SCHEDULES
PRESENTED TO THE COMMISSIONERS FOR PUTTING INTO
EXECUTION THE ACT OF SETTLEMENT, &c.;

ALSO

SPECIMENS OF THE CERTIFICATES GRANTED TO ADVENTURERS
AND SOLDIERS.

APPENDIX C.

DOWN SURVEY.—EXTRACT FROM THE BOOK OF SURVEY AND DISTRIBUTION, CO. SLIGO.

COM: SLIGO, KILLGLASSE PARISH, TIRREERAGH BARONY.

No. in ye plott.	Proprietors in Anno 1641 by the Civil Survey.	Denominations of Lands by the Doun Survey.	No. unprofit- able Acres by the Doun Survey.		No. profitable Acres by the Doun Survey.		No. of Acres set out.		GRANTEES' NAMES.	A. R. P.	
			A.	R. P.	A.	R. P.	A.	R. P.		A.	R. P.
THE CASTLE AND LANDS OF POLLKENNY, viz. :—											
91	Martin Kerwan,	Cashellbeg, 1 qr. . . .	.	.	081	0 00	081	0 00	Lewis Wingfield. William Ormsby. } ffra. Gore.	373	0 20
92		Cabraghkeall, . . . .	.	.	066	3 00	066	3 00			
93		Cabraghmore and Coogybuegg, 2 qrs. }	.	.	267	1 00	006 3 24 261 1 00				
94	Teige Reagh ô Dowd,	Coogibuy, 1 qr. . . .	.	.	090	3 00	090	3 00	Lord Colloony et al. Sr Theo. Jones.	373	0 20
95		Cooginlahie, . . . .	.	.	127	0 00	127	0 00			
95b.		Of the same,	034	0 00							
96	Edm ^d Kerwan, Miles, McDaniel & Mulloghlin McDonnell, I. p. . .	Ballyogan, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a qr. .	.	.	746	1 00					
96a.	The same,	Of the same, . . . .	.	.	0379	0 00					
	Tho. Crofton, ptest. .	1 Carton of the same,	.	.	039	3 00					
97	Miles McDonell ffitz Erwin and Teige Reagh ô Dowd, I. p. }	Cloonterman, . . . .	.	.	117	1 00	030 0 00 087 0 00		ffra. Gore et al. } Lord Colloony et al.		
98		Lisomy, 1 qr. . . .	.	.	636	3 00	636	3 00	ffransis Gore et al.		
98b.		Of the same,	089	1 00							
98c.		Of the same,	046	3 00							
98d.		Of the same,	114	1 00							

THE LANDS OF COOLENEY, viz.:-										
99	{	Druim, 1 qr.	.	.	.	178	1	00	{	ffransis Gore et al. Lord Colloony et al.
100		Edm ^d Kerwan, I.p.	.	.	.	432	2	00		
100b.		Of the same,	.	.	202	2	00			
101		Drinenaghan,	.	.	.	190	2	00		
102	{	Carrawedine,	.	.	.	115	2	00	{	ffra. Gore.
103		John Nolan, I.p.	.	.	.	224	3	00		
104		Comin als Magherebracke Culler,	.	.	.	239	2	00		
105c.		Idem, or Church Land,	.	.	.	226	1	00		
106	{	Martin Kerwan,	.	.	.	256	0	00	{	C ^t . Land.
G ⁺		Leakan Cleavie,	.	.	.	050	3	00		
		Hittinoe, being Land in Controversio betweene Urlar & Raglass,	.	.	.	157	3	00		
		John Nolan,	.	.	.	107	2	00		
THE CASTLE AND LANDS OF INISKROWEN, viz.:-										
107	{	Enagh, 1 qr.	.	.	.	248	1	00	{	ffra. Gore et al.
108		Hubbuck, 1 qr.	.	.	.	146	1	00		
109		Rathlasse, 1 qr.	.	.	.	077	3	00		
110		Cahermore, 1 qr.	.	.	.	032	2	00		
111		Kinard, ½ qr.	.	.	.	059	3	00		
E		Earle of Corke, p ^t	156	2	00		
THE CASTLE AND LANDS OF LEACKAN, viz.:-										
112	{	Leackaneahill, ¼ qr.	.	.	.	035	0	00	{	Thomas Wood.
113		Leackan McForbissay,	.	.	.	024	3	00		
114		Cloondierawally, ¼ qr.	.	.	.	156	2	00		
115		Parke, ½ qr.	.	.	.	062	2	00		
116		Coogewbarrow,	.	.	.	076	0	00		
117		Sarah Dowd, Dowager,	.	.	.	197	1	00		
		Caranduffe,	.	.	.	147	1	00		

PORTION OF A RECORD IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE OF IRELAND, ENTITLED "REPORTS AND SCHEDULES,"
AUDITOR-GENERAL'S COLLECTION, VOL. XXXIV.

To the Hon^{ble} his Maj^{ty} Com^{rs} appointed for putting in Execution the Act of Settlement and the Explanatory Act of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YO^r HONO^r. Pursuant to yo^r Hono^r's Instructions wee have compared and examined the Peticon and Schedule of

Cornet Thomas Woode whose claymes as a Sould^r.

COUNTY SLIGO. TYRERAGH BAR^o.

Sould ^{rs} names wth Regim ^{nt} & Company.	Sunes of money.	Propriet ^{rs} .	Denominacons of Land.	Acres	
				pfitable.	Unpfitable.
Coll. Rich ^d Cootes Regim ^{nt} of Horse, Cap ^{tn} Rob ^t Morgan's Troope }	£ s. d.	David Dowd ...	Of ye Q ^{ter} of Lacken Cahill ...	24 3 00	10s. p. acre
		Idm ...	Lecken m ^c fferbissy	156 0 00	
		Idm ...	Clunederanally $\frac{3}{4}$ q ^t v	062 2 00	
*Thomas Wood, Cornett in the said Troope ...	437 4 00	Edmond Kerwan ...	Quigibarrow one q ^{ter}	197 1 00	
*James Henry ...	028 10 00	David Dowd ...	Parke halfe a q ^{ter}	076 0 00	
John Macklin ...	033 02 09				
*Will. flemine ...	028 10 08	Saragh Dowd Dowager	Carron Duffe one q ^{ter}	147 1 00	
Daniell Nicholls ...	033 02 09				

*James ffrench ...	...	043 09 00	Idm	...	...	of ye q'ter of Carrow- norlare, als Urlare)	000 0 32		
*Andrew Morrishon ..	..	042 06 00		—	—		172 3 00		
							1346 1 00		—
COUNTY SLIGOE. LYN Y BARO.									
*John Porter ...	...	33 02 00		—	—		—		10s. p. acre
*David Hore ...	...	11 19 00	Dermo th o'Haragh	...	...	of Castle Carragh q'ter	060 0 00		
*John o'Harte ...	...	10 11 06	Earle of Westmeath ...	...	...	Kininegalloagh one q'ter	065 3 06	14 3 00	
*Christopher Little (yn ye whole, £33 2 09)		25 0 00	Idm	...	...	Drom Martine	058 0 16	04 0 00	£ s. d.
		768 17 08					1530 3 22	w ^{at} at 10s. p. acre	requires 765 08 08
							510 1 81 ^d		overplus in debt 002 09 00
							1020 2 14 ² ^{as}		
							1347 0 00 183 8 22		
							1630 3 22		
							1619 8 13 67		
							82 1 23 67		
							3 10		
							23		
							1653 0 29		
							27 5 6		
							13 15 6		
							1 6 00		
							15 01 6		
							8 8 10		
							10 6 8		

No. 35. Pursuant to y^r Honno^{rs} Instructions we have compared and ex^d the petition and schedule of Rich^d. ffibbs, who claymeth as a soldier, and doe report as followeth.

COM. SLIGO. BARO. OF CORREN.

Soldiers names with Regiment & Company.	Sum of money.	Proprietors.	Denomination of Lands.	Acres profitable.	Acres unprofitable.	
Coll. Rich ^d . Coote's Regt. Cap ^t . Francis King's Troope Laughlin Rudechan		Owen Horchoy	Knockgrany	82 1 00	at 10s. p. acre	10s.
				37 1 27		per
				<u>54 3 3</u>		A.
				82 1 00		full
				41 82 66		satis-
			requires £	20 19 06		facon.
			Debt plus £			

To the Earl of Carlingford, in fee 15th Aug., the 15th year of this my reign (1674).

SPECIMENS OF CERTIFICATES GRANTED TO ADVENTURERS AND SOLDIERS.

ADVENTURERS' CERTIFICATE, ROLL 5. EXCHEQUER.

By his Majesties Comissioners for putting in execucon an act intituled an act for the explaineing some doubttes ariseing upon an act intituled an act for the better execution of his Maj^{ties} gracious declaracon for the settlm^t of his kingdome of Ireland and satisfaccon of the severall interests of Adventurers, Souldiers and other his subjects there, and for makeing some alteracons of and additions unto the said act for the more speedy and effectuall settlem^t of the said kingdome and of soe much as is still in force and remaines to bee executed of one other act intituled an act for the better execution of his Maj^{ties} gracious declaration for the settlem^t of his kingdome of Ireland and satisfaction of the severall Interests of Adventurers, Souldiers and other his subjects there.

Present

S ^r . EDWARD SMYTHE, Knight,	}	{	S ^r . ALEN BRODRICK, Kn ^t .
Lord Cheife Justice of his			S ^r . WINSTON CHURCHILL, Kn ^t .
Maj ^{ties} Co ^r of Comon Pleas.			EDWARD COOKE, ESQUIRE.
S ^r . EDWARD DERING, Barr ^r .			

CORN^t THOMAS WOOD.

Whereas in pursuance of the said acts Cornett Thomas Wood did exhibitt his Peticon and Schedule before us his Maj^{ties} said Comission^r upon the tenth day of March in the eighteenth yeare of the raigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles the Second by the grace of God King of England Scotland france and Ireland defendo^r of the ffaith &c. Thereby setting forth that hee the said Thomas Wood is by the said Acts of Parliam^t lawfully and rightfullye entituled unto severall lands tenem^t and hereditam^t in this kingdome of Ireland in the said Peticon and Schedule thereunto annexed perticularly mentioned and therefore prayed our adjudication of his said right and tytle thereunto and our Certificate of the same in order to his passing letters pattents under his Maj^{ties} great seale of this his kingdome of Ireland for the same as by the said acts is directed and appointed which said Peticon came to a finall heareing, and was heard before us his Maj^{ties} said Comission^r this day being Tuesday the one and thirtyeth day of July in the said Eighteenth yeare of his Maj^{ties} raigne that now is in open Court att the place comonly called the King's Inns Dublin upon heareing of which peticon and upon the proofes testimonyes and evidences therein produced before us his Maj^{ties} said Comission^r It appeared unto this Court that the lands tenem^t and hereditam^t hereinafter mentioned were lands tenem^t and hereditam^t seized sequestred disposed distributed sett out or sett apart by reason of or upon accompt of the late horrid rebellion or warr which began or broke out in this kingdome of Ireland on the three and twentyeth

day of October one thousand six hundred forty one and thereby forfeited to and vested in his Maj^{ty} according to the intent and true meaning of the said acts to the intents and uses in and by the said acts lymitted mentioned and appointed and it further appeared unto the said Court that the said lands Tenem^{ts} and hereditam^{ts} hereinafter particularly mentioned were allotted assigned given graunted ordered distributed disposed demised sett out or sett apart unto the said Thomas Wood or unto those under whom hee claymeth for their service as souldiers in the late warr of Ireland and were upon the seaventh day of May one thousand six hundred fifty nine in the actuall seizin possession and occupacon of the said Thomas Wood or those under whome hee claymeth their lessees or undertenn^{ts} It is thereupon this day adjudged and decreed by this Court that the said Thomas Wood is by the acte of Parliam^{ts} lawfully and rightfully entituled unto the severall lands tenem^{ts} and hereditam^{ts} ffollowinge (that is to say) in the quarter of Lacken Cahill twenty four acres three roods profitable Lecken Mcfferbissy one hundred fifty six acres profitable, In the halfe quarters of Clunederavally sixty two acres twoe roodes profitable, Quigibarrow one quarter one hundred ninety seven acres one rood profitable, Parke half a quarter seaventy six acres profitable Carron Duffe one quarter one hundred forty seven acres one rood profitable, In Ballifinane quarter thirty two perches profitable and seven hundred twenty seven acres unprofitable, In the quarter of Carrownorlare als Urlare one hundred seaventy two acres three roods profitable, In Castle Carragh quarter sixty acres profitable and fforty four acres unprofitable, Kininegallogh one quarter sixty five acres three roods six perches profitable and ffourteen acres three roods unprofitable Drom Martine fifty eight acres Sixteene perches profitable and ffoure acres unprofitable in the Barony of Tyreragh and County of Sleigoe and that the said lands tenem^{ts} and hereditam^{ts} and every part and parcell thereof may and by the teno^r and intent of the said acts of Parliam^{ts} of right ought to bee held and enjoyed by the said Thomas Wood his heires and assignes for ever in ffree and comon soccage as of his Maj^{ty} Castle of Dublin under the Quitt rent and yearly paym^{ts} to his Maj^{ty} his heires and successo^r herein mentioned and no other (that is to say) Rendring and paying for all the foresaid lande lying and being in the said county of Sleigoe and province of Connaught and conteyne in the whole one thousand and twenty acres two roods ffourteen perches plantation measure makeing one thousand six hundred fifty three acres three roods twenty nine perches English statute measure out of which the quitt rent payable yearly to his Maj^{ty} is ten pounds six shillings seven pence three farthinges The which said yearly rent or payment is to bee made and paid att the Receipt of his Maj^{ty} Exchequer in Dublin att the two most usuall feasts or dayes of payment in the yeare (that is to say) att the feasts of S^t Michaell the Archangell and the Anuntiation of the blessed Virgin S^t Mary by even and equall portions. And this our judgement and decree wee doe hereby certify unto his Grace James Duke of Ormond Lord Lievten^t Generall and Generall Governo^r of Ireland and unto his Grace Michaell Lord Archbishop of Dublin Lord

Chauncello^r of Ireland and unto his Maj^{ties} Court of Exchequer there to the end that effectuell Letters Pattents under his Maj^{ties} great seale of Ireland may bee forthwith graunted unto the said Thomas Wood for the finall settlement and confirmation of the p^rmisses and every part and parcell thereof with their and every of their rights members and appurtenances unto the said Thomas Wood his heires and assignes for ever pursuant to this our Judgement decree and Certificate according to the true intent and meaneing of the said act of Explanation and of the said Act of Settlement^t. Given under our hands and Seales this tenth day of August in the said eighteenth yeare of the raigne of our Sovereigne Lord King Charles the second annoq^{ue} dni one thousand six hundred sixty six.

EDW^d. SMYTHE. (EDW^d. DERING.) A. BRODRICK. W. CHURCHILL.
EDW^d. COOKE.

ADVENTURER'S CERTIFICATE, ROLL xxx., 53RD FOL.—(*Preamble, &c., same as in the certificate to Cornet Thomas Wood.*)

Richard, Lord Baron Col- } WHEREAS it appears that Rich^d
looney, in trust for severall } Lord Collooney, and the severall per-
deficient sould^r in ye County } sons hereafter mentioned were deficient
Sligo, et alii. } the number and quantity of acres herein-
after expressed to make up (according to the said acts) two full 3rd parts
of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments whereof hee or they (or those
under whome they severally Claymed or Derived them) were seized or
possessed upon the seaventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thou-
sand six hundred and fifty nine, for his or their severall and respective
services as souldiers in the late Warrs of Ireland; and it further appears
to the s^d Court that Lord Collooney was deficient 388 acres 1r. 17p.;
and James Birne, 1214a. 2r. 17p.; and John Wilkinson, 613a. 3r. 9p.;
and Cap^t. Francis King, 1340a. 3r. 8p.; and Roger Nicholson, 6a. 3r. 16p.;
and Doctor Henry Nicholson, 308a. 9p.; and Thomas Ormsby, 34a.; and
Phillip Ormsby, 221a. 1r. 24p.; and Xtopher Ormsby, 327a. 2r. 14p.; and
Captⁿ. Henry Hughes, 104a. 35p.; and Thomas Harlow, 504a., and that
Richards fibbs was deficient, fifty four acres 3r. 13p.; Henry Griffiths,
73a. 16p.; Francis Jackson, 73a. 16p.; Capt. Henry Nichollson, 2a. 2r. 27p.
=All 6281a. 2r. 18p. And it further appears to the Court the lands, &c.,
hereafter menconed were seized, sequestered, &c., by reason of or upon
account of the late horrid Rebellion or Warr which began or broke out
in this Kingdome of Ireland, 23rd Oct., 1641. It was therefore on
Wed., 4th of Dec^r. 19th year (1667) of his Maj^{ties}. Reign that now is, by us
his Maj^{ties} J^d Com^{rs} ordered, adjudged, and Decreed that y^e Richard Lord
Collooney shall have and enjoy, &c., viz., in the Town and lands of Moy-
lerrow half quarter besides 46 acres confirmed to John Yeadon, &c.,
Thos. Harlow and y^e Lord Collooney shall also stand seized of fifty-four
acres 3r. 13p. p^r meas^{re} of the aforesaid Lands in trust for and to the only
use and behoofe of the said Rich^d fibbs his heires and assigns for ever,
&c., &c. . . . of the s^d Henry Griffiths Bar of Tireragh.

APPENDIX D.

The following (from the Patent Rolls of Charles II.) is a *précis* of the various re-grants to the proprietors of the County Sligo during his reign, and in the order in which they appear on the Rolls, as given in the "Public Records of Ireland, 1821-25":—

WILLIAM EARL OF STRAFFORD and THOMAS RADCLIFFE, esq.—The manor, castle, town and lands of Sligoe, with a fishing weare and mill thereunto belonging, Raughumin alias Rathedmond, 1 cartⁿ, and Carrowmeere, 1 d^o, 89A. 1R. 8P.—Feniskillen alias Finisklin, alias Finasklin, 1 qr. 119A. & 16P.—Kapamore alias Knappaghmore, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 59A. 3R. 24P.—Connor ô Kelly alias Clanconnor ô Kelly, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 32A. 2R.—Farrenmackadowen alias Farrenm'dowanie, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. and Rushine alias Russine, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 183A. 3R. 24P.—Carricke, 1 qr. 153A. 2R. 32P.—in Gortnecarvie alias Gortmackarvin, 1 cartⁿ, 25A. prof. 10A. unprof.—Carrowkeele, 1 qr. 132A. 1R. 8P.—Gobbidagh alias Belladrehid, 1 qr. 102A. 3R. 8P.—Raghm'koole alias Raghm'chuile, 1 qr. 162A. & 16P.—Coilenamuim alias Coylenanama alias Coyllanamna, 1qr. 176A. & 32P.—Bryoge alias Bruyoge, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 75A. 2R. prof. 2A 2R. 32P. unprof.—Farrenm'laughlin alias Ferrenm'loghlin, d^o, 11A. & 32P. prof. 7A. 2R. 32P. unprof.—Carrowkeelenelree alias Carrowkeelenebruy, 1 qr. 81A. 3R. 8P.—in Rathmackarricke alias Raghm' Carricke, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 83A. & 32P.—Ferren-Imaly alias Farren-Imaly, alias Imaly, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 177A. prof. 34A. & 32P. unprof.—Aghagood alias Aghalagood, alias Aghaguid, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 230A. prof. 92A. unprof.—Lissanorus, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 229A. prof. 31A. unprof.—Moynenagh alias Moynenean, alias Moynanean, 1 qr. 340A. 2R. prof. 126A. 2R.—in Cashellgarrane, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 197A. & 7P. prof. 52A. 2R. unprof.—Cloondara alias Cloondaraher, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 181A. 2R. 16P.—Rathaberny alias Rahabernagh, 1 qr. 135A. 3R. 24P. prof. 7A. 1R. 32P. unprof.—Tewsan alias Tyssane, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 101A. prof. 2A. 2R. unprof.—Lissnelurge alias Lisnelorge, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 57A. 2R. 24P.—Maherygillernew, d^o, 256A.—Tullagh alias Tullaghm' Bryenboy, d^o, 64A. & 32P.—Ballinecarry alias Ballencarry, 1 qr., Lecarrowcaslane, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. Bally-William alias Ballyweelin and Knockane, 1 qr., Creggihart, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.,

Garryowen, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 649A. & 8P. prof. 1A. 2R. unprof.—Mahurinconrosse alias Maherycournish alias Maheryconrois, 1 qr. 225A. 2R. 16P. prof. 114A. 2R. 32P. unprof.—Formoil, 1 qr. 191A. 3R. 8P. prof. 29A. 1R. 8P. unprof.—Lostie, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 151A. & 24P. prof. 374A. 3R. 24P. unprof.—Annagh, 1 qr. 165A. 2R. prof. 10A. 2R. unprof.—Clonmackstallion alias Clonm^stallane, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 146A. 1R. 8P.—Kilbride, 1 qr. 84A. prof. 38A. 3R. 32P. unprof.—Faights alias Faughts, alias Faghta, 1 qr. 251A. 3R. 16P. prof. 94A. & 32P. unprof.—Bealanurle alias Belanorly, 1 cartⁿ, 89A. prof. 19A. & 32P. unprof.—Mahurycarnecash alias Maherycarnecash, 1 qr. 100A. prof. 19A. 2R. 32P. unprof.—Shannoneighter alias Shannonweighter, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 156A.—Ballyhinon alias Ballytynean, alias Ballytyvuan, 1 qr. 179A. 2R. prof. 9A. & 16P. unprof.—Reagh alias Raghbabritoque, alias Rathavritoque, alias Rath, 1 qr. 110A. 2R. 32P. Bunduffe, 1 qr. 435A. 1R. 32P. prof. 187A. 3R. 8P. unprof. Derryern alias Derrynerim, alias Derryan-Irin, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 180A. 2R. 16P. prof. 26A. 2R. unprof.—Kilcroeg alias Killchoroigie in Mullamore, alias Mullaghmore, being 1 qr. Downebally alias Dunbalrie—ibidem 1 qr. 531A. 2R.—Creeve alias Crivagh, 1 qr. 214A. 3R. prof. 18A. 3R. 8P. unprof.—the island Clonerkoe alias Clonorkoe, $\frac{1}{2}$ cartⁿ, and Cashellnegowen in Clonerkoe, $\frac{1}{2}$ cartⁿ, 31A. & 16P. prof. 111A. & 32P. unprof.—Eidenreagh alias Carrowreagh, 1 qr., and Cliffony alias Cleefony, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr., and Brentlett—ibidem, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr., and Rosskeera, ib. $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 903A. 2R. 12P.—Monegoole alias Monedoolt, alias Monedowalt, 1 qr. 312A. & 32P.—Carne, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 227A.—2R. 16P. prof. 3A. unprof.—Dromfadda, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 125A. prof. 172A. 2R. 16P. unprof.—Lyle alias Lyell, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr., and Lecarrowmaddow, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr., and Derreleaghan alias Derrylihane, 1 qr., 728A. prof. 870A. 3R. 8P. unprof.—Ardneglasse, 1 qr. 305A. 1R. 24P.—Gortelecky alias Gortnelecky, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 212A. 2R. 32P.—Kilkady alias Kilchaddy, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 193A. & 32P. prof. 8A. 2R. 16P. unprof.—Killtekeer alias Killkeer, alias Koyletekere, alias Cooltekerrie, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 161A. 2R. 32P.—Inishmurey alias Inishmorey, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 83A. 2R.—Derrige-Island alias Derrynish-Island, 49A. 1R. ; bar. Carbury, co. SLIGO.—Knocknehie alias Knocknegeehie, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 146A. 2R. prof. 54A. 2R. unprof.—Carrowerin alias Carrowcruin, 1 qr. 86A.—Carrownegat alias Carrignegate, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 38A. prof. 5A. unprof.—Donamorey alias Downamorey, 1 qr. 62A. 1R.—Downally alias Downalla, 8 gneves or 1 tryne, 99A.—Cloneen alias Cloneeneroe, alias Cloniniroe, 1 qr. 82A.—Ragrana alias Rathgrany, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 78A.—Ballinesihane and Lecke, $1\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 137A. 3R.—Knockbegg, 1 qr. 88A. 2R.—Ramigram alias Ramigran, 1 qr. 58A. 2R.—Clonemaghanbegg and Clonemaghanmore, alias Clonemaghin, 8 gneves or 1 tryne, 154A. prof. 22A. unprof.—in Knockbrine alias Knockbrinagher, being 1 tryne, 103A. 3R.—Clonfen alias Cloghfen, alias Cloghfin, 1 qr. 83A. 2R. prof. 78A. 3R. unprof.—Knockroyer alias Knockraver, 1 qr. 84A.—Correagh alias Corragh, alias Corray d^o, 87A. 2R.—Dromderig alias Dromgery, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 88A. 2R. 32P. prof. 4A. unprof.—Tunnagh alias Sunnagh, 1 qr. 117A. prof. 60A. unprof.—Mullaghcorra, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 54A.—Knockfishoge alias Knocknafissoge, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 63A. 3R.—Crosse and Cloneganway, alias Cloneganvegh, $1\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 168A. 3R.—Caldroone alias Droulharnaght, 2 qrs. 55A. 1R.—Knocklower alias Knockilowir, 1 qr. 92A. 2R.—Knocktubber alias Knocktobber, 1 qr. 87A. 2R.—Ballineray alias Ballineraha, alias

Ballyrath, 1 qr. 138A.—Lecharrow alias Charrowda le Charrow, 1 qr. 85A. 3R.—Cooler alias Coollere, 2 qrs., and Ballyvally alias Ballinvally, 2 qrs. 454A. 1R. prof. 155A. 1R. unprof.—Carrowloghlin alias Carrowloughlin, 1 qr. 58A.—Knocktobber in Ballyfay 1 tryne, Capleclawph alias Caple-cawtrean, ib. 1 tryne, Knocknehow, ib. 1 tryne, Knocknegehy, 1 qr. 136A. prof. 38A. unprof.—Knockneglore, 1 tryne, 89A. 1R. prof. 17A. unprof.—Knockrawer, 1 qr. 65A. 2R. ; bar. Tirerill and Corren, same co.—Carrowvernoge alias Carrownevrnoge alias in Boniny, 1 qr. 68A.—Carrowkislane alias Carrowcaslane, ib. 1 qr. 66A. 3R.—Carrowlatelly alias Carrowlatilie, ib. 1 qr. 66A. 1R.—Carrowgilla-Patrick alias Carrowm'gill-Patrick, ib. d°, 82A.—Carrowneglogh, ib. 1 qr. 59A. 2R.—Barnabrack alias Barnanemreake, ib. 1 qr. 61A. 2R.—Carrowintehan alias Carrowan-tihan, ib. 1 qr. 55A. 3R.—Carrowbrocky, ib. 1 qr. 64R. 1R.—Larah alias Laragh, alias Carrowcaslane, d°, 76A. 1R.—Carrowm'murtahreagh, d°, 50A. 1R.—Carrownurlare alias Carroworlare, 1 qr. 52A. 2R.—Agheris alias Aghrus, d°, 237A. 3R.—Downeale, 4 qrs. 455A. 3R.—Carrownem'farreogh alias Tarrenm'farrille, 1 qr. 388A. 2R. prof. 75A. 3R. unprof.—Gleab-land Kilm'shallgan, 9A. 286A. stat. prof. 1,363A. unprof. belonging to said 4 qrs. of Downeale ; bar. Tirreragh, same co.—part of Kingrillin alias Kinagrelly, 1 cart^a, 137A. 3R. 16P.—Memlagh alias Moymlagh, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 84A. prof. 32A. 2R. unprof. ; bar. Leyny, same co.—Knockneskeagh, 1 qr. 138A. prof. 6A. unprof. ; $\frac{1}{2}$ bar. Cooleavin, same co.—half the castle of Downally, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. of Lecarrowcruin, 153A. 1R. prof. 3A. & 32P. unprof. mearing upon Carrownebre, and situate in Cullary.—Lismacrea, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 51A. & 32P. ; bar. Carbury, same co.—Carrowanloghane, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 60A. ; bar. Tirreragh, same co.—in Muhiny, $\frac{1}{3}$ of the $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 20A.—the castle of Behy-Edenmore, being 1 cart^a, 30A.—Caslane, 1 cart^a 30A. ; bar. Corren, same co.—Carrowfeare in Vikesery, 1 qr. 120A. ; bar. Tirreragh, same co.—the rectory of Aghamlisch ; bar. Carbury, same co.—rectories of Agheris, Dromad, Templeboy and Kilmacshallgan ; bar. Tirreragh, same co.—the castle of Castleoughdargan ; bar. Tirerill, same co.—Straighbrahan alias Sratraghane, alias Shratraghane, 1 qr. 154A.—Caltrogh alias Card-ragh, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 121A. 3R. 8P.—Carrowmore, Killnefadda and Lishelegle, 9 cart^a, 320A. & 16P. prof. 39A. & 32P. unprof.—the Carnes alias Bahus, 1 qr. and Loghnenanty, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 140A. 1R. 24P.—Chiefreyes.—out of Scardan alias Scardon, 2 qrs. 1l. 6s. 8d.—out of Caldraph, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 6s. 8d.—Aghamore, 1 qr. 13s. 4d.—Farran-Ichard, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 6s. 8d.—Cargin, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 6s. 8d.—Knock-ankelly and Knockanehorna, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 6s. 8d.—Shanonoughter, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 6s. 8d.—Srahinerane, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 6s. 8d.—Gortnegrelly, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 6s. 8d.—Cooledro-maneighter, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 6s. 8d. and 6d. more out of the last recited 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. ; bar. Carbury, same co.—out of the $\frac{1}{2}$ bar. of Cooleavin, 4l.—Ballyderaowen, 1l.—Clonlurge, 1 qr. 1l.—Dromfin, 1 qr. 1l.—Porti-nishy, a pair of spurs ; bar. Corren, same co.—out of Ballymullany, 13s. 4d. bar. Tirerill, same co.—*Date 2d July 18th year —(Cert. 11th May,) and Inrolled 18th July, 1666.—Note:* The castle, town and lands of Sligo, (excepting and exempting thereout the Abby qr. alias Carrow-nemonaster, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. of Knocknegane, with so much of the town of Sligo as stood thereupon), with all the premises granted by this patent ;

and also the qr. of Knockmullin alias Clonegissane, the qr. of Lissinena alias Tullyratband, the qr. of Ballyanlissan and the qr. of Clonecarra in bar. Tirrerrill, which were settled on and confirmed to them and their heirs by order or decree of the LL. and Council, dated 15 April, 1663; the qr. of Ballydowgan, the qr. of Derrydarra, the $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. of Cornegehy, and 3 cart^m of the qr. of Levally in the bar. of Carbery, which were settled on them by another decree, dated 12 August 1663; the qrs. of Larras and Kilsallagh, the cart^m of Bunatrohane and Torvey, 3 cart^m in Duagh, and the 2 islands of Inishmuleloghy alias the Coney Island, and Inishroras alias the Oyster Island in the bar. of Carbery, which were settled on them by another decree, dated 17 August 1663, were created into the manor of Sligoe, with 500A. in demesne; a power to create tenures, to hold courts leet and baron, a law-day or a court of record; to appoint seneschalls, bailiffs and other officers; to build a prison and appoint a gaoler; to enjoy all waifs, strays, &c.; to impark 2,000A. with free warren, chase and park; to hold 4 fairs at the town of Sligoe, on 17 March, 24 June, 1 August, and 29 September, and for two days following each, and two markets on every Tuesday and Saturday, at the rent of 7s. 6d. (being the old rent due for the same) and 10s. by way of increase.—*Dated 12 March 1674, and Inrolled 9 April 1675.*—(Anno 27^o Car. 2^{di} 3^a pars, dorso, R. 9 and 13.)—The letter directing the said patent to pass is dated at Whitehall, 9 January 1674, R. 9. Provided that the qr. of Knockbegg, the qr. and $\frac{1}{2}$ of Ballynesihane and Leck, the $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. of Carrownegatt alias Carrignegat, and the qr. of Carrowerim alias Carrowerain, be not comprized in this grant, the same having been lately sold by the said William Earl of Strafford and Thomas Radcliffe to Richard Lord Baron of Co-loony, and his heirs.—The whole premisses to be held under such rents, tenures, reservations and services as were due and payable thereout to the crown in the year 1641.

SIR FRANCIS GORE, knt.—In Gallowstowne, 208A. or 288A. (453A. 2R. 9P. stat.) 5l. 13s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Clonaghbane, 3 cart^m, 126A. (204A. & 16P. stat.) prof. 62A. 3R. unprof. 1l. 5s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Carrownokirke alias Carrownegarrikke, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 38A. (61A. 2R. 9P. stat.) prof. 51A. unprof. 7s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Carrowmore alias Cargin, 1 qr. 239A. 3R. (388A. 1R. 17P. stat.) prof. 124A. unprof. 2l. 8s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.—Ballymullory, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 108A. (174A. 3R. 31P. stat.) prof. 2A. unprof. 1l. 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—in Levally, 115A. 1R. (186A. 2R. 30P. stat.) 1l. 3s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.—Rathvinan, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 107A. 2R. (173A. 3R. 22P. stat.) prof. 13A. unprof. 1l. 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Ardtrassan or Ardtrassnon, 1 qr. 187A. (302A. 3R. 25P. stat.) prof. 30A. 1R. unprof. 1l. 17s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Rathely, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 97A. (157A. & 20P. stat.) 19s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Raghla, 1 qr. 96A. (155A. 2R. 1P. stat.) 19s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Ardtarmon, 1 qr. 105A. 2R. (170A. 3R. 23P. stat.) prof. 4A. 2R. unprof. 1l. 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Kilmacanon, 1 qr. 87A. 2R. (141A. 2R. 38P. stat.) 17s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.—Dunfore, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 133A. 215A. 1R. 30P. stat.) prof. 165A. unprof. 1l. 6s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Lissadile, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. 391A. (633A. 1R. 17P. stat.) 3l. 19s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—in Castlegarran, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. being the south-west and next the sea, 69A. 3R. 33P. (113A. 1R. 12P. stat. (prof. 10A. unprof. 14s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—the fourth part of the turf bog of the half qr. of Teysan, 10A. un-

prof.; bar. Carbery, co. SLIGO.—Gortaslin, 1 qr. 205A. 2R. 16P. (333A. & 5P. stat.) 2l. 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$.—Clonaduffin, 1 qr. 68A. 2R. 32P. (111A. & 38P. stat.) prof. 15A. 2R. unprof. 13s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$.—Carrowreagh, 1 qr. 151A. & 32P. (245A. 3R. 18P. stat.) prof. 16A. 2R. unprof. 1l. 10s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$.—Mucelta, 4 qrs. distinguished by other names, 365A. 3R. 24P. (592A. 2R. 33P. stat.) 3l. 13s. $11\frac{1}{2}d$.; bar. Leny, same co.

RICHARD BARON OF COLOONY. — Cloonemacduffe, 1 qr. 128A. 1R. prof. 38A. 3R. 7P. unprof. 1l. 6s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$.—Rathrippin, 1 qr. 65A. 1R. 20P. prof. 9A. unprof. 13s. $2\frac{3}{4}d$.—Cashell, 1 qr. 134A. 3R. prof. 15A. unprof. 1l. 17s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$.—Laghnenata and Cornecassagh, 308A. 1R. prof. 360A. unprof. 3l. 2s. 5d.—the cartron of Corvofadd, part of Carrowmeere alias Ballindright, 29A. prof. 67A. unprof. 5s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$.—Killelin alias Ballydaly, 125A. prof. 548A. unprof. 1l. 5s. $3\frac{3}{4}d$.—Kinaghan, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 66A. 13s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$.—Tullaghmore, 1 qr. 93A. 2R. prof. 63A. 1R. 20P. unprof. 18s. $11\frac{1}{2}d$.—Carrowferry, or Carrow-Idony alias Carrowduffy, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a qr. 36A. 3R. 7s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$.—Killingduffe, 1 cart^a, 33A. 6s. $8\frac{1}{2}d$.—Carrickniboy or Carrigniboy, 1 cart^a, 14A. 3R. 16P. 3s.—in Knocknegeihy, 73A. & 35P. 14s. $9\frac{3}{4}d$.—Clonealy, 1 cart^a, 32A. 2R. 20P. prof. 37A. unprof. 6s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$.—one cart^a of the qr. of Drumneskelle, 31A. 6s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$.—half the tryne of Mullaghbrine, 56A. 11s. 4d.; bar. Tirrerill, co. SLIGO.—Carrowreagh-Moylagh, 233A. prof. 201A. unprof. 2l. 7s. 2d.—two parts of the two qrs. of Carrowkeele and Cashelwilly, 408A. prof. 144A. 3R. 8P. unprof. 4l. 2s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$.—Lorga, 1 cart^a, and Lisnafally or Lisnasally, $\frac{1}{2}$ cart^a, 45A. 9s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$.; bar. Leyney, same co. Clonyragher or Cloneragher, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 75A. 1R. 15s. $2\frac{1}{2}d$.—in Moynilagh and Kinagrelly, or Kenagrelly, 221A. & 24P. 2l. 4s. $9\frac{1}{2}d$.; bar. Corran, same co.—Knockadow and Carrymore, 318A. 3R. prof. 25A. 2R. unprof. 3l. 4s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$.; bar. Leyney, co. SLIGO.—part of 2 qrs. of Moylagh, 4,244A. & 16P. 4l. 5s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$.—part of Moylagh, being one of the 4 qrs. of Dughorne 416A. & 20P. prof. 272A. unprof. 4l. 4s. 3d.—Drumfrine, 1 qr. 193A. 1R. prof. 135A. unprof. 1l. 19s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$.—Lackagh, 1 qr. 55A. 2R. prof. 87A. 2R. unprof. 11s. $2\frac{3}{4}d$.—3 cart^a of Druy or Dryn, or Bryn, qr. 60A. & 16P. 12s. $1\frac{3}{4}d$.—Sesnecoman, 1 qr. 169A. 1R. 24P. 1l. 14s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$.—the mountains belonging to the adjacent towns, 7,123A. 2R. unprof.; bar. Leyney, co. SLIGO.—in Cooleninamore, 6A. 1s. $2\frac{1}{2}d$.; bar. Carbury, co. SLIGO.—Cloonachara als Cloonalghteonin, 108A. 3R.—Lisboy, 1 qr. 80A. 2R.—Lisrontagh, $3\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. 97A. 1R. 3P.—Coltimore, 67A. 2R. prof. 28A. unprof.; bar. Tirrerell, co. SLIGO.—Dowry, 1 qr. 221A.; bar. Corrin, same co.—Total quantity, 575A. & 3P. plant. (931A. 1R. 30P. stat.)—Rent, 5l. 16s. 5d.—*Date 13th Feb. 20th year.*—*Inrolled 14th February, 1667.*—in Moyterrew, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 24A. 2R. 4s. $11\frac{1}{2}d$.—in the S. W. end of Ballyhely, 2 qrs. being Duneveragh, 107A. 3R. 1l. 1s. $9\frac{3}{4}d$.—in a parcel of Ballymullany, 5A. 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$.—in the N. end of Askinnon alias Ardskinnon, 32A. 2R. 26P. 6s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$.—Drumleaghchin, 132A. 1R. 24P. 1l. 6s. $9\frac{1}{2}d$.; bar. Tirrerill, co. SLIGO.—Rusky, 45A. 2R. 6s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$.—in the S. end of Clonelorge, 61A. 1R. 13P. 12s. $3\frac{3}{4}d$.—in Dromdrehy alias Dromrowlagh, called Coole-o-Kearing alias Cooleockerna, 60A. 12s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$.—bar. Corran, same co.—in Cunghall, 2 qrs. 152A. 2R. 16P. 1l. 10s. $9\frac{3}{4}d$.—in Corkefree qr. being one of the qrs.

of Dougherne als Dughorne, 234A. 2l. 7s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.—in the 2 qrs. of Dougherne als Dughorne and Magherimore, 100A. 1l. & 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—in the N.E. part of the 4 qrs. of Dougherne als Dughorne, by name Carrokeele als Cashellwilly and Carrowkeele, Magherimore and Carrowkarkfree, 80A. 16s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—more in the same, 22A. 2R. 4s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—in the N.W. end of Carrownaleck, 30A. 2R. 2P. 6s. 1d.—in Tullawelly, 91A. 3R. 24P. 18s. 1d.—in the N.W. part of Cashell, 9A. 1R. 13P. 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—more in the same, 102A. & 16P. 1l. & 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.—in Tullanaghlog als Tullaghnaghlog, 168A. 1l. 14s.—more in the same, 9A. prof. 22A. & 16P. unprof. 1s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.—Carricknagaw als Carricknagawna 71A. 14s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—in Dunrus als Daurus, 69A. 13s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—more in the same, 44A. prof. 55A. unprof. 8s. 11d.—of the same parcell, 8A. 1R. 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—in the qr. of Rooe, 32A. 6s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.—in the same, 104A. 1l. 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Lismorgan, 180A. 1R. 24P. 1l. 16s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—Carrowloghan, 170A. 1l. 7s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Knockacreeny, 154A. 2R. prof. 232A. unprof. 1l. 11s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—in Dromine, 2A. 3R. 24P. 7d.; bar. Leyny, same co.—in Kilmackorera als Killm'Corea, als. Killmack-Corchey, 96A. 3R. 6P. prof. 52A. unprof. 19s. 7d.—in Alternan alias Ballymony, 171A. 1R. 13P. 1l. 14s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—more in the same, 26A. prof. 265A. 2R. unprof. 5s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—in Bunowen, 6A. 2R. 26P. 1s. 4d.—more in the same, 43A. 8s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—in the east part of Cogym'Loughlin Keagh, 151A. 3R. 27P. with a proportionable part of unprof. 1l. 10s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—in Lasaghan, 19A. 3s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—in Ieaghtera alias Ieaghteragh, 1 qr. 42A. 1R. 8s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—in Clooneterman alias Cloonetarmon, contiguous to Lissinglonford, 432A. prof. 202A. 2R. unprof. 4l. 7s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—in the E. end of Sleanaskry als Sleaghnaskry, 171A. & 11P. 1l. 14s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—in Ballyfynan, 510A. 1R. 8P. prof. 720A. unprof. 5l. 3s. 4d.—Carrow-Caslane, Ballynahowne, 220A. 2R. prof. 100A. unprof. 2l. 4s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.—in Cornulyoghter, 26A. 3R. 32P. 5s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—more in the same, 160A. prof. 100A. unprof. 1l. 12s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.—in Cornulyeigher, 159A. 1l. 12s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—more in the same, 81A. & 24P. 16s. 5d.—in Beaghie, 126A. & 4P. 1l. 5s. 6d.—Chamcoyle alias Camchoill, 116A. prof. 58A. unprof. 1l. 3s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—in Glean-Iska and Littirmissin, 304A. 2R., with a proportionable part of y° unprof. 3l. 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—in the $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a qr. in Ballyogan, 373A. & 20P. prof. 189A. 2R. unprof. 3l. 5s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—in Carrowrod, 1 qr. 95A. 1R. 3P., with a proportionable part of the unprof. 19s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—in the same, 191A. 2R. 14P. 1l. 18s. 9d.—more in the same, 343A. 3R. 20P. 3l. 9s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—more in the same. 25A. 5s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Total, 6,281A. 2R. 18P. plant. (10,174A. & 27P. stat.) Total, 63l. 7s. 9d.; bar. Tirreragh, same co.—to stand seised to the use of him and his heirs of 381A. 1R. 17P.—In trust for and to the use of James Byrne and his heirs, 1,214A. 2R. 17P.—for John Wilkinson, 613A. 3R. 9P.—for Cap' Fra' King, 1,340A. 3R. 16P.—for Roger Nicholson, 6A. 3R. 8P.—for Henry Nicholson, 308A. & 9P.—for Thomas Ormsby, 34A.—for Phillip Ormsby, 221A. 1R. 24P.—for Christopher Ormsby, 327A. 2R. 14P.—for Capt. Henry Hughes, 1,044A. & 35P.—for Thomas Harlow, 564A.—for Richard Fibbs, 54A. 3R. 13P.—for Henry Griffith, 87A. 1R. 13P.—for Francis Jackson, 73A. & 16P.—for Capt. Henry Nicholson, 2A. 2R. 27P.—In Magherinore qr. being part of the 4 qrs. of Dougharne als Doghune, 113A. 1l. 2s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; bar. Leyny, same co.—in

Cooleninamore, 6A. 1s. 2½d.—to hold these premisses to y^e use of John Wilkinson for ever; bar. Carbery, same co.—

HENRY HUGHES, esq.—Tulla-Cossinemore qr. 138A. & 16P.—Tulla-Cossinebegg, ½ qr. 37A. 1R. 24P.—Corsalagh, ½ qr. 98A. 2R.; bar. Lynah, co. SLIGO.—Ballymullany, 7 cart^{rs}, 177A. prof. 105A. unprof.—Total, 451A. & 8P. plant. (730A. 2R. 20P. stat.)—Total, 4l. 11s. 3¾d.; bar. Tirrerrill, same co.

THOMAS HARLE.—In Mollan qr. 151A. 2R. 32P. prof. 25A. unprof. 1l. 10s. 8d. (245A. 2R. 37P.); bar. Lynah.

JOHN CLIFFORD.—Cloonelurgy, 1 qr. 122A. 2R. 27P. prof. (198A. 2R. 32P. stat.); 67A. unprof. bar. Corren.—*Date 27th Nov. 21st year.—Inrolled 3rd Dec. 1669.*

ROBT. CHOPPYNE, esq., MARY his wife, widow of L. Col. Henry Gore, and Frances Gore, daughter of said L. C. H. Gore.—Dromine, 1 qr. 146A. 2R.—Derrycossane, 99A. 2R.—Annagnene, 58A. 2R.—Annahmoyle, 100A. 1R. 24P.—Cloocagha, 76A. & 16P.—in Castle Carragh, 192A.; bar. Leyney, co. SLIGO.—Enagh, 157A. 3R.—Cahirmore, 146A. 1R.—Hubbuck, 107A. 2R.—Kinard, 77A. 3R.—Rathglassee, 248A. 1R.—Attinod, 50A. 3R.—Leakancleane, 256A.—Culler, 239A. 2R.—in Leuckanahill, 35A.—Conninn alias Maghenburck, 224A. 3R.—Carrownedinne, 115A. 2R.—Druim, 178A. 1R.—Drynaghan, 190A. 2R.—Inigneboy, 90A. 3R.—Carroworan, 57A. 2R.—Cabraghmore and Inignebegg, 267A. 1R.—Lesfony, 636A.—Inignenelagh, 127A.—in Cloontermon, 30A.; bar. Tireragh.—Total quantity, 3,910 A. plant. (6,333A. 2R. 9P. stat.)—Total rent, 39l. 11s. 8½d.—to hold to the heirs of the body of Frances, remainder to the heirs of Mary.—*Date 3d Nov. 18th year.—Inrolled 20th Nov. 1666.*

SIR ARTHUR GORE, bart.—In 2 qrs. of Cromley, 36A. 7s. 3½d. bar. Tirrerragh, co. SLIGO.—Atty-Donnagh alias Milkenagh alias Ballyclare (to be called for ever Gore's-Dale), 262A. 1R. 8P. 2l. 13s. 1d.—Oughell, 1 qr. 74A. 3R. 24P. 15s. 1¾d.—Cladagh, 1 qr. 47A. 1R. 9s. 6¾d.—Knockbrack, 1 qr. 200A. 3R. 32P. 2l. 0s. 8¼d.—Carne, 1 qr. 155A. 2R. 24P. 1l. 11s. 6d.—Cloonbarry, 1 qr. 92A. & 32P. 18s. 8d.—Kenculloe alias Kinkelly, 1 qr. 121A. 1R. 8P.—1l. 4s. 7¼d.—Glanawagh, 1 qr. 163A. 1R. 8P. 1l. 13s. 0¾d.—in Lisleagh qr. ½ qr. 42A. & 8P. 8s. 6d.—in Kencullee qr. d^o, 76A. 1R. 24P. 15s. 5½d.—in Cayldallee, 1 qr. 100A. 2R. 15s. 5½d.—in Corragynorin or Corraghnorren qr. ½ qr. 70A. 3R. 8P. 14s. 4d.—Litterbrone, 1 qr. 265A. 2R. 24P. 2l. 14s. 9¼d.; bar. Lyney, same co.

CAPT. ROBT. MORGAN.—Carrowreagh, 910A. prof. 904A. 1R. unprof. 9l. 3s. 3d.—Billridd, 265A. 1R. prof. 30A. unprof. 2l. 14s. 8½d.—Carrowgarry, 1 qr. 209A. 2R. 2l. 2s. 5d.—Carrowguna, 1 qr. 192A. 1R. 1l. 18s. 11¼d.—Cnockgower, 1 qr. 46A. 1R. and Carrowcloighy, 9A. 11s. 2¼d.—in Ballymelinagh, 314A. 3l. 3s. 7d.—Slewnaskry and in Ballynalinagh, 68A. 2R.—more of the same, 1A. 2R.—Cogene-mauger, 1 qr. 135A. & 16P.—Cogewnashehy, 128A. 2R. 16P.—more of the same, 33A. 3R. 8P. prof. 87A.

3R. 36P. unprof.—in Cogewlegane, 53A.—in Cogewnalecka, 9A. 3R. 4L. 7s. 1½*d.* ; bar. Tireragh, co. SLIGO.—Knockaheny, alias Knigaheny, 133A. 1R. 24P. prof. 24A. 3R. 24P.—Curraghboy, 60A. 1R. 8P. prof. 27A. & 16P. unprof.—in Carrowantracky, 10A. 2L. 1s. 2¾*d.* ; bar. Lyna, same co.

CORNET EDWARD NICHOLSON.—Ballinagargin and Bruckin, 1 qr. 76A. 2R. 16P.—Corcline, ⅔ of a qr.—more of the same, ⅓ qr. 115A. 1R. 9P.—Sheereagh, ½ qr. 44A. 1R. 16P.—in Cooleboy, 1 cartⁿ.—more in the same, ½ cartⁿ.—24A. 3R.—Sharareagh, 1 cartⁿ of the qr. of Phay in Cooleboy, 15A.—Rathmulpatricke, 1 qr. 70A. prof. 44A. 3R. unprof.—Toneleana, 1 cartⁿ, 27A. prof. 40A. unprof.—Carrownmore, 1 qr. 128A. & 33P.—Annaghloy and Muck, 1 qr. 72A.—Derryleagh, ½ qr. 60A. prof. 30A. unprof.—Letrim, 3 qrs. 321A. 3R. 16P. prof.—463A. 1R. 24P. unprof.—Cloonemackooly, 1 qr. 215A. prof. 404A. unprof.—in the 4 qrs. of Deucharne, by name Carrowkeele and Magherenorne, 160A.—Carrownakorky alias Carrownleckie, 1 qr. 54A. 2R. 14P. prof. 75A. unprof.—in the parishes of Killm'callen, Dromcollum, Shanchough, Killm'cranny and Achonry ; bar. Tirrerill, and Leynie, co. SLIGO.—Total quantity, 1,384A. 2R. 24P. plant. (2,242A. 3R. 19P. stat.)—Total rent, 14*l.* & 2¾*d.* —WILLIAM HUNTER, gent.—in Ballahely, 2 qrs. 225A. prof. 34A. unprof.—in part of Carrowneleck, 1 qr. 81A. 1R. prof. 57A. unprof.—in the 4 qrs. of Denghorne, by name Carrowkeele, Magharinore, Carrowkarkfree, 80A.—in Carrowbegg and Skery, 123A.—in Ballykillcash, 114A. ; bar. Tirrerill, Leyney and Terrereagh, same co.—Total quantity, 623A. 2R. plant. (1,009A. 3R. 35P. stat.)—Total rent, 6*l.* 6s. 2¼*d.* —*Date 28th Sep. 18th year.*

JOHN CROFTON, gent.—Cromlyoughter, 1 qr. 174A.—in Shanaghy, 34A. ; bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo.

CAPT. ROBT. PARKE. — Downana, 141A. — Cooledromenoughtragh, 116A. prof. 20A. unprof.—Bradcullen, known by the following names, viz., Cloneseire, 72A. 1R. 24P. prof. 91A. unprof.—Comyn alias Sylvany, 82A. & 4P. prof. 24A. unprof.—Coyly alias Lisduffe, 93A. prof. 28A. unprof.—Urlare and Culloghmore, 294A. prof. 17A. unprof.—Carrowcurragh, 249A. prof. 28A. unprof.—Carrowclogh, 148A. prof. 79A. unprof.—Barnrubin, 117A. prof. 87A. unprof.—Cartron-William-Oge, 68A. 2R. 16P. prof. 141A. & 32P. unprof.—Clonemayle, 70A. 1R. 24P.—Lettarowreagh, 65A. 1R. 8P. prof. 21A. 2R. 32P. unprof. ; bar. Carbury, co. SLIGO.—Carrowclare, 86A. 1R. 8P.—Carrowcarragh, 107A.—in Congald, 39A. 1R. 14P. ; bar. Leyny, same co.—Total quantity, 1,749A. 1R. 18P. plant. (2,833A. 2R. 13P. stat.)—Total rent, 17*l.* 14s. 2¾*d.* —*Date 24th July, 18th year.*

JOHN THORNTON, gent.—Carnecreny, 1 qr. 44A. 2R.—Grangebeg, 4 qrs. 527A. 3R.—more of the same called Cooleinegray, 196A.—more of the same, 72A. 3R.—more of the same, 72A. 2R.—in Cortogh, 3 cartⁿ, containing 5 parcells, whereof Garragh-Donogh is ½ part, 67A.—in Rosbegg,

9A. 2R. 7P. ; bar. Tyreragh, co. SLIGO.—Total quantity, 990A. & 7P. plant. (1,603A. 2R. 33P. stat.)—Total rent, 10*l.* 0*s.* 5½*d.*—*Date 11th March, 19th year.*—*Inrolled 13th March, 1666.*

CAPTAIN CHARLES COLLIS.—Ratheberny quarter, 73A. 2R. —one other parcell of y° same, 62A. 1R. 24P.—Tullagh, 64A. 32P.—Clondraw alias Clonderryhare, 181A. 2R. 16P.—Castle Galla, 75A. prof. 19A. unprof.—Magheremore, 173A. 1R. 24P. prof. 19A. 32P. unprof. 6*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* ; bar. Carberry, co. SLIGO.—Breaghwaytagher and Breaghwayreagh, 344A. 2R. 14P. prof. 13A. 3R. unprof. 3*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.* ; bar. Tireragh, co. SLIGO.—*Date 25th Feb. 19th year.*—*Inrolled 30th March, 1667.*

HENRY JONES, bishop of Meath; JOHN BYSSE, esq. Chief Baron of the Exchequer; HIEROME SANKEY, AND EDWD. ROBERTS, esqrs. ; RD. TEIGH, DANL. HUTCHINSON, AND JOHN PRESTON, of Dublin, Aldⁿ, trustees for the charity of Erasmus Smythe, of London, esq.—Clansery, 77A. 3R. 12P.—Farrencardy, 48A. 1R. 8P.—Farrenfubbell, 127A. 1R. 24P. ; bar. Carbury, co. SLIGO.—In Sligo, 253A. 2R. 4P.—plant. (410A. 2R. 27P. stat.)—Total rent, 2*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*—*Date 3d Nov. 18th year.*—*Inrolled 3d April, 1667.*

QR. MR. ANTHONY ORMSEBY.—Corlis and Cavan, 1qr. 97A. 1R. 8P. prof. 16A. 1R. 24P. unprof.—In Aghmore qr. 150A. 1R. 8P. prof. 296A. & 16P. unprof.—Common, 1 cartron, 41A. 1R. 8P.—one of y° two qrs. of Scardan called Lissanally, and Rathanury, 93A. 2R.—Drinaghane, 1 qr. 415A. 1R. 24P. prof. 56A. 2R. 16P. unprof.—Seaven cartⁿ, in y° two east qrs. of y° four qrs. of Grange 211A. 1R. 24P. prof. 13A. 2R. unprof.—in Loghkineltine qr. most contiguous to Coolsoder, Grogagh, and Carrignegnagh, 156A. & 29P. prof. 74A. unprof.—Coolsoder, Grogagh, and Carricknagh, 1 qr. 204A. 2R. 32P. prof. 15A. 2R. unprof.—Tullagh and Corbullige, d°, 137A. 3R. 8P.—in Clogherbeg, 1 qr. 122A. 3R. 24P.—in Cloghermore, 1 qr. 246A. & 32P. prof. 1A. 2R. unprof. ; bar. Carbery, co. SLIGO.—Total quantity, 1,876A. 3R. 37P. plant. (3,040A. 1R. 20P. stat.)—Total rent, 19*l.* & 0½*d.*—*Date 27th Feb. 19th year.*—*Inrolled 4th March, 1666.*

JOHN AND THOS. YEEDEN, gents.—in the Trine lands of Everlane or Cuelrane, 1 qr. and 1 cart. 50A. 2R. 23P. 10*s.* 3*d.* ; bar. Corran, co. SLIGO.—Multerew, ½ qr. 46A. 9*s.* 3¾*d.* ; bar. Tirrerell, same co.—*Date 12th Feb. 19th year.*—*Inrolled 15th February, 1666.*

CAPT. WM. ORMESBY.—In Bunoun qr. 7A. 2R.—Cluneglenagh, 1 qr. 161A.—Carrowmore and Carrocuslane, 2 qrs. 444A.—Carrow-m° Bryan, 1 qr. 128A. 2R.—Gaghteragh, 1 qr. 91A. 1R.—Rathlee, 1 qr. 91A. 1R.—Rundulisky, 1 qr. 86A. 1R.—Cagucarrane, and Cugulegane, 2 qrs. 216A.—out of Caguloghlinkeigh, 34A. & 13P.—in Lissecane qr. 14A. 3R. 24P.—Carrowpadin ½ qr. 74A.—of Cabraghmore qr. 6A. 3R. 24P. ; bar. Tireragh, co. SLIGO.—Total quantity, 1,355A. 2R. 21P. plant. (2,195A. 3R. 24P.

stat.)—Total rent, 13*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*—CORNET GEO. ORMESBY.—Carrownabina, 1 qr. 152*A.* 2*R.*—in Ballymaony, 1 qr. 33*A.* & 27*P.*—Carrowceele, 1 qr. 153*A.*—Carrowreagh, 1 qr. 212*A.* ; same bar. and co.—Total quantity, 550*A.* 2*R.* 27*P.* plant. (891*A.* 3*R.* 38*P.* stat.)—Total rent, 5*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*—NICHOLAS RUTLEDGE AND JAMES ORMESBY.—Grangemore, called by y^e name of the $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. of Barnacoghell middle qr. Castleboy, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. Fallavany, 1 cartron, Fallaneclory, $\frac{1}{2}$ cartron, 436*A.* 3*R.* 19*P.* plant.—(707*A.* 2*R.* 26*P.* stat. 4*l.* 8*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*—these to Rutledge.—in Bunowen qr. 77*A.* 1*R.* 14*P.* plant. (125*A.* 1*R.* 3*P.* stat.) 15*s.* 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*—to Ormesby ; same bar. and co.—HELLEN LAYNG AND BENJAMIN LAYNG, her son.—in Tullyvelly qr. 53*A.* ; bar. Leyny, co. SLIGO.—Total quantity, 243*A.* 1*R.* 20*P.* plant. (394*A.* & 36*P.* stat.)—Total rent, 2*l.* 9*s.* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*—*Date 7th Feb. 19th year.*—Inrolled 11th February, 1666.

CORNET THOS. WOOD.—In Lacken-Cahill qr. 24*A.* 3*R.*—Lecken-McFerbissy, 156*A.*—in Clunederavally, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 62*A.* 2*R.*—Quigibarrow, 1 qr. 197*A.* 1*R.*—Parke, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 76*A.*—Carronduffe, 1 qr. 147*A.* 1*R.*—in Ballyfinane qr. 32*P.* prof. 727*A.* unprof.—in Carrownorlare als Urlare 172*A.* 3*R.*—in Castlecarragh qr. 60*A.* prof. 44*A.* unprof.—Kinniegallyh, 1 qr. 65*A.* 3*R.* 5*P.* prof. 14*A.* 3*R.* unprof.—Drommartine, 58*A.* & 16*P.* prof. 4*A.* unprof. ; bar. Tireragh and Leyny, co. SLIGO.—Total quantity, 1,020*A.* 2*R.* 14*P.* plant. (1,653*A.* 3*R.* 29*P.* stat.)—Total rent, 10*l.* 6*s.* 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*—*Date 6th Feb. 19th year.*—Inrolled 7th Feb. 1666.

ROBERT BROWNE.—Lishaghan, 246*A.*—Carrowroddy, 71*A.* & 34*P.*—Lismorgan, (part) 1*A.* & 26*P.*—of Carrownagapull, 61*A.* & 34*P.* ; bar. Tyreragh and Leyny, co. SLIGO.—Total quantity, 379*A.* 2*R.* 14*P.* plant. (614*A.* 3*R.* 19*P.* stat.)—Total rent, 3*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*—WILLIAM BOSWELL.—Carrownroddy, 265*A.* 3*R.* 11*P.*—Firude als Finniad, 72*A.*—Carrowrosse, 62*A.*—Carrowlichan, 76*A.*—Carrewpadden, 172*A.* ; bar. Tireragh, same co.—Carrownagapull (part), 17*A.* 3*R.* 6*P.*—Tulloghmoy, 101*A.* ; bar. Leyny, same co.—Total quantity, 766*A.* 2*R.* 17*P.* plant. (1,241*A.* 3*R.* 4*P.* stat.)—Total rent, 7*l.* 15*s.*—*Date 20th March, 19th year.*—Inrolled 1st April, 1667.

LIEUT. JOHN MARKEY.—Shanaghy alias Ardree qr. 165*A.*—Rathgibb, 1 qr. 271*A.*—of Beaghy qr. 49*A.* 3*R.* 34*P.*—out of Cogeweilei qr. 138*A.* ; bar. Tirreragh, co. SLIGO.—Total quantity, 623*A.* 3*R.* 24*P.* plant. (1,010*A.* 2*R.* 35*P.* stat.)—Total rent, 6*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*—*Date 6th Feb. 19th year.*—Inrolled 7th Feb. 1666.

JOHN LORD KINGSTON.—Clonecunny, 1 qr. 51*A.*—Lumcloune, 1 qr. 118*A.* prof. 220*A.* unprof.—Tonemucklagh, 1 qr. 61*A.* prof. 291*A.* unprof.—Carrowreagh, 1 qr. 112*A.*—Fallin, 1 qr. 113*A.* prof. 203*A.* unprof.—Monesterdame, 29*A.* prof. 181*A.* unprof.—Cappenagh, 1 qr. 164*A.* prof.—155*A.* unprof.—Annaghnarrow or Aghnanarrow, 22*A.* prof. 19*A.* unprof.—Carrowlassan, Moygarrow, and Liscornagh or Killscornagh, 2 qrs. 276*A.* prof. 81*A.* unprof.—Cloonesallagh, 1 qr. and $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, 176*A.* prof. 70*A.* unprof.—Coylestrackland or lane, 1 qr. 100*A.* prof. 42*A.* unprof.—Clonehalasse

alias Gortnegory, 175A. prof. 58A. unprof.—Molloroe, 1 qr. 30A. prof. 16A. unprof.—Clonetecarne, 1 qr. 104A. prof. 57A. unprof.—Meaghana, 1 qr. 81A. prof. 115A. unprof.—the woods of Cullaghbeg, Cullaghmore, Carrowbrackane, Skehane Rey or Key, and Donenerance, 127A. ; in or near y^o $\frac{1}{2}$ bar. of Coolavin, co. SLIGO.—Total rent, 17*l.* 12*s.* 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*—Moydough, 1 qr. 55A.—Lisbalilee and Colternan, 2 qrs. 262A. prof. 49A. unprof.—Gortmorra alias Gortegorra, 1 qr. Lishin als Ruine, 1 qr. 142A. prof. 88A. unprof.—Carrowcrine, 1 qr. 82A.—Kealmore, 2 qrs. 263A. prof. 361A. unprof.—Clogher, 2 qrs. 161A. prof. 330A. unprof.—Shiffin, 1 qr. 54A. prof. 199A. unprof.—Cloneigh, 1 qr. 110A. prof. 62A. unprof. ; in or near y^o $\frac{1}{2}$ bar. and co. aforesaid.—Total rent, 11*l.* 8*s.* 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*—*Date 9th Jan. 19th year.—Inrolled 18th Jan. 1667.*

FRANCIS KING, gent.—Tawnaghmore, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 40A.—Knockmunogh, 1 qr. being both of Clonagashell, 100A. ; bar. Corren, co. SLIGO.—Cloghtole, 161A. 2R.—Carrowdargny, 106A. & 32P.—Cabragh, 105A. 3R.—Garvorge, 27A. & 16P.—in Rossna or Rossua, 30A. prof. 15A. unprof.—Inishmore, 42A.—in Ballinlegg, 15A.—Knockdaltine, 101A. 1R. 8P.—Lisninroge, 94A. prof. 94A. unprof.—Runatroghan, 39A. 2R. 32P. prof. 2A. 2R. 16P. unprof.—Knocka-Capill, 67A. 3R. 8P.—Coyleleagh, 126A. 3R. 14P. prof. 63A. 1R. 26P. unprof.—Tullagh, 50A. 3R.—Cornemuckiltagh, 30A. prof. 40A. unprof.—Annagh-Ibenagher, 32A. 1R.—Moore, 19A. prof.—Carrickglasse, 53A. 2R. 16P. prof. 71A. unprof. ; bar. Tirrerell, same co.—in Rathscanlen qr. 140A.—Falduffe, 57A. 3R. 24P.—Carowturlin, 35A. & 16P.—Cloongraher, 68A. 2R. 32P.—Daughmore, 549A. & 8P. prof. 291A. unprof.—Carrowreagh, 261A. 2R. 32P.—in Mullan qr. 151A.—in Tullavilly, 9A. ; bar. Lyne, same co.—Total quantity, 2,517A. 3R. 14P. plant. (4,078A. 1R. 37P. stat.)—Total rent, 25*l.* 9*s.* 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*—*Date 13th April, 20th year.—Inrolled 22nd April, 1668.*

ROGER PARKE, THOS. SODEN, DAVID LINCHIAN, ELIZ. MICHELBURNE, als JACKSON, relict of Tho^s Jackson, MARY, daughter and heir of said Tho^s Jackson and William Taylor.—In Glancarbery, 252A. 3R. 5P. ; in Magherymore, 39A. 2R. 32P. 2*l.* 19*s.* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*—to PARK.—Grange, 1 qr. 263A. 2R. 24P. 2*l.* 13*s.* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*—to SODEN.—Lislakely, 168A. & 27P. 1*l.* 14*s.* 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*—to LINCHIAN ; bar. Carbury, co. Sligo—*Date 13th April, 20th year.—Inrolled 13th October, 1668.*

ROBERT PARKE, esq.—Curraghowna, 1 qr. 135A. 1*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*—Falduffe, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 50A. 10*s.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*—Carrowturrin, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 50A. 10*s.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*—Gortemon, 1 qr. 120A. 1*l.* 4*s.* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*—Tuorlustran, 1 qr. 96A. 19*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*—Idryell, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 45A. 9*s.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* ; bar. Leyney, co. SLIGO.—*Date 7th Oct. 19th year.—Inrolled 14th Feb. 1667.*

CORNET PHILIP ORMESBY.—Bunluna, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 27A. 1R. 8P.—in Tunafobule qr. 52A. 2R.—Leagh Carrow Crane, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 153A. prof. 3A. & 32P. unprof.—the island of Inishmore, 26A.—Lisduffe, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 62A.—Gowlane, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 139A. ; bar. Carbury, co. SLIGO.—Carrowneworane, 87A. 1R.

—in Clongell qr. 13A.—Tobber Tillehy, 1 qr. 411A. prof. 117A. 1R. unprof.—Tobber Scardane, 147A.—Cashell Loyne, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 142A. & 16P.—in Tullevly qr. 17A.—in the 4 qrs. of Ducharne, Carrowkeele and Carrow-nayarkefree, 346A. ; bar. Lynah, same co.—Total quantity, 1,623A. & 24P. plant. (2,629A. & 36P. stat.)—Total rent, 6l. 8s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Date 18th Nov. 19th year.—Inrolled 22nd Nov. 1667.

LIEUT. JOHN BOURKE.—Doonaltane, 2 qrs. 264A. 2R.—Knock-Cullen, 1 qr. 100A. prof. 17A. 2R. unprof.—Carrowan-Russe, 1 qr. 81A. 1R.—Drommore, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 88A. 1R. prof. 18A. 2R. red bogg.—Leaghearrow, Muntermoony, 1 qr. 203A. 2R. prof. 73A. 2R. red bogg.—more of the same, 116A. 2R.—in Ballymoony alias Alteranan, 1 qr. 17A. 2R. 16P.—Kancunally, 1 qr. 313A.—Seiskernagh, Cargin, and Towerboy, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 95A.—in Fartenane and Bonamuck, being 5 cartrons, in Glaneaske, next adjoining to Kancunally, 163A. 3R. 24P. prof. 150A. barren mountain and red bogg ; bar. Tireragh, co. SLIGO.—Total quantity, 1,443A. 2R. plant. (2,338A. & 37P. stat.)—Total rent, 14l. 12s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Date 25th Feb. 20th year.—Inrolled 2d March, 1667.

JOHN NICHOLSON. — Slewmaneskerry (part) out of y^e western part, 111A. 2R. 5P.—Quigilegan, 1 qr. (part) 193A.—in Ballylynagh qr. 75A. 2R. 16P. and 7A. & 16P. unprof. ; bar. Tireragh, co. SLIGO.—Total quantity, (615A. 3R. stat.)—Total rent, 3l. 16s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Date 7th June, 19th year.—Inrolled 24th Oct. 1667.

THOMAS LOVELACE.—Carrowmore-Dereing, 1 qr. 90A.—Island, 1 qr. 52A. ; bar. Tirreragh, co. SLIGO.—half a qr. in Cashile, 101A. prof. 9A. unprof.—in Loughbane qr. 123A. 3R. 8P. ; bar. Leyny, same co.—Total quantity in Sligo (595A. & 20P. stat.)—Total rent, 3l. 14s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—FRANCIS WEAVER.—In Cashle, 90A. 2R. 27P. plant. (146A. 3R. 19P. stat.) 18s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ; bar. Leyny, co. SLIGO.—Date 27th Nov., 20th year.—Inrolled 5th Dec. 1668.

JAMES KING, esq.—In Oghum and Knockadeo, 2 qrs. 206A. 1R. 18P. prof. 47A. unprof.—Carrownigarke, 1 qr. 49A. prof. 12A. unprof.—Knockbane, 1 qr. 141A. prof. 28A. 3R. 8P. unprof.—Carrownynha, 1 qr. 62A. 2R. 16P. prof. 42A. 3R. 24P. unprof.—Ballynarry and Cloonkeghane, 1 qr. and $\frac{1}{4}$ th, 218A. prof. 65A. unprof.—Derrinclare, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 49A. 2R. 16P.—in Annagh qr. and Derryleagh, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 86A. 2R. prof. 28A. 3R. 20P. unprof.—Inishbeg-Island, $\frac{1}{4}$ qr. 20A.—Mullinagherinaght, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. 29A. 3R. 24P.—in Ballynleg, $\frac{1}{2}$ cartron, 18A. & 32P.—Turlogh-Geran, 1 cartron, 25A. ; bar. Terrerell, co. SLIGO.—Total quantity, 906A. & 26P. plant. (1,467A. 3R. 13P. stat.)—Total rent, 9l. 3s. 6d.—Date 25th Feb. 20th year.—Inrolled 14th April, 1668.

ROGER PARKE, THOS. SODEN, DAVID LINCHIAN, ELIZ. MICHELBOURNE ^{ais} JACKSON, relict of T. Jackson, MARY, daughter and heir of said Thomas, and W^m Taylor.—In Glancarbery, 252A. 3R. 5P.—in Magherymore, 39A. 2R. 32P. (473A. 3R. 3P. stat.) 2l. 19s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

—to PARKE.—Grange, 1 qr. 263A. 2R. 24P. plant. (427A. & 12P. stat.) 2l. 13s. 4½d.—to SODEN.—Lislahely, 168A. & 27P. (272A. 1R. 24P. stat.) 1l. 14s. 0½d.—to LINCHIAN.—bar. Carbery, co. SLIGO.—*Date 13th April, 21st year.*

Trustees of ERASMUS SMITH, esq.—In y° N.E. side of Lissahelly, 84A. & 13P. prof. 100A. unprof. 17s. 1d.—more in y° same, 112A. 1R. 8P. 1l. 2s. 9d.—in y° N.E. part of Glancarberry, towards the mountain, 210A. & 35P. 2l. 2s. 8d.—in Loughkinelty, 325A. 1R. 11P. 3l. 5s. 8½d.; bar. Carbury, co. SLIGO.—Total quantity (1,185A. 3R. 35P. stat.)—rent, 7l. 8s. 2½d.—*Date 28th Dec. 21st year.—Inrolled 19th Jan. 1669.*

JEREMIAH JONES, esq.—Loghanecronoge, ½ qr. 17A. 3s. 5¼d.—Carrowm'killehully, 1 qr. 117A. 1l. 3s. 8¼d.—Ardnebrone, 1 qr. 109A. 2R. 1l. 2s. 1d.—Carrownebole, 1 qr. 100A. 1R. prof. 32A. unprof. 1l. & 3½d.—Carrowfree, 98A. prof. 24A. 3R. unprof. 19s. 9¾d.—Gerbe, 42A. 2R. 8s. 8¼d.—Idorneene, 99A. 1l. & 0½d.—Drumnegowall, 1 qr. 155A. 2R. 1l. 11s. 6¾d.—in part of the same, 224A. 2l. 5s. 5¼d.—in Carrowreagh, 210A. 2l. 2s. 6d.—Mullaghgissan, 73A. 1R. 14s. 9¾d.—Carrownekneekan, 44A. 8s. 10¾d.—Toberrownane, 49A. 2R. 10s.—Smagh qr. (part) 31A. 2R. 6s. 4½d.—of the same, 34A. 6s. 10½d.—in 3 cart^{rs} of Sudery, 56A. 2R. 7s. 5¼d.—Lismore, 1 qr. 52A. 3R. 10s. 6½d.—Shianmore and Castle-caragh, 1 qr. 46A. 9s. 3¾d.—Lislana alias Castledermott, 52A. 10s. 6¼d.—of Lislana, ½ qr. 76A. 15s. 4½d.—Carrowreagh (part) 58A. 2R. 11s. 9¾d.—Carrowcashell (part) 37A. 2R. 7s. 6¾d.—Brickeene, 3 cartrons, 48A. 2R. 9s. 9¾d.—Carrow-crine or cruine, 32A. 6s. 6¾d.—Ballyfarice, 64A. 2R. 13s. 1d.—in Grangemore, 4 qrs. 212A. 2l. 2s. 11d.—in Dunmeakin, 3 qrs. and in Mallin alias Carrow-mablin, 302A. 3l. 1s. 1½d.—Rahurlush or Rathurlush, ½ qr. 51A. 10s. 4¼d.—in Carrowreagh, ½ qr. 65A. 13s. 1¾d.—one third part of Lismore, 27A. 5s. 6d.; bar. Tirreragh, co. SLIGO.—Clonelachoyle, 205A. 1R. 24P. 2l. 1s. 7¼d.—of the same, 74A. & 16P. prof. 253A. & 16P. unprof. 15s.—Rath-fagorry, 219A. & 32P. prof. 84A. 3R. 24P. unprof. 2l. 4s. 5¼d.—Cloon-ingin, 111A. 2R. 24P. prof. 107A. 3R. 4P. unprof.—1l. 10s. 6d.—Carrow-reagh, 190A. 3R. 8P. 1l. 18s. 6¾d.—Bracklonagh, 299A. 2R. prof. 98A. 1R. 8P. unprof. 3l. 1s.—Bunnaerannagh, 242A. 3R. 2l. 9s. 4¼d.—Brogher, 1 cartron. 59A. & 32P. prof. 86A. 2R. unprof. 11s. 11¼d.—Derrynile, 1 cart. 104A. 3R. 8P. prof. 24A. 1R. 8P. unprof. 1l. 1s. 0¼d.—Derrynosly, 1 cart. 66A. 2R. prof. 28A. 2R. unprof. 13s. 5¼d.—Ballinchurry, 1 qr. 208A. 2R. prof. 283A. 2R. 32P. unprof. 2l. 2s. 1¼d.—Quilbagh, 1 qr. 182A. 1R. 16P. 1l. 16s. 11¼d.—a great bog in comon, 704A. unprof.—Teigleigh alias Kilmaleoir, 28A. 5s. 7½d.—in Kilrawer, 1 qr. 101A. 1R. 13P. 1l. & 3¾d.—Taighcleyagane, 78A. 15s. 9½d.—Total, 4,759A. 1R. 31P. plant. (7,704A. 3R. 21P. stat.)—Total, 48l. 3s. 2¼d.—*Date 10th Aug. 21st year.—Inrolled 9th Nov. 1669.*

SIR ARTHUR FORBES, bart., WM. AND JOHN CUNNINGHAM, HUGH MONTGOMERY, AND THOMAS STEWARD, esqrs.—half a qr. in Corey, 40A. plant. (64A. 3R. 7P. stat.) 16s. 2½d.; bar. Leyny, co. SLIGO.—*Date 14th Sept. 21st year.*

SIR THEOPHS. JONES, knt. — Ballyspullane, 17A. 2R. 14P.—in Bealagh-Comin East, 1 plowland, 229A. 3R. 29P.—in Shyanes, 135A. 2R.—Dromdohigg, 116A. & 24P.—Culleenie, 224A. 2R. 4P.—in Ballymalish, 206A. 2R. 1P.—Boggy pasture comon to Killteene, Killbonane, and Ballymalish, 152A. 2R. 2P.—Gortmemrish, 13A. 2R. 16P.—in Lisstry, 12A. & 12P.—in Drombrean, Killeely, and Dunglassy, 3,011A. & 30P.—in Doneasleene, 175A. 2R. 26P.—Total, 4,290A. 3R. 38P. plant. (6,950A. 2R. 23P. stat.)—Total rent, 14*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* ; same bar. and co.—in Knockglasse, 2A.—in Ballynanromagh and Lagherbegg, 10A.—in Dromvally, 602A. & 3P.—more in the same, 131A. 3R. 33P.—in Inche, 49A. & 27P.—more in the same, 383A.—Downtis, 158A. 2R. 36P.—Kealoguearin, 2A.—in East Kinnare and Foherighlighmore, 191A.—Ardrianan, marked in the plot (2), 35A.—more of the same, mountain pasture of the same, marked (2 M), 113A. 2R. 34P.—Ballyristin, 507A. 3R. 24P.—Ballybooler, 365A. 1R. 20P.—in Garfimagh, 295A. & 24P.—Ballyniniligg, 55A. 3R. 32P.—Ballyrubuck alias Ballinroback, 429A. & 28P.—Ballintlay, 60A.—in Tinebrin, 43A.—Total, 3,593A. & 21P. plant. (5,800A. & 23P. stat.)—Total rent, 12*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* ; bar. Corkagivenny, same co.—in Loughbame, W., part, 56A. & 33P. prof. 18A. unprof.—in Dromnagowall, 36A.—in the same, in the south part, by an E. and W. line, 167A.—in Carrowreagh, S. part, by an E. and W. line, 115A.—Ardogelly, 2 qrs. 94A. 2R.—Cleonine, 265A. 3R.—five cartrons of Fertanane and Dunamuck (part) 119A.—in Grangemore, S. E. part, 180A. 3R. 19P.—more in the same, 107A. & 32P.—Tawnaghmore, 634A. 3R.—in Carrowbeg and Skerrie, 2 qrs. 56A. 2R.—in Ballymacgilliash, 38A. 2R.—in Dunekeene, 3 qrs. viz. Carrowcaslane, Carrowkeale, and Rossbegg, 40A. 1R. 33P.—in the same, 158A.—in the same, 37A. 2R.—in the same, 58A.—more in the same, 27A. & 7P.—in Gleniska and Lettermiskin, 304A. 2R.—Ballyfarna, 1 qr. 303A. 2R. prof. 142A. unprof.—in the $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a qr. of Ballyogan, 373A. & 20P. prof. 139A. unprof.—in Carrowrod, 1 qr. 95A. 1R. 3P.—in the same, 191A. 2R. 14P.—more in the same, 368A. 3R. 10P. prof. 800A. unprof.—a parcell of Shanahy alias Ardnaree, 5A. 2R.—more of the same in controversie, 6A. 1R. 8P.—Total, 3,821A. 1R. 16P. plant. (6,190A. & 31P. stat.)—Total rent, 12*l.* 14*s.* 2*½d.* ; bar. Tyreragh, co. SLIGO.—*Date 5th Feb. 21st year.—Inrolled 26th Feb. 1669.*

JOHN VAUGHAN, gent.—Lisrower, 1 qr.—Carrowcaldry, 1 qr.—The castle, town, and lands of Tonergoe, viz. Carrowgarry, 1 qr. ; Carrowbeg, 1 qr. and Carrowrevy, 1 qr. ; Rasse als Rosse, 1 qr. ; Carrowcaslane, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. ; Cloggan, Conim, and Tournecappoge, 3 cart. ; Gerbe als Carrownegerby, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. ; Rye als Carrownefree, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. ; Carrownegreve alias Carrownecrevy, 1 qr. ; 387A. 1R. (627A. 1R. 4P. stat.) 3*l.* 18*s.* 4*½d.* ; bar. Tirreragh, co. SLIGO.—*Date 20th January, 22d year.—Inrolled 4th Feb. 1670.*

PAUL BRASIER AND J. VAUGHAN, esqrs.—A house in Cornemarket street, 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*—a house in Keazer's-lane, 5*s.* 7*½d.*—In trust for y° (49) offices, of y° 13th lot of credit and 83d of debt.—*Date 20th January, 22d year.—Inrolled 4th Feb. 1670.*

FITZGERALD, AYLMER, a minor.—Carrowrush, 81A. 1R.—Drumore, 88A. 1R.—Feartenan and Bunnemuck, 83A. 1P. prof. 302A. unprof.—Cloneene, 265A. 2R.—Kilconnelly or Cancannally, 313A. 2 R.—Strebane and Brandumurr, 49A. 2R.—Total, 1,016A. plant. (1,645A. 3R. stat.)—rent, 10*l.* 5*s.* 8½*d.*; bar. Tirreragh, co. SLIGO. —*Date 28th March, 22d year.*—*Inrolled 6th April, 1670.*

HENRY WEBB, esq.—In Lisbrislane, 53A. & 32P. (86A. & 26P. stat.) 11*s.* 3*d.*; bar. Tirrerill, co. SLIGO. —*Date 26th March, 22d year.*

CAPT. LEWIS WINGFIELD.—Muckduffe, 1 qr. 188A.—Carrowardine, 1 qr. 189A.—Drumavere, 1 qr. 123A. 2R.—Beartragh, 1 qr. 72A. 1R. prof. 146A. unprof.—Skormore alias Surmore, ½ qr. 65A. 1R.—Carne, 1 qr. 132A.—Renroe alias Rinroe, 1 qr. 125A. 2R.—Urlagh alias Viagha als Vieagh, ½ qr. 80A. 3R.—Bonavillree alias Bonavillrea, ½ qr. 153A. prof. 33A. unprof.—part of Clonelonge alias Cloonelunge, 1 qr. 184A. 1R. 35P. prof. 109A. unprof.—Castleboy alias Cashellboy, 1 qr. 31A. 3R.—Cabragh-keele, 1 qr. 66A. 3R.; bar. Tirreragh, co. SLIGO.—in Carrowrackie als Carrowantraky, 1 qr. 58A.—Coylorechoyle alias Ceyerickeile, 1 qr. 77A. 2R. 16P.—more in the same, 49A. 2R.; bar. Leyny, same co.—the S. E. end of Clonelonge, 1 qr. 295A. 3R. 5P.—Breaghitagher als Breaghwhyreagh, 114A. 1R. 26P.—Carrowcloghy (part) 305A.—Carrownorlare als Urlare, 1 qr. 30A.—part of Castleboy als Cashellboy, 49A. 1R.—Total, 2,391A. 3R. 2P. plant. (3,874A. & 3P. stat.)—rent, 24*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*; bar. Tirreragh, same co.—*Date 29th June, 22d year*—*Inrolled 4th November, 1670.*

OLIVER JONES, esq., second Justice of the King's Bench.—in Carrowmore, 1 qr. 45A. (72A. 3R. 23P. stat.) 9*s.* 1¼*d.*; bar. Lyna, co. SLIGO—in Carrowneiden, 1 qr. 36A. 7*s.* 3¼*d.*—Carrownecreevy, ½ qr. 19A. 3*s.* 10¼*d.*—Carrowreagh, ½ qr. 18A. 3*s.* 7¾*d.*—Carrowcashell, 1 qr. 86A. 17*s.* 5*d.*—in Carrowmore, 1 qr. 41A. 8*s.* 3½*d.*—Total, 380A. plant. (615A. 2R. 7P. stat.)—Total rent, 3*l.* 16*s.* 10½*d.*; bar. Lyna, co. SLIGO.—*Date 10th March, 29th year.*—*Inrolled 20th March, 1677.*

NICHOLAS BROWNE.—Killinalower alias Taghiloghy, ½ qr. 51A. 10*s.* 4¼*d.*; bar. Lynna, co. SLIGO.—*Date 16th Nov. 29th year.*—*Inrolled 20th Dec. 1677.*

JOHN YEEDON, gent.—Ballincollin, 4 qrs. 278A. 2*l.* 16*s.* 3½*d.*—Creweagh, or Creawedy, 4 qrs. 341A. 3R. 8P. 3*l.* 9*s.* 2½*d.*; bar. Tirerill, co. SLIGO.—Doo, 1 cart. 35A. 7*s.* 1*d.*; bar. Corran, same co.—Total, 654A. 3R. 8P. plant. (1,060A. 3R. 16P. stat.)—Total, 6*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*—*Date 19th March, 30th year.*—*Inrolled 17th May, 1678.*

SIR THOMAS NEWCOMEN, knt.—Cloneslane, 259A. 2*l.* 12*s.* 5¼*d.*—Sive and Liniviny, 200A. 2*s.* 6*d.*; bar. Tirrerill, co. SLIGO.—in Fagh-oleghy and Carrowghwona, 50A. 10*s.* 1½*d.*; bar. Leny, same co.—Total, 509A. plant. (824A. 1R. 28P. stat.)—Total rent, 5*l.* 3*s.* 0¼*d.*—*Date 14th Nov. 30th year.*—*Inrolled 3d Dec. 1678.*

BRYAN MAGRATH, gent. son of Marcus.—Munesteradan, 1 qr. 82A. 16s. 7½d.—in Tuonemucklon, 1 qr. 6A. 1s. 2½d.—Rosmader or Rahinader, 1 qr. 62A. 12s. 6¾d.—Clooneleaghim, 1 qr. 60A. 12s. 1¾d.—Knockneshamer, 1 qr. 87A. 17s. 7½d.—Knocknehow, 1 qr. 141A. 1l. 8s. 6½d.—Currowhill, 1 qr. 58A. 11s. 9¼d.—Annaghmore, 1 qr. 49A. 9s. 11d.—Downe, 1 qr. 35A. 7s. 1d.—Carrownetoler and Carrownea, 2 qrs. 54A. 10s. 11¼d.—two small islands, 21A. 4s. 2¾d.—in Sheerohin or Sheephin, 1 qr. 59A. 11s. 11¼d.—in a great mountain in comon to all said lands, 109A. 1l. 2s. 0¾d.—Total, 823A. plant. (1,333A. & 23P. stat.)—Total rent, 8l. 6s. 7¼d. ; ½ bar. Coolavin, co. SLIGO.—*Date 14th Feb. 30th year.—Inrolled 16th Feb. 1678.*

HENRY CROFTON, esq.—In Drumbane, 1 qr. and in Scartleagh, 1 qr. 253A. 2l. 11s. 2¾d.—Correy, 1 qr. 146A. 1l. 9s. 6¾d.—Carrowilkin, 215A. 2l. 3s. 6¼d.—Knockoylew alias Kinkelty, ½ qr. 76A. 15s. 4¾d. ; bar. Leyney, co. SLIGO.—Total, 690A. plant. (1,117A. 2R. 20P. stat.)—Total rent, 6l. 19s. 8½d.—*Date 24th Aug. 30th year.—Inrolled 7th Feb. 1679.*

EDMUND BARRETT, gent.—In Rooe, 1 qr. 104A. 1l. 1s. 0¾d. ; bar. Leyny, co. SLIGO.—Carrowkeele, 1 qr. 106A. 1l. 1s. 5½d.—Total, 210A. plant. (340A. & 26P. stat.)—Total rent, 2l. 2s. 6¼d. ; bar. Tirrerill, same co.—*Date 29th Nov. 31st year.—Inrolled 18th May, 1680.*

ROBERT KING, esq.—In Curriglashe, 2½ cart. 30A. 6s. 1d.—Liscowen, ½ qr., Drumrane, ½ qr. Raraghtis, ½ qr. 215A. 2l. 3s. 6¼d.—Dunseine, ½ qr., Annagh, d°, 113A. 1l. 2s. 10½d.—Killoges alias Kiavoges, 1 cart. 57A. 11s. 6¼d.—Cartroneightra alias Cartronightragh, 1 cart. 16A. 3s. 3d. ; bar. Tirrarill, co. SLIGO.—*Date 29th April, 33d year.—Inrolled 8th Sept. 1681.*

WILLIAM BRISCOE, gent.—In Tullyvilly, 22A. 4s. 5d.—in the Glananogh, 29A. 5s. 10½d.—a controversy between Killvarnagh and the adjacent towns, 15A. 3s.—Total 66A. plant. (106A. 3R. 35P. stat.)—Total rent, 13s. 3½d. ; bar. Leyney, co. SLIGO.—*Date 1st Sept. 33d year.—Inrolled 20th Feb. 1682.*

NICHES. EARL OF CARLINGFORD.—Cloonecashell, 1 qr. 224A. 2l. 5s. 4¼d.—Ardrea, 1 qr. 107A. 1l. 1s. 8d.—Emlaghmaghten, 1 trine, 247A. 2l. 10s. 0¼d.—Portrench, 3 cart. 147A. 1l. 9s. 9¼d.—Lisnanybegg, 1 trine, 83A. 16s. 9½d.—Ardsallagh, ½ qr. 91A. 18s. 5¼d.—Tonapoura, ½ qr. 59A. 11s. 11¼d.—Lecarrowreagh, ½ qr. 43A. 8s. 8½d.—Finaghroe alias Finaghgare, ½ qr. 55A. 11s. 1¾d.—Roscribb, 1 trine, 132A. 1l. 6s. 8¾d.—Lorga, ½ qr. 56A. 11s. 4d.—Carrowmactenany, ½ qr. 75A. 15s. 2¼d.—in Trinelisbane, Trineanurball, Drumegrany, 2 trines, 216A. 2l. 3s. 8¾d.—Sniggin, 3d of a qr. 27A. 5s. 8d.—Burvoys, ½ qr. 84A. 17s.—Tullymore and Knocknagher, 1 qr. 91A. 18s. 5d.—Knockrawer, 1 cart. 15A. 3s. 0½d.—Clooneana, 3d of a trine, 102A. 1l. & 5½d.—in Tawnaghmore and Coilfadda, 2-3ds of a trine, 130A. 1l. 6s. 3¾d.—Ardraghen-

begg, 73A. 14s. 9½d.—Emlogh, part of Ardrahenmore, 67A. 13s. 6½d.—Ballonspur, 2 qrs. 244A. 2l. 9s. 5d.—Coilteerine, 45A. 9s. 1¼d.—Dechowed,¹ 1 qr. 138A. 1l. 7s. 11¼d.—Knockroghery, 1 qr. 73A. 14s. 9½d.—Carrowreagh, 1 qr. 106A. 1l. 1s. 5½d.—Shancargen,² 1 qr. 86A. 17s. 5d.—Drumrane, 78A. 15s. 9½d.—Farrenmorrise, 1 cart. 32A. 6s. 5¾d.—Lisleagh, 192A. 1l. 18s. 10½d.—Brackloonagh, 1 qr. 88A. 17s. 9¾d.—Cloonenacloghy, ½ qr. 102A. 1l. & 8d.—Cloonemahane, 1 qr. 105A. 1l. 1s. 3d.—Clunehunsun, 1 qr. 98A. 19s. 10¼d.—Oghum, 1 trine, 117A. 1l. 3s. 8¼d.—in Rathbane, 1 qr. 57A. 11s. 6½d. ; bar. Corren, co. SLIGO.—in Monnyhilly, 3d of a ½ qr. 11A. 2s. 2¾d.—Cargenfadda, 1 cart. 37A. 7s. 6d.—Mullaghfarna, 2-3ds qr. 58A. 11s. 9d.—Cooleboy and Ardlee, ½ qr. 37A. 7s. 6d. ; bar. Tirrerell, same co.—Total, 3,828A. plant. (6,200A. 2R. 26P. stat.)—Total rent, 38l. 15s. 1d.—*Date 25th Jan. 34th year.—Inrolled 3d July, 1683.*

¹ Now written Deechomade in the Ordnance Survey. *Deagh-choimhead* (pronounced Deacovade) remarks P. W. Joyce, in *The Origin and History of Irish Names of Places*, signifies, “a good reconnoitring station” (*deagh*, good, and *coimhead*, pronounced covade, watching or guarding). This latter word is generally applied to hills from which there is an extensive prospect, “look-out points, whether on the coast, to command the sea, or on the borders of a hostile territory, to guard against surprise, or in the midst of a pastoral country, to watch the flocks.”

² Shancargen, now Oldrock—a literal translation of the Irish designation.

APPENDIX E.

THE following is the text in full of the Articles signed on the 6th August, 1691, afterwards broken off, but finally agreed to by Sir Teigue O'Regan on the 15th September, relative to the surrender of the Green Fort, &c.:—

Articles of War agreed on by the Honourable Sir Teigue O'Regan, Knight, and the rest of the officers of the garrison of Sligoe, of the one part, and the Honourable Collonel John Michelburne, in the behalf of himself, his General, and the rest of his Army, of the other part.

1st.—THAT all the said Garrison, viz., Govenours, Officers, Souldiers, Engineers, Gunners, Gunsmiths, Bakers, Chaplains, and all others that have a mind to go, Craights or others, shall have their lives secured and march out with their arms, Baggs and Baggage, Drums beating, Colours flying, match lighted, Bullets in their mouths, each officer and souldier twelve Charges of Powder, with Match and Ball proportionable, and their horses and Cowes, as well belonging to them respectively, as the garrison in general, without any molestation, and at their several and respective elections, their wives, friends and cattle, to be protected in any part of the country, as well as any other person whatsoever.

2ndly.—THAT the said garrison may march the nearest and best way at their own elections into the citty or town of Limerick, and from thence to what place they please, and not to be compelled to march above eight miles a day or nine, or to march from hence to what other place they please at their own elections.

3rdly.—THAT all sick and wounded Officers, souldiers and other persons that are not able to march at present, may remain in the town of Sligoe, till able to march, then to have a pass for to go where they have a mind to, and in the mean time to be subsisted for the time being.

4thly.—THAT none of our army shall enter into any of the two forts of Sligoe, except such as shall be appointed by the said Collonel John Michelburne to take possession of the same, until the garrison be marched clear out of the gates.

5thly.—THAT the said forts shall be put into the possession of such forces as the said Collonel John Michelburne shall think fit at eight of the clock the fifteenth day of this instant August, at which hour the said garrison shall march out: the hour before the outward gates shall be delivered to such forces as the said Collonel John Michelburne shall appoint, in case relief do not come by that time to the said garrison; and in case Galway be surrendered, and not otherwise.

6thly.—THAT the said Govenour and his said garrison shall be allowed to carry with them two pieces of cannon, with horses and other conveniences of carrying them, together with two luggage (horses) for each company and three for the Govenour, with one truckle car for each company, all this to be supplied by the said Collonel John Michelburne.

7thly.—THAT all such persons, parties, or companies of the respective regiments of the said garrison not now here, shall be allowed to come hither, or join the said regiments, in their said march, after the surrendering of the said garrison.

8thly.—THAT all persons taken prisoners by any of our army or volunteers that any way belonged to any of the said regiments of the said garrison, or any other person or persons, belonging to the said garrison, now in restraint with us, shall be forthwith set at liberty, before the surrender of the said garrison and safely conveyed thereunto.

9thly.—THAT such of the inhabitants of the said Town of Sligoe, as have a mind to continue there shall be protected in their bodies, liberties and goods, and shall have free liberty to exercise or use their several trades and occupations, as formerly, and the people of the country in like manner.

10thly.—THAT all the Clergy of the said Town, that have a mind to stay, shall be also protected in their bodies, liberties and goods, and shall have free liberty to exercise their functions; and the Clergy of the Country accordingly.

11thly.—THAT there shall be a sufficient escort appointed and sent with the said garrison, to convey them to the place above mentioned.

12thly.—THAT one officer from the said Collonel John Mitchelburne and another from the said garrison shall be sent to General Ginkel, who in the presence of the said two officers shall confirm all the things in these presents mentioned, and the confirmation before the said surrender.

13thly.—THAT all and singular, the above-mentioned Articles shall be inviolably performed on both sides without any equivocations, mental reservations or fraud whatsoever, according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

14thly.—THAT all acts of hostility shall cease betwixt the said garrison and our army as soon as notice may be given on both sides.

15^{thly}.—THAT the said Govenour and garrison, shall use the Town Posture and all other privileges and advantages, in the same or thereabouts, in as ample and free a manner as hitherto, and that until the surrender aforesaid.

16^{thly}.—THAT the said Govenour, Officers and Souldiers, Garrison, Town and County of Sligoe, shall have the benefit of all and singular other advantageous articles, that Gallway or any other got, in case it was surrendered. In true performance of all and singular the premises, forthwith they do respectively pawn their honours, both parties having hereunto interchangeably put their hands and seals, at the Castle near Sligoe, this Sixth day of August one thousand Six hundred and ninety-one.

TEIGE O'REGAN.
JOHN MICHELBURNE.

CAMP AT NENAGH, *Aug. 10, 1691.*

I do approve of the foregoing articles agreed upon by Colonel Michelburne and Sir Teige O'Regan, for the Surrender of Sligoe, except the last, which I confine to those who are actually now in the said Town and Garrison, it not being my intention to extend their Majesties grace and favour to such who have done them no service nor made no application to me for it.

BAR. DE GINKELL.

APPENDIX F.

A List of the Claims as they are entered with the Trustees at Chichester House on College Green, Dublin, on or before the tenth of August, 1700. Dublin, 1701.

No.	Claimants.	The Estate or interest Claimed.	By what deed or writing.	On what lands.	County and Barony.	Late Proprietor.	Allowed or Dis-allowed.
71	Thady ó Rourke, postponed 'till after the Assizes of Connaught.	Term of 51 years.	By lease from Christ. Fagan, dated the last of September, 1676. Witnesses, T. ó Rourke, B. Dillon, T. Narca, Rob. Porter, Igna. Bathe.	Uneriroe. Carrowicloan. Carrownegary.	C. Sligoe. B. Tyrerill.	Richard Fagan, son of the said Christopher.	Allow'd.
351	Hen. Layng, Robert Brown.	72£ 10s. mortgage.	By deed dated the 8th of June, '71. Witnesses, Hen. Thornton, John Nicholson, Nich. Rutledge, John Ormsby, from John Thornton.	Castle Quarter.	C. Sligoe. B. Tyrera.	Jeremy Thornton, grandson of John.	Dismist, at Cant, (?) Hilary.
	Hen. Layng.	33£ mortgage.	By deed dated the 13th of July, '74. Witnesses, James Brown, Hen. Crane, John Thornton, from John Thornton.	The same.	The Same.	The Same.	Dismist.
508	Edward Sherlock, and Ellen his wife.	A full third part of Christopher Fagan's estate settled on Ellen	By deed dated the 7th July, 1677. Witnesses, Tho. Aylmer, John Taylor, Patrick Walsh, Peter Read, from John Thornton.	Drakestown, &c. Dardistown, &c., several houses in Ballione-	C. Meath. C. Dublin. City Dublin. C. Sligoe.	Rich. Fagan.	allow'd.

510	Elizab. Fagan, a minor, per Guard. and Prochien Amie, Edw. Sherlock.	A portion of 1000£ out of the estate of Richard Fagan, deceased.	By deed dated the 7th July, 1677. Witnesses, Tho. Aylmer, John Taylor, Patrick Walsh, Peter Read, Ignatius Bathe, Francis Aylmer.	On all lands except her mother's Jointure.	C. Meath. C. Dublin. City Dublin. C. Sligoe.	Ric. Fagan.	allow'd and re-ferr'd.
511	Hellen Fagan, a minor, per Guard. and Prochien Amie, Edw. Sherlock.	The Same.	By deed dated 7th of July, 1677, same witnesses as in claim next above.	On the same lands as next above.	The Same.	The Same.	allow'd and re-ferr'd.
629	Francis Macconmy.	Estate for 51 years from the 1st of May, 1677.	By deed dated 7th of July, 1677. Witnesses, Will. Nalties, Luke Flim, Nich. Kent, Walter Goodling, Ja. Barnwell.	Lands in Ballynashee, Strauduffe, Tullinmore, Carrowcostle, Carrowkisoge.	C. Sligoe. B. Teererville.	Ric. Fagan.	allow'd.
1430	Will. Harloe.	A term for 31 years commencing the 1st May, 1679.	By lease dated the 15th of Decemb, 1680. Witnesses, John Brett, Anthony Dowdall, and others.	Carrick. Rathmullen, and several other lands.	C. Sligoe. B. of Corren.	Nicholas, late Earl of Carlingford.	Dismist.
1442	Edmond French.	800£ Mortgage.	By deeds to Sir Tho. Hacket, & by him assigned to the claimant.	Radanemore. Radanebegg.	C. Sligoe. B. Corren.	Lord Carlingford.	allow'd, if vested, & re-ferr'd.
1448	Will. Harloe.	A term of 987 years, from the date of the lease.	By lease dated the 15th of Decemb, 1680. Witnesses, John Brett, Anthony Dowdall, and others.	Tullaghmore and Knocknagher, and several other lands.	C. Sligoe. B. Corren.	Nicholas, late Earl of Carlingford.	allow'd.

No.	Claimants.	The Estate or interest Claimed.	By what deed or writing.	On what lands.	County and Barony.	Late Proprietor.	Allowed or Dis-allowed.
1855	William Jones, Esq.	Estate in fee.	Agreed by Articles to be conveyed to Garret Dillon, but no conveyance pursuant. Estate in several lands after satisfaction of several debts to Terence Dermot.	Lands of Kan-nagad.	C. Westmeath.	Garret Dillon.	Disallow'd.
1903	Henry Crafton, Esq.	Estate in fee.	By purchase from William, late Earl of Clanrickard, in the name of Gerald Dillon in trust for claimant, who declared the said trust by writing, dated the 15th August ('82). Witness, Gerald Coghlan.	Ballinegallagh, and the tythes of the Parish of Drumclief.	C. Westmeath. Roscommon, Sligo and Mayo.	Terence Dermot.	
2251	Theo. Taaffe, Thomas Hall.	250-£ mortgage.	By deeds of lease and release dated the 14 and 15 of January, '87. Witnesses, Charles Tockmorton, Fran. Brett, and al. And by measne conveyances come to the claimant Hall in trust for the claimant Taaffe.	Bricklow Castle.	C. Sligoe.	Lord Bophin and Gerald Dillon.	allow'd, paying ye residue of ye money.
2266	Margaret Costelloe, Al. Hughes, Administratrix to Tho. and	A term of 997 years to com. the 15 of December, 1680.	By lease dated the 15 of December, 1680. Witnesses, To. Bret, Antho. Dowdal, and al.	Drumraen, Carrowreagh, and several other lands.	C. Sligo. B. Corran.	Earl of Carlingford.	allow'd if vested.
						Lord Carlingford.	allow'd.

2020	matrimonial Cause field Basil, Esq.	interest, and in- terest, secured to claimant's Father as a marriage por- tion with Anne his wife.	By deed dated 13 January, 1655. Witness, Pat. Darcy, and al.	Dissoived Abbeys and monastery of Boyle and Incemarenan. Quar. of Tul- lagh, and several other lands.	C. Sugo.	...	...	...	Dismist.
2716	John, Lord Baron of Kingston.	Estate in fee tail subject to a term of 99 years for perform- ance of coven- ants to the Earl of Tyreconnel, and a rent- charge to Sir Robert King, and legacies in his father's Will.	By deed to the Earl of Tyr- connel. No date men- tioned. By lease and release dated the 6th and 7th of May, 1671. Witnesses, Robert Coppayne, Anth. Raymond, Will. Ellice, and al. And by will of John, late Lord Baron of Kingston.	Castle and lands of Dunamon. 1 Quarter of Car- rowreagh. Clontecarne, &c.	C. Ros- common. Galloway & Sligoe. B. Coolavin.	E. Tyreconnel.	Dismist.		
2953	Rose, Lady Pey- ton, wife of Sir John Peyton.	The rents of her dower and several leases and her Joyn- ture, made by her former hus- band to be dis- posed for her seperate use.	By assignment of Dower out of the estate of William Crafton. By deed dated 11 of July, 1665. Witnesses, Cha. O'Hara, and al. By deed dated January, 1684.	Four Quarters of Temple House with the fairs and Market House, Anna- begge, Killas- ser, &c. Isold's Tower, &c., on the Wood key.	C. Sligoe. B. Corran. C. Sligoe. B. Lynney. Dublin.	Gerrald Dillon.	Allow'd all but the lease from Fagan.		

APPENDIX G.

EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM "THE TRIPARTITE LIFE OF PATRICK"¹

RELATIVE TO

HIS MISSIONARY TOURS THROUGH THE DISTRICT NOW COMPRISED WITHIN
THE BOUNDS OF THE PRESENT COUNTY SLIGO.

Whitley Stokes is of opinion that the Tripartite Life was compiled in the eleventh century, when the old Irish language was becoming what is called "Early Middle Irish." Before Stokes made his translation (amongst the few works on the subject that were open to reference by ordinary scholars) there was a Latin paraphrase of the above which Colgan, in the seventeenth century, gave to the world as the *Septima Vita* in his *Trias-Thaumaturga*.

In that narration—as might be expected—there were many wondrous accounts of so-called miracles, which, however, obtained full credence in the seventeenth century, and although the text of the original Irish MS. was already in the eleventh century, to some extent, superladen with absurdities, these are by Colgan made to appear still more extravagant.

The Patrick depicted in this eleventh century MS. is not in all respects to be admired, for his mode of preaching the Gospel of Christ seems (as is well observed by the Rev. T. Olden in his work on *The Epistle and Hymn of St. Patrick*) to be misrepresented "from pure ignorance of what constitutes the character of a Christian missionary. Thus he curses rivers, territories, families, and individuals for most trivial causes, &c. . . . The authors of these stories knew little of the spirit of our Lord's teaching when He rebuked James and John for proposing to command fire to come down from heaven and consume the villagers who refused to receive Him."

The extracts from Whitley Stokes' translation are here given in the sequence in which they occur in the text, merely with the addition of footnotes elucidatory of the various localities named, so that the reader may be enabled, without difficulty, to follow the supposed peregrinations in Sligo of Patrick, who is by some authorities stated to have been born

¹ *The Tripartite Life of Patrick*, with other documents relating to that Saint. Edited with Translations and Indexes by Whitley Stokes, D.C.L., LL.D., 1887, pp. 95, 99, 109, 121, 137, 139, 141, 143, 147.

circa A.D. 373. His missionary expeditions through Connaught therefore occurred, probably, between the years 432 and the supposed date of his decease, *i.e.*, 463.

"And they (*i.e.* Patrick and his companions) went over the Shannon (into Connaught) to Duma Graid.¹ Therein he ordained Ailbe an arch-presbyter, and he is in Sen-chua² with the descendants of Ailill; and Patrick informed him of a stone altar in Sliab-Húa-n-Ailella³ under the ground, with four glass chalices at the four angles of the altar,⁴ *et dixit*, 'Beware of breaking the edges of the excavation.' For he was among the descendants of Ailill. And he baptized holy Mane, whom Bishop Brón son of Iene ordained, (and) who is in Caisel Irroe,⁵ a servant of God, a companion of Patrick. While Patrick was bidding at Duma Graid, ordaining the great host, he smiled. 'What is that?' saith Benén. 'Not hard to say,' saith Patrick. 'Brón and Monk Olcán are coming towards me along the Strand of Eothaile,⁶ and my pupil Mac Erca is with them. The wave of the flood made a great dash (at them), and the boy was afraid of being carried away.' Then he went through the bounds of Húi-Ailella,⁷ and founded the church east in Tamnach,⁸ and it was covered by God and by men. And she (Mathona) made friendship with Saint Rodan's relics, and their successors feasted in turns. But after this they placed by the holy Church in Tamnach Bishop Cairell, whom Patrick's Bishops, Brón and Bite, ordained."

On this passage Whitley Stokes remarks:—"The text is in great confusion, owing, apparently, to the interpolation of the last preceding paragraph. . . . It appears from *The Book of Armagh*, 12, a 1, that it was Mathona that founded the church in Tamnach, and made friendship to St. Rodan's relics, whatever this may mean."

"Patrick went into Grecaide,⁹ of Loch Techet.¹⁰ He founded a church there, to wit, in Drumne,¹¹ and by it he dug a well, and it hath no stream (flowing) into it, or out of it; but it is full for ever; and this is its name, *Bith-lán* (Everfull).

¹ *Duma Graid*. Whitley Stokes observes: "There are six places called Doogary (*Duma Graid*) in Co. Mayo, and two in Roscommon, and one in Tynan, but none apropos."

² Now Shancoe, in the Barony of Tirerrill, Co. Sligo.

³ *Sliab Húa-n-Ailella* or *Sliab Mac-n-Ailella*. The mountain of the sons of Ailill; and hence the barony of Tirerrill is said to have derived its name, *i.e.* the land of the sons of Ailill.

⁴ This legend seems to demonstrate that there had been enthusiastic missionaries who penetrated into the wilds of Connaught before Patrick had set foot on its soil.

⁵ Now Killaspugbrone in Barony of Carbury, Co. Sligo.

⁶ The celebrated strand of Traholly.

⁷ The present Barony of Tirerrill represents part of this district.

⁸ Now Tawnagh in the Barony of Tirerrill.

⁹ A district in the south of the County Sligo; the half Barony of Coolavin formed portion of it.

¹⁰ Now Lough Gara.

¹¹ In the County Sligo, to the east of Lough Gara.

“After that he founded Cell Atrachta¹ in Gregraide, and (placed) in it Talan’s daughter, who took the veil from Patrick’s hand ; and he left a paten and a chalice with her, Atracht, daughter of Talan, son of Cathbad of the Gregraide of Loch Techet, a sister of Coemán of Airtne Coemáin. Patrick sained² the veil on her head. Drummana was the name of the place in which they were bidding. It is (called) Machare³ to-day. A chasuble was sent from heaven into Patrick’s breast. ‘Let the chasuble be thine, O nun,’ saith Patrick. ‘Not so,’ saith she, ‘not unto me hath it been given, but to thy goodness.’”

After St. Patrick’s departure from the Rick, it is stated : “There are, moreover, keepers (belonging) to Patrick’s household alive in Ireland still. . . . They hear the voice of his bell, and he is not found, and there is a man from him in Gulban Guirt.⁴ . . They showed hospitality to Patrick in the reign of Loegaire, son of Niall. They are, and they will abide till Doom of the same age.

“And he (Patrick) went out of the country from Bertlacha in the west into Bertlacha in the east,⁵ in the estuary of the Moy, overagainst (?) the sea. A girl is drowned before him there ; and he blessed that port,(?) and said that no one should be drowned there *in sempiternum*. Patrick prophesied that the eastern Bertlacha would belong to him. It stands in one of their histories that in the day of war the king of the land shall call on Patrick (to protect) that country, and he shall be victorious.

“There at the stream⁶ the Grecraige flung stones at Patrick and his household. ‘My God’s doom !’ saith Patrick, ‘in every contest in which ye shall be, ye shall be routed, and ye shall abide under spittles and wisps and mockery.’”

“‘Arise, O Conall,’ saith Patrick ; ‘thou must take the crozier.’ Conall said, ‘If it is pleasing to God I will do it for thee.’ ‘That shall not be so,’ saith Patrick. ‘Thou shalt be under arms for sake of thy tribe’s heritage, and thou shalt be Conall Crozier-shield. Dignity of layman and clerics shall be from thee ; and every one of thy descendants in whose shield shall be the sign of my crozier, the warriors with him shall not be turned (to flight).’ Which thing Patrick did for him.

“Patrick went eastward into the territory of the Hui-Fiachrach⁸ by the sea. A water opposed him, that is (there was) a great unnatural flood therein, and he cursed it. On the water is a stead ;⁹ Buale Patraic (‘Patrick’s Byre’) is its name, to wit, a small mound with a cross thereon.

¹ Now Killaraght, in the Barony of Coolavin.

² Sained, *i.e.* blessed, so as to protect from evil influences.

³ In the County Roscommon.

⁴ The mountain of Ben Bulbin, in the Barony of Carbury, Co. Sligo.

⁵ Now Bertrach, a sandy island in the Parish of Castleconor, Barony of Tireragh.

⁶ (?) The river Moy.

⁷ They should be subject to every kind of insult, in every public assembly at which they should present themselves.

⁸ The present Barony of Tireragh.

⁹ *I.e.*, a place.

He tarried a little while there. Then the holy bishop Brón of Caissel Irre¹ came to him, and the holy Macc-Ríme of Cell Corcu-Roide,² and there he wrote an alphabet³ for them. And I have heard from a certain person that in that place he gave a tooth⁴ out of his mouth to Bishop Brón, because he was dear unto Patrick.

“Just as he was coming from the west, over the Moy into Grecreaige, three poison-giving wizards overtook him at Raith-Rígbard.⁵ They could do nothing to him, and he said that to that race there would never be wanting a man of that magical skill.

“(As to) Macc Erce, son of Draigen, who is in Cell Roe Móre, in the territory of Amalgad; there were seven sons of Draigen, whom Patrick baptized, and of them he chose Macc Erce, and he gave him to bishop Brón to be fostered, for it was not easy to take him away to a distance because of his father’s affection (for him).

“Patrick marked out Caissel Irre,⁶ and in the middle of the hall stands the flagstone on which Patrick’s tooth fell,⁷ Bishop Bron . . . the place, and Patrick prophesied that that place would be deserted by the heathen, which thing came to pass.

“Then Patrick sang the stave :—

O man
 And
 Since we have been alive
 I have not seen thee till to-day.
 While we have been together
 I suffered not cold nor heat.
 A blessing on the King of all the (elements)
 Whatever I have . . . of thee at any time
 In my name
 before many

¹ Killaspugbrone.

² The church of Conrie in Barony of Rathconrath, in the County Westmeath.

³ This does not imply—it is thought—that the Irish had no alphabet before the arrival of Patrick, or that his catechumens were ignorant of writing; but that Patrick wrote out the Roman alphabet, then in use throughout the Continent of Europe.

⁴ Among the worshippers of Buddha, his teeth are held in like estimation by them.

⁵ In the Barony of Tireragh (see *Annals of the Four Masters*, A.M. 3501.)

⁶ Killaspugbrone, the church of Bishop Bron. “It is not in the least degree probable,” as noticed by W. F. Wakeman, “that any portion of the structure erected at Killaspugbrone. . . by St. Patrick remains—at least above ground. It should be remarked, however, that the existing remains, in place and style of masonry, present indications of very considerable antiquity.”

⁷ To preserve this holy relic of the great Irish saint, a handsomely decorated shrine of wood, 11½ inches high, by 9 wide, and somewhat wedge-shaped, was constructed. Sir William Wilde gives a description of this curiosity.

To the will of God, of white heaven,
 The white God, who is in heaven,
 Dearly loved Christ, worketh with me.
 He created me under pure baptism ;
 He leaves me not in disgrace with anyone.

“ Then Patrick told the fishermen to cast the nets for him into the river, namely, into Slicech.¹ They said to him : ‘ Salmon are not caught in it, in this river, in winter ; (but) since thou sayest it,’ say the fishermen, ‘ we will do it.’ They cast their nets and caught great salmon and gave them to Patrick. And he blessed the river, so that the Slicech is the milch-cow of the waters of Ireland, for in it fish are caught in every quarter of the year.”

“ Once Patrick passed by Bernas Ua-Oilella,² to go into the district of Mag Luirg, in the County Roscommon.

“ Patrick went past Druim-Cliab³ from Caissel Irre, by the Rosses eastward, along Mag Ene. He built (?) Domnach Mór Maige Ene.⁴

“ Then he cursed the (river) Dub,⁵ because of the refusal which the fishermen gave him. Howbeit he blessed the (river) Drobéss,⁶ owing to the kindness which the little boys who were fishing in it did unto him. And (even) little boys take (fish) there still. A salmon of Drobéss is the finest of Ireland’s salmon. Of any big salmon that is caught in Ess Ruaid⁷ this is what the fishermen say : ‘ The salmon is from Drobéss,’ because peculiar to Drobéss is the beautiful salmon there through Patrick’s blessing.

“ Thrice, now, did Patrick wend across the Shannon into the land of Connaught. Fifty bells and fifty chalices and fifty altar-cloths he left in the land of Connaught, each of them in his church. Seven years was he a-preaching to the men of Connaught. He left a blessing with them, and bade them farewell.”

¹ Slicech, *i.e.* Shelly. The river of Sligo.

² A pass in the Tirerrill mountains, supposed to be situated between Collooney and Killerry.

³ Drumcliff.

⁴ *I.e.* the great church of Mag-Ene. Mag-Ene was the Irish name of the “ moy ” or level tract of country to the north of, and at one time belonging to, the Barony of Carbury, and lying between the rivers Erne and Drowes.

⁵ Now the river Duff or Bunduff.

⁶ Now the Drowes.

⁷ Now Assaroe, a cataract on the Erne, near Ballyshannon, County Donegal.

APPENDIX H.

THE CROSSES OF DRUMCLIFF.

AMONGST the various classes of ecclesiastical remains in Ireland, of which examples have been preserved to the present day, the High Cross—sometimes vaguely called “Celtic”—may be considered as eminently “racy of the soil.” In the possession of an unusual number of these works of art Drumcliff¹

¹ The following particulars relative to Drumcliff and the neighbouring ecclesiastical establishment of Ballynagalliagh or Nunstown will doubtless prove interesting:—

In an Inquisition taken at Sligo on the 26th April, 1607, before Geoffrey Osbaldson, William Maye, and Nicholas Brady, the Jury, amongst other things, found—“That there belongeth to the late Nunery of Killerenat, in the county of Galway, one quarter and a half called Ballenegallagh and certain other small plotts of land in the town of Dromclive in the barony of Carbry. Also a church and a house belonging to the Parson of Dromclive, joyning to the west end of the said church. They also say that the said parsonage of Dromclive belongeth to the said late nunery, and that certain parsons dwell in and possess at some times a certain vaulted stone house called Tagh-I-O’Chonnell, but what right or title the said parsons had they know not. They also have heard that the six quarters of land of Dowchoine, and the quarter of land of Dromeentemple in the barony of Leyne with their appurtenances did anciently belong to the nunery aforesaid. They also say that there was a certain writing concerning the nunery burned by one Tomoltagh Oge O’Higgin, and also they say that they have heard that the half quarter of Bellanafennogy whereon the castle standeth, the four quarters of Killmolovir, the quarter of Killegallaghe or Kinnegallaghe, the quarter of Sessy mc Ellerhy, and the two quarters of Monycranghy with their appurtenances in the said county of Sligo did antiently belong to the said Nunery of Killerenat.” In the Survey of 1633-6 the tythes of the Parish of Drumcliff are stated to have been divided “into 4 fourths, whereof the Bishopp hath one 4th, the Lord of Clonricarde hath 2/4 fourths in right of the nunes of Ballenaglogh, Mr. Roicroft, cleark, hath the viccaradge of this parish, who sets it to John Watkinness for £30 per annum.” The following denominations of land are stated to be “the inheritance of my Lord Bishop” or what is evidently the same thing “the inheritance of the Bishopricks of Elphin” :—

“Ballyconnell 1 qr. . . worth £13 5s. per annum. Lecarowhampulowlan 1/2; Lecarowmedin 1/2 . . . worth £36 per annum. Balligillgan 7 cartrons . . . worth £24 per annum. Finide and Court 6 cartrons . . . worth £25 per annum. Bradcullen 4 qrs., whereof the Bpp. hath 1/2 with (h)is Killig (? Colleague) . . . worth

would seem of old to have been remarkable, for the name by which this foundation of St. Columbkille was anciently known was *Druim-chiabh-na-g-cros*, i.e. Drumcliff of the crosses. Only three examples of monuments of that class can, however, at the place, be now pointed to, but a fourth has lately been added to the collection of Irish antiquities in the Museum of Science and Art, Leinster House, Dublin.¹

A description of the relic, emphatically styled THE CROSS OF DRUMCLIFF, is first given. It measures about thirteen feet in height, by three feet eight inches in breadth at the arms. The shaft is slightly less than one foot in thickness at the base, narrowing to about ten inches at the summit. The cross at present consists of three stones, one of them forming a massive base quadrangular in plan; another the major portion of the shaft; and the third the ring, the arms, and a minor portion of the stem. A mortise-hole on the upper face of this part indicates that there had originally been a fourth stone. This missing top, it may be assumed, was in the form of a high-pitched roof, such as may be seen at St. Columb's House, Kells, Co. Meath, and at Cormac's Chapel, Cashel, also in many ante-Norman ecclesiastical buildings of native Irish design.

As is generally remarked in relics of this class, the cross stands facing the cardinal points, its greater surface fronting east and west respectively. The material is stated to be an extremely hard, close-grained sandstone, impregnated with quartz in considerable quantities. The base does not exhibit any decoration, and the same remark applies to many like portions of crosses found in various parts of Ireland, as at Boho, Co. Fermanagh; Castle Kieran, Co. Meath; and at Finglas, Co. Dublin. It may be observed of the three remaining bases connected with Drumcliff that each is plain and somewhat rudely fashioned.

Western face.—The shaft of the cross on its western side (see fig. 16) is divided into five compartments, of which the nethermost contains a deeply-cut pattern, in the so-called "Celtic" style. Above it are three figures, represented apparently in ecclesiastical costume; the subject, it has been suggested, may, perhaps, be intended to illustrate the seizing of our Saviour in the Garden. Above this rather doubtful group, and within a small compartment, appears, in bold relief, the figure of a strange creature, or mythical monster, which, from the contour of its back, has usually been taken for a camel. This is in all probability no stretch of fancy; for it should be remembered that many of the early Christians of Erin were great travellers, and must have possessed some knowledge of the forms of common Eastern animals: of this the monumental slab in Sligo Abbey (fig. 11, p. 73) is a good though a much later example. Over the "camel" on the Drumcliff cross are three figures: those at the sides have their hands upraised. This sculpturing was probably

£6 per annum. Rakarmick 1 gr. . . . worth £20 per annum. Lecartun of Collin and Castlan 1/2. One cartron of it . . . worth £8 2s. per annum. Dromcleve and Cinatohar 2 qrs. . . . worth £26 per annum. Rossighteragh and Rossoteragh . . . Sir Roger Jones holds it by lease, and sets it to John Watkins for £50 per annum . . . upon the land . . . a verie good lead mine bordering upon the sea."

¹ It was at once secured by V. Ball for the Science and Art Department, when his attention was directed to it by the writer.



Fig. 16.—GREAT CROSS, DRUMCLIFF (Western face).

intended to represent the mocking of Christ. Immediately above are two seated figures; one of them appears to hold a book resting upon his knees, but the form of the other is much weathered.

The ring or head of the cross contains a representation of the crucifixion; on each side of the Saviour are the usual figures—spear- and sponge-bearers—but they are of very small proportions. On each segment of the ring—usually supposed to be emblematic of eternity—are carvings in interlacing patterns, bordered by a narrow fillet: all, however, are so time-eroded and lichened that it is almost impossible to decipher the various designs. Within the apertures between the ring and the shaft and arms of the cross, are four bosses decorated in “Celtic” style, but much weathered. Two diminutive human heads, together with quaint and beautiful knots, may be noticed on the face of the cross-arms. A continuous bead-moulding, within a semi-cylindrical border, encloses all the work upon the shaft and arms.

*Eastern face.*¹—Upon the opposite or eastern face the cross is equally rich in figure-subjects, as also in tracery and other details. In execution the sculpturings, most notably those supposed to represent certain animals, or possibly, in some cases, mythical monsters, are very effective, being left in high relief. A panel or compartment immediately surmounting the base is of unusual height, and is enriched near its centre with a representation of the Temptation. Our first parents stand beside the fatal tree, round the curiously-rendered stem of which the serpent is coiling. Eve holds the apple in her right hand; Adam, standing to the right of the tree is seen, with his left arm and hand raised. The tree, which appears to be double-stemmed, has for foliage a profusion of well-arranged interwoven tracery, the bands terminating in minute trefoils, and the design underneath being an elaborate mass of interlacing scroll-work, still in a fine state of preservation. O'Neill has suggested the probability of the interlaced scroll-work on Irish crosses having been originally coloured, thereby causing a more close resemblance than is now apparent to similar decorations represented in early Irish MSS. It is possible that the figures, animals, and other devices on the crosses, were also coloured; but it is most unlikely that on them any traces of pigment will ever now be discovered in our humid isle, where atmospheric severities have in many cases eroded the stone itself, reducing the representation of various groups to a state beyond power of recognition. Very slight traces, and such only in rare instances, have been found on Greek friezes and statues, notwithstanding the exceptional mildness of the climate. It is well known that in mediæval times sculptures representing saints, &c., were, in general, coloured; and this fact goes far to explain the iconoclastic zeal of some of the early dissidents from the Church of Rome.

Amongst the generally quaint and conventional decorations of earlier ecclesiastical structures, crosses, manuscripts, and such like objects, leonine subjects are not unfrequently found, and more especially in connexion with works of the Hiberno-Romanesque school. The design is almost invariably

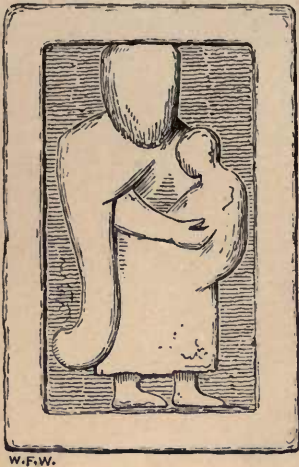
¹ For a representation of the Eastern face of cross, see Book iii., p. 174, where is given also a description of the locality, &c.

treated in a fanciful manner, unlike anything to be found in nature. Immediately above the symmetrically arranged foliage of the forbidden tree occurs the boldly executed figure of a beast with mane and claws, somewhat like those of a lion, and a very similar carving appears upon a monumental stone preserved at Bressay in Shetland. Next to, and almost touching with their feet the back of the presumed lion, are two figures, evidently intended to illustrate the story of David and Goliath—though, strangely enough, the figure of the latter is given as the smaller of the two. The giant has just met his fate; David, who in his right hand grasps a short “Celtic” sword, is with his left lifting the severed head by its hair. Over this group is a man having on each side an animal, which seems to attack him. This subject frequently occurs on Irish crosses; and in an interesting communication to the *Journal of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries* (January 16, 1876), Mr. Anderson has shown that “the story of Daniel and his miraculous deliverance, his example of abstinence, and his constancy under trial, were favourite themes with the early fathers. His preservation in the den of lions was especially suited to strike the imagination in an age of persecution. Hence it is one of the earliest of the pictorial groups which occur in the Catacombs. The attitude (continues Mr. Anderson) in which Daniel is invariably represented in the Catacombs became a symbol of the crucifixion. One of the early writers says that God shut the mouths of the lions when Daniel spread out his arms in the den, and thus conformed to the similitude of the cross.” It is worthy of notice that on Celtic crosses, when Daniel is portrayed with his hands and arms elevated, the lions are represented rampant, as if about to make an attack; whilst, when the arms are extended cross-fashion, the beasts would seem to have lost their ferocity, and in some instances appear to be making an obeisance to Daniel, or to be even reverently kissing his feet. On the Drumcliff cross two lions are represented in the scene; at Moone Abbey the number is six, three on each side of the prophet; at Meigle, in Scotland, there are four; it is seldom, however, that more than two are given.

The head of the Drumcliff cross exhibits in its centre a figure generally supposed to represent Christ at the Last Judgment. Most of the sculpturing is extremely weather-worn, and traces of the emblems of Divine Power, the cross, &c., are but faintly discernible. Indeed, “it is only by the aid of other crosses that we are enabled to say that the subject is Christ come to judge the world at the last day.” At either side of the Saviour are designs in tracery, beyond which, in the cross-arms, are boldly-executed figures, much decayed, and at present unintelligible.

Edges of the Cross.—The northern and southern edges of the shaft display respectively two sculptured compartments, consisting of scroll-work, one of which exhibits a pair of grotesque interlacing animals, characteristic of twelfth century ornamentation. It does not, however, follow that a monument upon which like designs appear must be of so comparatively late a date, for it is certain that this particular style was practised at a much earlier age.

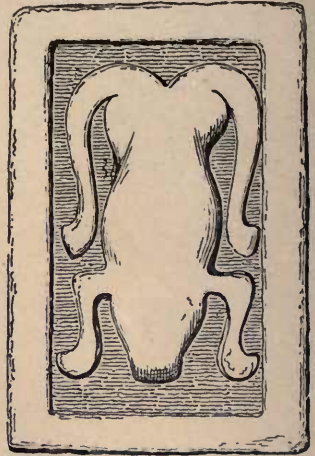
¹ V. Ball, of the Science and Art Department, Leinster House, directed attention to the similarity between the Irish and Scotch crosses, as noted by Mr. Anderson in his writings.



W.F.W.

FIG. 17.

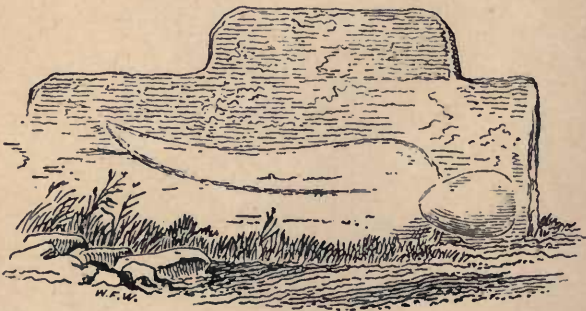
Figure holding a Child, on the edge of
the Great Cross of Drumcliff.



W.F.W.

FIG. 18.

Representation of a Frog-like Creature,
on the edge of the Great Cross of
Drumcliff.



W.F.W.

Fig. 19.—“ANGEL STONE,” DRUMCLIFF.

Upon a space situated about the centre of the shaft, on either edge, there is a deeply-cut quadrangular depression, not unlike a mortise-hole; similar indentations occur in the great cross of Devenish and elsewhere. On the ends of the cross-arms appear some sculptures which O'Neill described as being too much injured to be worth representing. The sculpture fronting the south is, however, suggestive of the Madonna and Infant Christ (see fig. 17); the other, which is manifestly symbolical, has all the appearance of a toad or frog (see fig. 18), and was evidently intended to indicate something evil—an allusion, perhaps, to the “three unclean spirits, as it were frogs,” which are stated in Revelation xvi. 13 as “coming out of the mouth of the dragon, and out of the mouth of the beast, and out of the mouth of the false prophet.” On either side of the shaft of the cross, and upon the rim beneath, are similar carvings of grotesque creatures in prominent relief, perhaps symbolical of the dragon, the beast, and the false prophet. They remain in good preservation, and no doubt will yet attract the notice of antiquaries skilled in the symbolism of early Christian art and times. Somewhat similar figures of monsters are carved on the capitals of the doorway of Ballysadare church, and have been described and drawn by W. F. Wakeman for the *Journal R. H. A. A. I.* “Similar designs appear among the sculptures of Glendalough,” remarks the above writer: “their meaning has not yet been explained.”

THE PILLAR STONE.

A remarkable monument, which though not actually a cross, must be considered in some measure to partake of the character of its fellow “sentinel,” stands close by. For a representation of this monument, see Book iii., p. 173. It consists of a quadrangular base, from which rises a perfectly plain, somewhat thin shaft, resembling the *dallan* or *leagaun* of the pagan Irish. Possibly the stone may have been intended to receive carvings, including the symbol of Christianity, and thus to have been transformed into a kind of cross. Many such pillars are found inscribed with the sacred emblem, and even with ornate tracery.

THE ANGEL STONE.

A third relic of old Drumcliff well worthy of attention is the “Angel Stone” (see fig. 19), a curious example of the cross-sculptor’s design. The remains consist of what appear to be a portion of the shaft and one arm. Upon the former, which occupies a considerable space, is presented—according to popular belief—a seemingly winged figure; hence the name by which the stone is known. The so-called pinions are represented as of great length, extending from the shoulder to the feet of the figure, and thus producing very much the effect of a mantle, such as portrayed on the so-called Madonna; but it is perhaps worthy of remark that the entire design is very similar to that of angels depicted amongst the illuminations of the celebrated Book of Kells—a manuscript by some authorities stated to have belonged to St. Columbkille. No other carving—or at least none that is

noticeable—appears on the uncovered side of the fragment. It is to be deplored that so peculiar and interesting a relic, as this one must certainly be considered, should be allowed to remain neglected and uncared for, built into a fence by the roadside.

It may be suggested that this "Angel Stone" had been originally portion of a cross or monument erected to commemorate the exploits of the celestial being who "in the guise of an all-conquering knight" is alleged to have appeared in aid of Columbkille at the battle of Cooldrumman, near Drumcliff, A.D. 561, where King Dermot, who seems to have been in ill-repute with the Church, was defeated. (For an account of this contest see Book ii., pp. 136-142.)

Of course there are two points of view in which this curious relic of the past may be regarded, that is to say, as being really portion of a memorial cross erected in after ages for the purpose of commemorating the reputed visible answer to Columbkille's prayers, whilst on the other hand the legend of the apparition of the angel being known to the peasantry, they on observing this sculpture may have dubbed it the "Angel Stone."

The story of Columbkille and Finian praying as it were in opposition to each other is, as remarked by Dr. Todd, "founded upon a strange idea of God, which indeed pervades many of the biographies of the Irish saints, as if the intercession of different individuals, differing in degree of power had each, although on opposite sides, a sort of necessary influence upon the Almighty."

It might be difficult to discover in Ireland another monument of the class, with a solitary seemingly-winged figure, and it is specially curious that such a monument should be found at Drumcliff.

THE CROSS NOW IN THE SCIENCE AND ART MUSEUM.

The remains of a cross, which there is every reason to believe was many years ago removed from Drumcliff to Rathcarrick, and thence, very recently, to the Museum of Science and Art, Dublin, consists of a quadrangular base and two stones which formed a portion of the shaft. A third stone, now unfortunately missing, must originally have been placed between the two that remain. The total length of the residue of the shaft is at present four feet seven inches and a-half. Its breadth, where it joins the base, is fourteen inches—thickness, nine inches and three-quarters. These proportions gradually lessen, the shaft measuring at its top—at a point where the circle of the head touched—ten inches in breadth, by five and three-quarters in thickness or depth. The base on its upper surface is two feet five inches by one foot six; below, it measures three feet two inches by two feet five, and it may still be seen in the churchyard of Drumcliff. The shaft is, as usual, divided by fillets into panels, some of which are enriched with so-called "Celtic" scroll-work; others have sculpturings illustrative of passages in sacred history; and there are some figure and animal subjects, the meaning of which is open to conjecture. The same observation applies to not a few designs noticed upon other Irish crosses, as well as upon monuments of

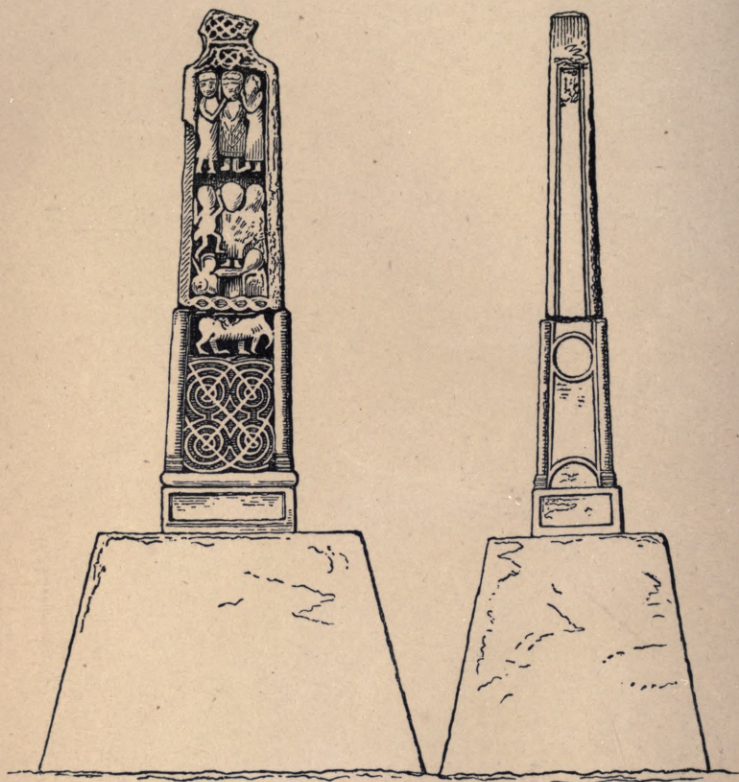


FIG. 20.

Conjectured Front of Cross (now in the
Science and Art Museum, Dublin).

FIG. 22.

Edge of Cross, to the right of
Fig. 20.

similar character, situate both on the mainland and some of the islands of Scotland, also in England and the Isle of Man.

Conjectured Front of Cross.—There is difficulty, in the absence of its upper portion, of determining which face of this cross should be considered the front. The sculpturings upon the two greater surfaces are equal in richness. Perhaps it might be well to consider the face represented in fig. 20 as the front. The lowest panel here is of special value, the pattern, though differing somewhat in detail, being the same in general effect as that which occupies a like position on the greater cross. Above the knot-work, and in a separate compartment, is a quaint carving, which may, perhaps, be intended to represent an elephant.¹ Representations of elephants, although extremely rare in Ireland, are common on sculptured stones in Scotland, in which country there are twenty-two pronounced examples. With the present amount of knowledge on the subject of Celtic symbolism, it is futile to speculate on the import of these remarkable carvings; but that they were, at the time of their sculpturing, intended to have a meaning few antiquaries will deny. Surmounting the elephantine creature appears a wavy interlacing pattern that cannot, however, have any reference to the figure below, as between the stones upon which they are graven the missing portion—already referred to—of the shaft must have intervened. Immediately above the fillet is a group of figures of which the action is impossible to explain. The highest compartment of this side of the shaft would seem to suggest the mocking of Christ. A central figure—which may represent the Saviour—is apparently assaulted by two others, who are depicted with elevated hands, as if pulling at His beard. These old carvings may often be interpreted in more ways than one. It is quite possible to imagine the presumed figure of Christ in this group to be but a bishop-elect or some dignitary who is being consecrated, and the seeming affront may be simply the ceremony of the “laying on of hands.”

Next above, occur within spaces formerly enclosed by the ring of the cross, two little panels filled with characteristic scroll-work, very good of its kind, though much time-worn.

Reverse Face of Cross.—The lowest compartment of this cross on its opposite face (see fig. 21) is filled with a very intricate design, of which the bands are of rather unusual breadth. Unfortunately this work has been considerably injured, more perhaps through wanton vandalism than by the effects of time. Surmounting it, and within a separate compartment, were three human figures, which had been continued on the missing stone of the shaft; but these figures are cut off at the waist and—with the upper part—all clue to the signification of the group has been lost. The figures very possibly represented ecclesiastics holding books or croziers.

Over this group, on the present top-member of the shaft, in a lengthy panel or compartment, which seems never to have been divided by a fillet, there are two subjects from Bible History, the lower intended to represent Abraham, Isaac, the ram, &c., at the proposed sacrifice; the other, doubt-

¹ Some observers conjecture the representation to be merely that of an unknown animal with its fore-legs raised, and between them at the other side is, seemingly, a human foot and leg.

less, Daniel and the lions. Above all, and anciently within the circle of the head of the cross, was a small carving, at present, through decay, unintelligible.

The Edges of the Cross.—There is little to be said concerning the edges of this cross, beyond the fact that they exhibited or exhibit angle-mouldings and panels of irregular length (see figs. 22 and 23), and that the side to the right of fig. 20 (see fig. 22) is carved with a circle dividing two panels: the figure there so strangely introduced would seem symbolical.

The crosses of Drumcliff, as now known to exist, have here for the first time been fully described. O'Neill, indeed, many years ago, published some drawings and details—but of the principal monument only. The present illustrations are from sketches and rubbings made upon the spot by W. F. Wakeman, who also availed himself of the assistance and correctness derived from private and unpublished photographs.

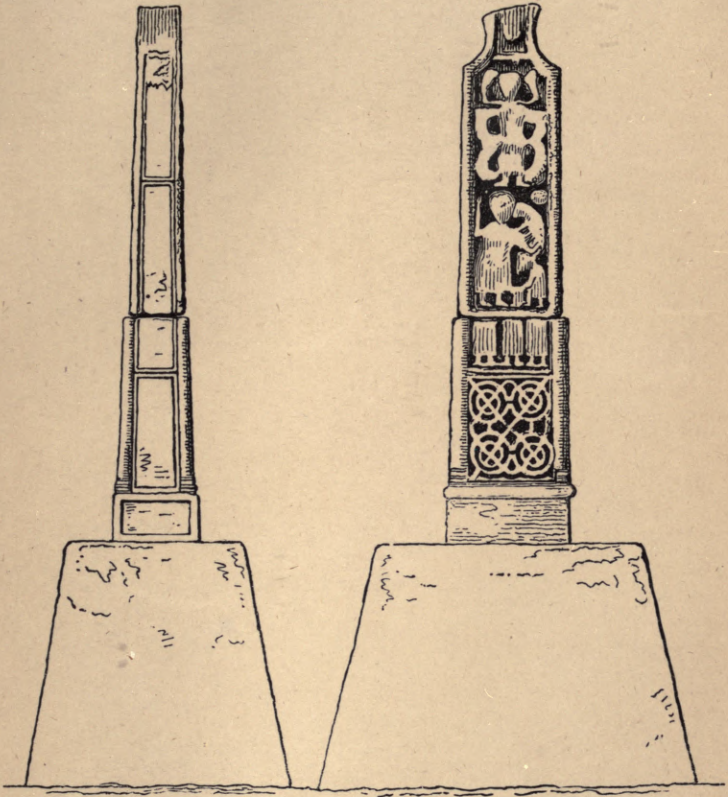


FIG. 23.

Edge of Cross, to the left of
Fig. 21.

FIG. 21.

Conjectured Reverse Face of Cross (now in
the Science and Art Museum, Dublin).

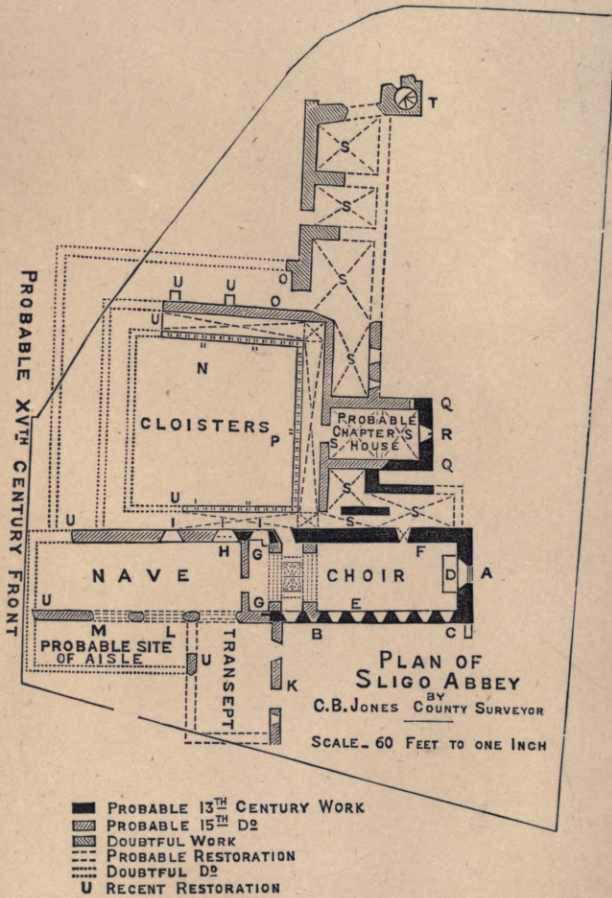


Fig. 24.—PLAN OF SLIGO ABBEY.

(The property of Hon. A. Evelyn M. Ashley.)

APPENDIX I.

NOTES ON SLIGO ABBEY, ELUCIDATORY OF THE GROUND PLAN OF THE BUILDING.

It has been said that architecture is "history written in stone," and this definition may be considered peculiarly true in relation to Sligo Abbey, for the gradual expansion of what still remains of the building, from its thirteenth century nucleus, is distinctly traceable. As has well been remarked by a writer on this subject, "in every case where a great ecclesiastical work has been suspended, and renewed after intervals, those who have carried on the enterprise have invariably done so, regardless of the work already executed. The practice of the day exclusively decided the character of the work, as if the practical education of the handicraftsman and his accidental skill were the paramount sources of the whole scheme and system of ornamental varieties, each mason working out only such forms as had occupied his time in the year of his apprenticeship."

With regard to the material employed in the construction of Sligo Abbey, Wilkinson, in his *Ancient Architecture of Ireland*, observes that the local dark-coloured and flat-bedded limestone of the country has been used "with little exception, for all purposes, and the ruins contain several examples of excellent work in this material, which is generally in good preservation, and has retained its colour." The exceptions to the use of limestone are in the dressed stone-work in the east window, in the lancet-headed opes of the choir, as also some remains of the same material in the lower portion of the windows in the north wall of the nave. This seems to point to such portions of the edifice having been the nucleus from which sprang the surrounding pile, great portion of which, particularly to the west, has now disappeared; but even a very superficial examination would enable a restoration to be made. The Norman builders, and those trained in their school, were accustomed to work in sandstone and disliked the hard limestone; hence in early edifices of this class in Ireland we find opes of chiselled sandstone, whilst the walls are composed of the materials drawn from the immediate vicinity. The sandstone employed is light in colour, of good quality, judging by the time it has been exposed to atmospheric influences, and such as might be procured from some distant parts of the county.

Choir.—In the east gable of the choir of Sligo Abbey is a large window (A) (see fig. 24) having four lights, with traceried head, and mullions, and jambs of sandstone a good deal weathered—this is, doubtless, an after

insertion—and on either side of the window on the interior of the wall are two brackets. Under the jamb of the window two rough arch-heads have been built in the wall; this is very apparent when viewed from the outside face of the building. The south wall is pierced by eight long narrow lancet-headed windows, without mullions, in early English style, and widely splayed on the inside with jambs and dressings, also of sandstone. Of these opes, one (B) is blocked by the arch of the east side of the tower, and another (C) by the O'Connor monument. In the interior of the choir the high altar (D) stands under the east window. Under the second and third windows from the east end, two arches are turned in the wall—after insertions—and probably intended for reception of canopied or other monuments. Under the fifth window from the east end is the recently uncovered monumental slab erected to Mac Cathrue. The north wall of the choir is unbroken, with the exception of a small doorway and a high-pointed and apparently more modern recess (F), which may have been intended for, or may have actually held, a monument similar to that of O'Crean.

Tower.—The tower rises from four buttresses of finely dressed limestone ashlar, of more modern erection than the choir, and having two pointed arches between them; higher up are two smaller arches, which support the north and south faces of the tower. The roofing under the tower is covered by rib and panel vaulting, with liernes. The large arch on the west side has well-carved designs at its springings, consisting of two angel-brackets, or corbels, in English ornamental style (see figs. 25 and 26). The tower would seem to have been entered from the north side by a doorway, which apparently communicated with the vaulted floor of the second story, situated over the site of the supposed chapter and other rooms on the north side of the abbey. Between the choir and nave there is a dividing wall, having in it a doorway; between this wall and the buttresses of the tower there are (GG), on the north and south sides, remains of vaulting and groins, with ribs, springers, and pillars of finely cut limestone. Above the vaulting there is, in this space, a lancet window, the two lights of which have been partly blocked up by the roof of the cloisters.

Nave.—In the north wall of the nave is the O'Crean tomb (H), a canopied monument, with rich tracery; over it is a window with two lancet-headed lights (I, I, I), and to the west of this in the same wall is another; both these opes being partially blocked by the roof of the cloister. The existing south-enclosure of the nave is formed by three large pointed arches springing from piers and abutments of finely-dressed ashlar masonry. The south wall is continued for a few feet beyond the western arch, but the west wall has entirely disappeared.

Transept.—From the arch next to the tower ran a transept with two large arched doorways, and a window in its east wall: evidently these had originally dressings and jambs, of which there remains one fine specimen (K), carved with trefoils and knots characteristic of the period of its execution, and of which the accompanying design (see fig. 27), copied from a corbel in the Abbey of Ballysadare, is an almost exact facsimile. In the western wall of this transept there is an elliptical-headed arch (L) which appears to have formed part of an aisle (M) that ran along the south side of the nave. The dressed stones of a pointed arch are to be seen in the graveyard.



FIG. 25.

Corbel on South Wall of Tower,
Sligo Abbey.

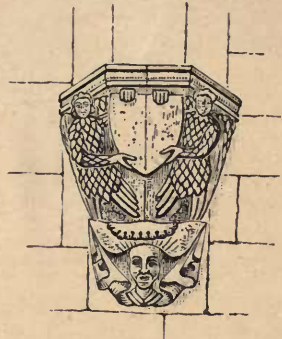


FIG. 26.

Corbel on North Wall of Tower,
Sligo Abbey.

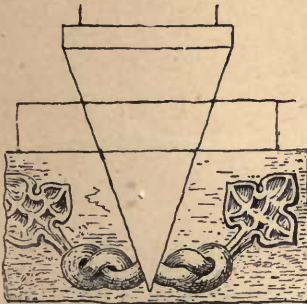


FIG. 27.

Corbel on South Wall of Ballysadare
Abbey.

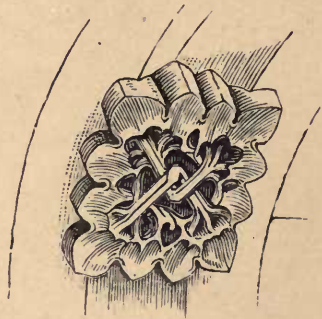


FIG. 28.

Interlaced Ornament, North Cloister,
Sligo Abbey.

ORNAMENTAL DETAILS FROM SLIGO AND BALLYSadARE ABBEYS.

(From Photographs by R. B. M'Neilly; reproduced by Alfred Oldham.)

Cloisters.—The cloisters form three sides of what appears to have been a quadrangular enclosure, and present some good examples of elaborately carved pillars. On the north side, over the remains of a buttress (N) there is a stone pulpit, of which is now left only the springing of the corbel courses. This pulpit was entered by a passage which ran over the cloisters; behind it in the wall are three semicircular-headed opes, with dressed arches and octagon-shaped pillars, which form one side of the entrance.

It has been remarked that few pulpits in the interior of churches "are to be met with of an earlier date than the fifteenth century: the oldest which remain are of stone, built up with the fabric, from which circumstance we may infer that they are coeval with the entire structure."

On the north side the cloisters seem to have been enclosed by a building, of which only the east wall is left (O); in this is a high ope, reaching from top to bottom of the wall, and with a flat stone lintel under the arch; beside it, over the cloisters, is a pointed recess of similar character. On one of the pillars, near the western termination of the northern ambulatory, is a finely chiselled interlaced ornament, in a wonderful state of preservation (see fig. 28). The popular belief is that it (being, as it is thought, a true lover's knot) never will be affected by the weather, but shall, to the end of time, resist all atmospheric assaults. In the east cloister there is a sculptured head over the remains of a buttress (P). In a vaulted room off it (Q) there is a pointed arch of finely-dressed limestone, and in the same chamber a small window with two cinquefoil-headed lights (R) built into an older and much larger three-light one, with sandstone dressings, some of which still appear on the outside of the wall. On the north side of this vault there is a small loophole, apparently for shot. The stone ridge-course of the south cloisters, as already stated, partly blocks up three two-light windows (I, I, I) in the north wall of the nave; some of the lower dressings of these opes are of sandstone, the remainder being of limestone.

The western side of the cloisters has altogether disappeared. It was probably, as at Moyne Abbey, enclosed by an exterior range of buildings. In Sligo, as at Moyne, the cloisters are situated on the north side of the nave, the more usual position being on the south.

Other Buildings.—The entire range of buildings running north and south (S, S, S, S) from the tower and choir of the abbey to the small square tower (T), situated at the northern extremity, would seem to have been a series of barrel-arched rooms supporting a story, of which the windows in the west wall still remain; those over the eastern cloisters look into the cloister-garth. A door led from these rooms over the south cloisters. At the northern end of this range the small square tower already mentioned is circular inside, and in it are the remains of a spiral stone staircase. It would seem to have flanked the exterior of the entire range of buildings to the east.

Fragments of decorated stone work, gutters, gargoyles, and portions of pillars, which appear to have formed part of the vanished side of the cloisters, may be seen in the graveyard. They generally now do duty—temporarily let it be hoped—as tombstones.

APPENDIX K.

JUSTICES OR COMMISSIONERS OF THE PEACE FOR THE COUNTY SLIGO DURING THE REIGN OF CHARLES II.

FROM "LIBER MUNERUM PUBLICORUM HIBERNIÆ."

1661. April 22, Mr. Ormsby ; June 1, A commission. August 15, Robert Edgworth.
1662. February 5, Thomas Lovelace, Henry Hughes, and Thomas Griffith.
1665. July 6, George Persevall ; September 23, Robert King and Dominick French, or Trench.
1673. March 13, William Parke.
1674. February 19 or 29, Charles O'Hara.
1675. July 8, Thomas Radcliffe ; December 16, Adam O'Hara ; August 8, J. Jones.
1679. March 13, Isaac Smith, Archdeacon of Killala.
1681. February 24, Roger Smith.
1682. June 23, Piercy Gethin.
1683. August 3, Richard, Lord Collooney.
1684. January 10, Paul Gore.

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